"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.

Snow or rain; variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34⅝c.; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Anti-Zola demonstrations on the part of the students took place in Paris. Sir Tatton Sykes at the trial to recover judgment against his wife in London accused her of having forged his name to the notes given for loans. Charles P. Villiers, who has sat in the House of Commons since 1835, is dying. Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce has married Master Mariner Hunt in England and will sail on his ship. The steamer British Trader, laden for Boston, was on fire at her dock in London and most of her cargo was probably destroyed. A document said to emanate from the Pope has been published in Rome favoring an Italian republic.—Page 7.

Page 1.

New York capitalists are backing a scheme to establish a pottery trust.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Leslie were suffocated in a fire which burned out a West Street hotel yesterday.

A poll of the Senate shows thirty-one Senators opposed to the Hawaiian annexation treaty, fifty-five in favor of it, and three in doubt. Sixty-one affirmative votes will be required to ratify the convention. A long debate is anticipated.

Senator Grady yesterday introduced a bill to apply the Black civil service law to this city. The Republican members realize that they must either go back on their record of last year or vote to give Tammany a free rein in making appointments.

Augustin Walsh of A. & T. Walsh, the contractors who completed the construction of the navy yard Dry Dock No. 3, has written to the Secretary of the Navy disclaiming all responsibility for the cost of repairs and announcing his readiness to deposit security and to defend any suit brought within thirty days. The letter was in reply to those sent to the firm and its bondsmen by the Navy Department.

Page 2.

Lazarus Straus, the senior member of the firm of L. Straus & Sons, died yesterday.

The Middle-of-the-Road Populists, at a conference in St. Louis, have decided to cut loose from the regular organization.

The insanitary condition of the local schools was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association.

The members of the Democratic Club met last night and empowered the Board of Governors to buy from Richard Croker the New York Athletic Clubhouse.

John C. Sheehan denied yesterday the published statement that he had been in a conference with his brother, Hill, and McLaughlin to devise plans for opposing Croker.

A meeting of the Executive Canal Committee of Commercial Organizations was held yesterday behind closed doors. Action was deferred pending the deliberations of the Legislature.

The striking shirt-ironers and laundry workers still bore a defiant attitude yesterday, and there was excitement in various quarters. One ardent union man was arrested for assaulting a Chinaman.

The death of Mrs. Minnie Coe of Brooklyn is said by her doctor to have been caused by her grief over the disgrace of her husband, John H. Coe, who was recently arrested for passing worthless checks.

Page 3.

The police raided four alleged bucket shops in the Wall Street district yesterday and arrested seventeen persons, one of whom was a woman.

Lilly and Henderson, the policemen charged by Frederick Von Steinberg with extortion, were yesterday held for examination in $1,000 bail each.

The bill of Assemblyman Wallace proposes radical changes in the present election law. It is expected that independent voters will file a protest against it.

Two women were injured yesterday in a rear-end collision at the Linwood Street crossing, Brooklyn, between a through train on the Long Island Railroad and a rapid transit train.

Members of the Chinese Equal Rights League, organized to obtain the franchise for Americanized and educated Chinamen, are organizing a militia company, the services of which are to be tendered to the United States and the State.

The New York Legislature adjourned yesterday until Monday evening. The Senate received several appointments from the Governor, including those of Dr. S. Case Jones, Dr. Daniel M. Lewis, and Owen Cassidy to succeed themselves as members of the State Board of Health.

Senator Grady introduced a bill yesterday reducing the uniformed force of the Street Cleaning Department about one-half and increasing the salaries of some of the foremen and inspectors. Commissioner McCartney says that he was not consulted about the matter and that the force should be increased rather than decreased.

Page 4.

The managers of the Cornell crew intimate that they will not continue the negotiations with Yale.

The President appointed Edwin A. Hartshorn Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York.

President McKinley yesterday requested Congress to appropriate $473,151.26 to pay the Bering Sea award to British subjects.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday voted to reject the claim of H. W. Corbett of Oregon to a seat in the Senate.

Plans have been drawn and prospectuses issued for a structure of colossal size to be erected on the lower part of the Boulevard and devoted to sports.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of ex-Senator Tabor to be Postmaster at Denver. The people of Denver are pleased with the appointment.

The House Committee on Inter-State Commerce has amended the Anti-Scalping bill so as to impose a penalty on railroads refusing to redeem unused portions of tickets.

Robert S. Taylor of Indiana and John W. Fries of North Carolina, members of the Monetary Commission, appeared before the House Banking and Currency Committee yesterday to urge the need of better banking facilities in the South and West.

Henry Hahn, who was arrested in a saloon on New Year's Day on the charge of burglary, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday in a dazed condition and badly injured. The Recorder ordered an investigation to ascertain how the prisoner came to be injured.

A motion for allmony and counsel fee was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn Borough, in a case in which John Derby, a letter carrier, is plaintiff and Mary Lyons Derby defendant. Derby alleges that, although he was already married, he was forced to wed Miss Lyons at the point of a pistol, and asks that the union be annulled.

The nomination of Attorney General McKenna for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was considered by the Senate yesterday. None of those who discussed it gave any weight to the opposition raised by the A. P. A., and several Senators denounced the organization for fighting Mr. McKenna on the ground of his attachment to the Catholic Church. It was decided, at the request of Senator Allen, to put off a division in the case until next Friday, in order to allow time for consideration of the charges against the nominee that affect his qualifications for the post to which he has been nominated.

Page 5.

The barge Coal King, from New York, was towed into Newport News, after drifting at sea for two weeks.

Frauds in the pension funds of the Chicago Police Department have been discovered, over sixty men being on the roll who are able to do duty on the force.

At the meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the Universalist Church held in Prospect Heights Church, Brooklyn Borough, yesterday, Crokerism was criticised, Mayor Van Wyck complimented.

Dwight L. Moody talked yesterday morning and afternoon to the largest audiences he has had at this series of meetings. People were turned away from the doors a half hour before the meeting. He talked of the good habit of giving, and how he has made a good thing out of his work.

Page 7.

The New York Institute of Stomatology celebrated its second annual banquet at Delmonico's. Prominent men spoke.

President and Mrs. McKinley were the guests of Vice President and Mrs. Hobart at a dinner of twenty covers in Washington.

Crisham & Winch, carriage dealers in St. Paul, have failed, with assets of $4,000. Last October they were rated at $70,000. Mr. Winch is accused of concealing personal property worth $50,000.

Page 10.

Seaton Perry, a Washington dry goods merchant, killed himself because of insomnia.

Charges against Night Deputy Warden O'Shea of the Tombs were heard yesterday by Commissioner Lantry. He is accused of cowardice and neglect of duty.

David Goldstein, whose assignee is suing the Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Company to recover $3,200, is accused by the company of having set fire to his house at 651 Ninth Avenue. Morris Schoenholz, the convicted firebug, may be called as a witness in the case.

Page 12.

The Teachers College has been formally incorporated with Columbia University as one of its departments.

Blame for the non-delivery of letters to passengers on incoming liners is laid by the Post Office authorities upon the steamship companies.

Two tax collectors of Jamaica refused yesterday to turn their books over to the new city officials unless their bondsmen are protected.

Mrs. Thomas H. Ronayne, who was recently acquitted of the charge of shoftlifting, has brought suit for $50,000 damages from J. D. Walton & Co.

As soon as minor details can be settled, the Third Avenue Railroad will take control of the Union Railway Company, known as the "Huckleberry" line.

The editorial rooms and photograph gallery of The Illustrated American, at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, were burned out early yesterday morning.

Lieut. Commander Delehanty, United States Navy, was yesterday selected as Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor by the Board of Trustees, to succeed Capt. Trask, resigned.

At the meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday Mayor Van Wyck accused the last administration of extravagance. A committee was appointed to rent offices for the departments.

President Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company yesterday announced that the road is about to be reorganized, and that he changes necessary to operate over the bridge will be completed by June 23.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea contends that a bridge for railroads would be a necessity, even if the Brooklyn, New York, and New Jersey Terminal Company's tunnel were built. He says the franchise to be granted would pay the interest on the cost of constructing the bridge.

Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, alluding yesterday to the bill to regulate title insurance, introduced in the State Senate by Senator Munzinger, said it was a bill to legislate the guarantee companies out of existence, and characterized it as ridiculous.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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MAN AND WIFE SUFFOCATED.

Their Bodies Found by Firemen After Flames in a West Street Hotel Were Put Out.

In a fire which occurred in the Raines law hotel kept by Thomas Roberts at 348 and 349 West Street yesterday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Leslie, who had boarded with Roberts for about five weeks, were suffocated. The fire broke out about 4:30 o'clock in the kitchen of the hotel and an alarm was sent in. Mr. Leslie had come down stairs from his room on the floor above to get something for his wife, who was ill, and when he saw the fire he ran up stairs to get her out. Nothing more was seen of him and he was completely forgotten.

The flames spread rapidly, and although the firemen responded quickly and got to work at once, the building, which is a two-story brick structure, was burned out, as also was a tobacco factory next door, kept by George and Samuel Holober. After the fire had been put out the firemen went up stairs, and in the room directly over where the fire started they found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie lying on the floor. The flames had not touched them. They had simply suffocated. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie occupied Room No. 3 in the front of the hotel. Mr. Roberts thinks that they tried to come down the front stairs, but were met by a volume of smoke and then went to the rear and stumbled into Room No. 7, which must have been in a worse condition so far as smoke was concerned than the room they left. They probably became confused and fell down and were then overpowered by the smoke.

The only other boarder at the hotel was an English cattle dealer named David Nelson. He was out at the time of the fire. Roberts said Nelson had $2,000 in cash in his trunk, which was burned up.

Roberts loses about $2,500, fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by the Astor estate, and was damaged about $2,000 worth. Holober Brothers lose $3,000, and they also are insured.

DORA CLAY FLEES FOR LIFE.

Clell Richardson Drives Her Out into the Rain with Mrs. Bryant—Three Shots Missed Them.

VALLEY VIEW, Ky., Jan. 14.—Gen. Cassius M. Clay's young wife Dora was driven out of the house of Clell Richardson, her brother, here this morning about 11 o'clock, by Clell, at the point of a pistol. He had been quarreling with his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Bryant, over her son Willie, and when Dora joined in the talk, he became wildly mad and drove them both out into the rain.

Just as they left Clell got his pistol, and, running to the door, fired three shots at the running women, all of which missed. Dora went to the house of her sister, Mrs. Kelley, about a mile from here, and Mrs. Bryant went to the telegraph office to send word to Gen. Clay that Dora was in danger, but she could get no telegram to Whitehill.

When Clell heard that Dora had gone to Mrs. Kelley's he threatened to kill them both if Dora remained there to-night. She remained, however, under guard of her brothers Tom and John, who declared they would kill Clell should he attempt to harm Dora or Mrs. Kelley. Clell drove Willie Bryant off yesterday, and this morning his mother came down to try to make peace between them.

It is generally believed that Clell is mad because Gen. Clay will not put up as much money as he wants for boarding Dora, and that he has become desperate, and will yet kill some one. No attempt has been made to arrest him.

Hoosier with Nineteen Children.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—There lives in this county a pensioner who perhaps holds the record as the father of children born since the war. He is Newton Norris, one of the most widely known men in the county, and he lives four miles from this city. He is the father of nineteen children. There are four sets of twins. The oldest of the nineteen children is thirty and the youngest seven years old.

Gen. Shafter's Wife Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Harriet Shafter, wife of Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, died at her home at Mason today after a short illness. She was stricken with paralysis after leaving an entertainment at the Century Club Wednesday, and never recovered consciousness.

SENATE POLLED ON HAWAII

Advocates of Annexation Several Votes Short of the Necessary Two-thirds.

THE TREATY LIKELY TO FAIL

Thirty-one Senators Against and Fifty-five in Favor of It, with Three Votes in Doubt—Long Debate Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Hawaiian annexation would be beaten if the vote were to be taken at once on the treaty now before the Senate. This is the opinion of Senators on both sides. While the treaty is under consideration no Senator can talk about it for publication without subjecting himself to severe penalties, so that it is impossible to induce any Senator to be quoted about the situation, but the ascertained facts show plainly that the treaty cannot be ratified by the votes of the men who are now for it.

Several canvasses have been made to show the probable division of the Senate on the treaty. Most of these canvasses seem to have been influenced by the supporters of the treaty, for none has been without a doubtful list, and a list of doubtful men inclined to vote for annexation. As a matter of fact, it is asserted that a correct doubtful list would be made up of names now carried in the list of those said to be for the treaty, while those mentioned in several canvasses as doubtful are certain to vote against ratification.

A comparison of the views of two Senators, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, both opposed to ratification, divides the vote of the Senate on the treaty as follows:

Against the Treaty—Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bates, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenny, (Dem., Del.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Smith, (Dem., N. J.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) White, (Dem., Cal.) Total—31.

For the Treaty—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Silver, Nevada,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mantle, (Silver Rep., Montana,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Stewart, (Silver, Nevada,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Turner, (Pop., Washington,) Turple, (Dem., Ind.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wellington, (Rep., Md.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—Total, 55.

In Doubt—Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)—Total 3.

Long Discussion Anticipated.

"It is evident," said a Senator, who spoke to-night of the situation, "that we are in for a long discussion of the treaty. Senator Morgan is good for a three days' speech. Frye has not told all he knows about the subject. Mr. Hoar wants to hear a great deal before he will be ready to vote. White is wound up for a long speech. Caffery will talk a day or two. Mitchell has a speech to make against the treaty. Pettigrew is waiting for Morgan to get through with his history of the Sandwich Islands from the flood down to the present day.

"There is no doubt that President Dole will get here before the vote is taken, for there will be no vote during this month. Notwithstanding the President has just named an Iowa man to be Minister to China, and may thus have pleased Senator Gear, that Senator is not likely to be diverted from his opposition to the treaty by an action of the President that Mr. McKinley would gladly have taken if there had been no treaty under consideration.

"Thurston has not been fully won over, and unless Mr. Hoar has misled several Senators, look out for very strong opposition from him to immediate ratification. My expectation is that before he will consent to ratification he will ask the Senate to appoint a commission to go to Hawaii to inquire into the possibility of making an American colony there. He doubts whether the conditions of soil and climate are such as will justify the expectation that any considerable number of American colonists can live and thrive on the limited areas of soil that are cultivable.

"There are other Senators besides Hoar who doubt the wisdom or decency of ratifying this treaty. Mr. Hale does not like the proposition to annex. Platt of Connecticut dislikes it very obviously. My opinion is that if Burrows spoke his own mind about it he would denounce the business from the beginning.

Sixty-one Votes Required.

"It is evident that to pass the treaty it must have sixty-one votes, for the whole number of Senators is eighty-nine, and a two-thirds majority of that number is sixty-one. The number now to be depended upon is fifty-five. If all the doubtful Senators in your canvass were secured for the treaty, which I consider impossible, in view of the reported intention of Mr. Hoar to call for an investigation, and report before the treaty is ratified, the supporters would still number only fifty-eight. I do not believe it will be safe for the Republicans to assume that because some of us Democrats voted with them for protection, we may therefore be depended upon to join with them to vote for annexation.

"This concern of Mr. Hoar about the possibilities of Hawaii as an American colony must have some influence with the House in the attempt to secure from that body the necessary legislation to make a treaty effective. We are to take over the Hawaiian debt, and the House of Representatives will have to give its consent to do that.

"As for the report that the Sugar Trust is opposed to the treaty, my opinion is that it is in favor of it. I cannot see that it is trying to make itself felt one way or another."

PRESIDENT DOLE'S MISSION.

Coming to Washington for Information to Help Him in His Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Lorin A. Thurston, at present in this city as the island republic's representative in behalf of the annexation treaty, to-day made the following statement relative to President Dole's mission to the United States:

"The Hawaiian Legislature meets in regular session in February. If annexation is to take place, there will necessarily be some legislation to adapt the laws to the changed conditions. If it is not to take place, the refunding of the bonded debt will probably be taken up, which would not be done if annexation is to take place. The present bonds draw 6 per cent. interest, and can be taken up at any time. The entire debt can be refunded at from 4 to 4½ per cent. by the present Government. There being no cable communication and the mails being so slow and so far apart, the information obtained by letter being at best unsatisfactory, President Dole determined to come to Washington and observe the conditions for himself, in order to guide him in making recommendations to the Legislature."

PRESS CENSORSHIP IN HAVANA.

Violators of the New Decree Are Under Military Jurisdiction—Gen. Parrado's Efforts for Peace.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—A decree has been published prohibiting the publication in daily newspapers of cable dispatches without previous censorship and without twelve hours' notice of their receipt. In addition, in future, the Post Office here will detain national and foreign newspapers not having previously been censored. Violators of the law are warned that they are under military jurisdiction.

Another edict will be published shortly, forbidding the gathering of groups of more than four persons either in the streets or in the stores.

M. Molina, the Chief of the staff of the insurgent Gen. Majia Rodriguez, has, it is announced, surrendered to the Spanish authorities. Gen. Parrado has issued a manifesto announcing his willingness to do everything possible to bring about peace in the District of Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara.

It is announced from Spanish sources that Lieut. Col. Felix Tegon of the insurgent army has been killed.

HAVANA RIOTS FELT IN MADRID.

The Council Will Constitute a Commission on Newspaper Legislation.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, announced that Gen. Blanco, the Governor of Cuba, had offered another £4,000 for the relief of peasants concentrated at numerous fortified places. The general situation in Cuba, he said, was improving in consequence of the resumption of work.

A dispatch from Gen. Blanco was read saying that quiet had been restored at Havana and the troops withdrawn.

The Council decided to constitute a commission, consisting of Señor Groizard, Minister of Justice; Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, charged to prepare for submission to the Cortes a project for the reform of legislation dealing with newspaper offenses against the army.

It is the belief in official circles that the events at Havana have provoked an agitation among officers of the Madrid garrison.

GEN. WOODFORD WELL GUARDED.

Spanish Cabinet Resolved Not to Let Havana Riots Affect Reforms.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The police precautions have been redoubled in the vicinities of the United States Legation and the residence of the United States Minister, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It was pointed out at the Cabinet Council to-day (Friday) that the members of the new Cuban Government had strongly protested against the attacks made by the Havana papers on the Spanish Army. The Cabinet resolved that the disorders in Havana should not affect the recent reforms. Strict military discipline will be enforced both here and abroad, and, if necessary, measures will be submitted to the Cortes for reforming the army laws.

"There are rumors that the Carlists had planned an armed rising near Alicante, (in Valencia,) but abandoned it on the protests of the agent of Don Carlos, the Marquis Cerralbo."

QUIETING ADVICES FROM CUBA.

President Decides to Have a Warship Ready in Case of Need at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Several dispatches from Consul General Lee were received at the State Department to-day and Assistant Secretary Day took the first one to the White House before the Cabinet meeting. It recited the attacks on the newspaper offices and the participation of the soldiers in the demonstrations. He said that while he did not see any indications of the resumption of the riots, yet, in view of the inflammable situation in Havana, he believed that there might be further trouble. None of the disturbance, he reported, had been directed against the United States or American citizens.

The Cabinet discussion showed that the President, while decided not to send a warship to Cuba at present, purposes to keep one or more vessels within a reasonable distance of Havana, so that one may reach there within six hours in the event of a sudden call for it from Gen. Lee. Should the Consul General say that the emergency demands it a vessel will be sent instantly, it is stated. In proof of this decision the orders of Rear Admiral Sicard are cited for the Winter cruise of the North Atlantic squadron.

Señor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish Minister, received dispatches from Secretary General Congosto, saying that there had been no casualty and that normal conditions had been re-established throughout the city. Señor De Lome does not credit the report that there was another outbreak yesterday.

One of the dispatches received to-day stated that there would be no objection to the presence in Havana of Miss Clara Barton of the National Red Cross, the authorities being ready to extend to her the same privileges as those given to any other citizen.

City Pastors Asked to Help.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee, appointed in response to President McKinley's request, announces the shipment of over 30,000 packages for the suffering and starving people of Cuba. The shipment included 1,500,000 grains of quinine, other fever medicines, provisions of various kinds, and quantities of condensed milk. Ten cases of condensed milk which have just been received from the manufacturers as a gift will be shipped to-day. Stephen E. Barton of the American National Red Cross Society, Secretary of the committee, has written to all the pastors of churches in the city asking them to appoint committees from their congregations to work with the Executive Committee.

BIG LEGAL FEE IN BOSTON.

A. C. Burrage Receives $700,000 for Services in the Gas Deal.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The largest legal fee ever received in Boston was paid recently by the Standard Oil people to A. C. Burrage of the Boston Gas Company as his personal fee and commission in the sale of the Brookline Gas and other Boston gas properties to H. M. Whitney and his associates. The check was for $250,000 and was signed by William Rockefeller. The statement is made that $1,800,000 in all has been paid to various persons for counsel fees. Mr. Burrage, it was announced this evening, became the possessor of $450,000 in addition to the $250,000 for services other than those of a legal character, making the total sum of $700,000.

Mr. Burrage is only thirty-eight years of age, having been born in Ashburnham, this State, Nov. 21, 1859. He was graduated from Harvard in 1883. Boston has known him as a corporation lawyer since 1884. In the field of politics he has served as a Common Councilman and been defeated for Alderman, and managed the Allen campaign when the Lowell man was a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Gov. Greenhalge made him one of the two State members of the Boston Transit Commission in 1894.

The Lopez Ranch Sold.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 14.—The Lopez Ranch, embracing 1,200,000 acres of land, situated in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been sold to Jimberg & Olsen of Chicago. On the ranch are 30,000 head of cattle, which are included in the deal. The consideration for the ranch and cattle is $800,000. The Lopez Ranch is the largest in Northern Mexico. It fronts on the Soto La Marina River, and in addition to its agricultural possibilities, also contains extensive and valuable deposits of asphaltum.

THE LEAKING DRY DOCK

Contractor Walsh Challenges the Navy Department to Make Him Pay for the Repairs.

READY TO DEFEND ANY SUIT

He Declares the Government's Acceptance of the Dock Relieved Him from Further Responsibility Unless Fraud Is Charged.

In response to the letters written by the Judge Advocate General of the navy, by direction of Secretary Long, to A. & T. Walsh, the contractors who completed the construction of the navy yard Dry Dock No. 3, and to their bondsmen, Augustin Walsh of the firm has written to Secretary Long denying any responsibility in the matter and inviting the Navy Department to bring suit.

The Navy Department has announced its intention of holding the contractors and their bondsmen responsible for the outlay necessary to make repairs to the dock. One of the contractors has died since the dock was turned over to the department. Mr. Walsh, in his letter, says:

"Four days after the leak was first observed in May last I addressed a letter to the proper bureau in your department, stating that I had 'determined, before the Government went ahead to try to stop the leaks, to offer my services and such skill as I have in any way that you may see fit to make use of them. The question of compensation I leave entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. That is a matter which can be considered after we have stopped the leak. I should much prefer to have the entire job left to me, but if you do not care to do that I still offer to give you any assistance that I can. The success of that dock is more important to my own reputation than to any one else, and it is for this reason, among others, that I write you as above.'

"In the face of my offer as above, involving no expense to the Government, you have chosen neither to leave the matter of repairs to me, nor even in any way to consult me. I have my opinion as to the methods adopted in the repair of the dock, which differs from your own. Obviously, however, you cannot expect any assistance now from me, after passing by my previous offer, after appointing a board of your own choosing, which has proceeded to look into the matter without calling upon me in any way, and with the apparent result that the efforts of your Naval Constructor in the repair of the dock have been misdirected.

"So far as looking to me or my sureties for any reimbursement, you know quite well that the Government has no claim. The dock has been accepted. Nothing short of fraud on my part in securing the acceptance would obligate me to repay any of the moneys received. I do not understand that you make any charge of fraud.

"However that may be, it seems to me that your transmission to my sureties of a copy of your letter to me was a needless annoyance put upon them, which I should be glad to obviate in the future. In case, therefore, that I be mistaken and that you do make a charge of fraud, I beg to state that I am ready to place $150,000 of unincumbered real estate in this city—taking that figure, as I do, because the amount is the same as the Congressional appropriations—in such situation as may be agreed upon between the United States District Attorney and my counsel, Messrs. Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, so that there can be no question of the collection by the Government of any judgment which it may obtain against me. This offer stands good, provided suit be brought within a reasonable time, say the next thirty days.

"May I be permitted to suggest in conclusion that the folly of building a wooden dry dock rather than a stone one, of so enormous a size, in ground of the shifty nature that exists in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been repeatedly demonstrated. I have been very much surprised that the faults of this dock, whatsoever they may be, should be visited upon my head by the Navy Department at this late date rather than ascribing them to the nature of the structure or the method of the attempted repairs."

PAUPER WANTS A GLASS EYE.

Petition for It Presented to the Agents of Cook County, Ill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—County Agent Olsen to-day received a request for a glass eye. The appeal reached him through one of the visitors in the County Agent's office.

The applicant is a man living at Grand Crossing, who says he has a wife and five children. He lost his eye in an accident, and because of the disfigurement he says he is unable to get work as readily as he could if he had a glass eye.

Mr. Olsen has decided not to grant the request. He thinks that using county funds to aid in beautifying a man's features would be going beyond his powers.

INDIANA DEAD-LETTER ROOM.

Three Wagon Loads of Old Mail Found in Georgetown.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Chicago Post Office authorities this morning received a letter from Georgetown, Ind., which explained the mystery that surrounded certain letters recently returned to Chicago. The letter was from John H. Sims, the present Postmaster there.

Mr. Sims says that after assuming charge of the Post Office he found in a room over the old Post Office at least three wagon-loads of mail that had not been delivered nor returned to the sender. He has returned nearly 200 letters to Chicago alone, and many more to different cities.

Some of the letters were mailed ten years ago.

BURGLAR ESCAPES BY FLIGHT.

Miss Damert and a Chicago Crowd Pursue a Jewelry Thief.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Miss Minnie Damert of 629 Milwaukee Avenue vainly chased a burglar two blocks last night. She saw him slink from the door of E. Hageman's jewelry store, 619 Milwaukee Avenue, and accosted him, when he broke into a run. An alarm clock, which he carried in a bundle, started off at the same time.

Miss Damert, joined by forty or fifty persons, chased the burglar to Milwaukee Avenue and Robey Street, where he escaped in an alley. Watches, clocks, and small jewelry, amounting to several hundred dollars, were taken.

THREAT TO BURN A TOWN.

Arkansas Desperadoes Trying to Liberate Two Murderers.

CLINTON, Ark., Jan. 14.—A reign of terror prevails here owing to the fears of the people that an organized attempt will be made to burn the town and release from jail the murderers of the Patterson family. The trouble began last Friday, and the town has been in a state of hysterical excitement ever since. A heavily armed guard surrounds the jail and patrols the streets, and Clinton is practically urder martial law.

This state of affairs is due to the attempts of a lawless element friendly to Lee Miles and Will Harden, the murderers of Hugh Patterson, to rescue these prisoners from the county jail. The friends of the murderers have sworn that they will liberate Harden and Miles if they have to burn the town to do it. They are desperate men, and the citizens of Clinton are momentarily expecting an attack which, when it is made, will certainly result in bloodshed. The town to-night is filled with a large posse, all heavily armed.

ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

American Flag Raised in Front of a Canadian Police Barracks and Afterward Hauled Down.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 14.—Collector of Customs Milne is in receipt of a letter from Skaguay, in which it is alleged that Mr. Smith, United States Commissioner for Dyea and Skaguay, claims a strip of land three miles down from the head of Lake Bennett, which is near the boundary, as defined by the United States, and which would give the United States control of the territory from the coast to the lake.

The Commissioner, the writer alleges, has ordered all locaters of lots to have them recorded with him. A party of Americans, the writer says, followed up the Commissioner's direction by hoisting the American flag just below the police barracks, where the British flag was flying. The Canadian mounted police demanded an explanation, and after some parleying, the flag was hauled down and an apology tendered.

The same letter contains information that Bernard Moore is having more trouble with squatters on land which he claims at Skaguay. Early in the present month, it is alleged, he turned out with an armed force and drove squatters off the land. It is also stated that some firing was done, but nobody was hurt.

HARRISBURG MAN KILLED.

Ex-State Printer Edwin K. Myers Found Dead in His Stable Yard.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—Col. Edwin K. Myers, formerly State Printer, was found dead with a large cut across his forehead and a bruise over his left eye this morning in a stable yard at his home, three miles above this city. The supposition is that he was accidentally thrown from his carriage a short distance from home and was dragged to the place where the body was found.

Mr. Myers was thirty-nine years old, and was for eight years State Printer. He was one of the best-known men in Central Pennsylvania. A wife and three children survive him.

THE KENTUCKY TRUST COMPANY.

William Reinecke, the Manager, Left Its Affairs in Bad Shape.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—William Reinecke, Vice President and Manager of the Kentucky Trust Company, who has left the city, left behind him a deed of assignment, but no property of consequence. His personal liabilities are believed to be large.

The trust company appears to have been looted. It is said that not only is its whole capital stock of $80,000 dissipated, but that the stockholders will be called upon to make good a large number of bonds which the trust company had issued and guaranteed, but which have no assets back of them. The deposits have dwindled down to about $5,000, and there was no money or collateral in the vault.

WAR ON DEPARTMENT STORES.

Denver Secret Societies Join the Labor Unions in the Crusade.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—The anti-department store movement is spreading to the secret societies. The members of the Woodmen, Foresters, Red Men and other fraternal and social organizations form a large part of the workmen. Most of these organizations have branches and auxiliary bodies composed of women, the chief patrons of the department establishments.

The trades and labor organizations are already pledged to a withdrawal of their patronage from the department stores, and are working to have similar action taken by the secret societies. All of the labor organizations are demanding the passage by the City Council of the ordinance designed to prevent the encroachment of the department stores, and such action will probably be taken at the regular meeting of the Aldermen next week.

POTTERIES FORMING A TRUST.

A Scheme Backed by New York Capitalists Likely to Succeed.

TRENTON, Jan. 14.—It is learned that the pottery trust that has been in contemplation for some time is about to become a certainty. The scheme is backed by New York capitalists, and William Burges of the International Pottery is said to be in charge of the movement in Trenton. Mr. Burges has intimated that the indications for a combination are favorable.

The objects of the combine are the reduction of cost of production and of office and selling expenses. Such a combination could also control the output of certain necessary materials, such as feldspar. Good feldspar is said to be limited in quantity.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the potteries of Trenton, East Liverpool, Tiffin, and other centres are now bound by options in favor of the agents of the contemplated combine, and, although some of these options will expire as early as the middle of February, everything now looks as if they can be renewed and the scheme carried to a successful issue.

MILLTOWN'S REST DISTURBED.

A Factory Watchman Summons the Help to Work at Midnight.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 14.—Almost the entire population of Milltown, a village of 1,000 people, three miles from here, were awakened at midnight last night by the violent ringing of the bell in the tower of the rubber factory. People rushed from their homes in scant attire expecting that there was a fire in the village. The workmen employed in the rubber factory rushed there first, but when they saw no evidences of a fire they thought that some crime had been perpetrated. A score of citizens pounded on the door and yelled for Courtney Bennett, the watchman, whose duty it is to strike the hours of the night on a bell in the tower. Soon Bennett appeared at an up-stairs window.

"What's the matter, Bennett?" yelled the crowd below.

"I guess I made a mistake," was the faint reply.

Some of the villagers were in favor of ducking the watchman in the near-by mill pond for disturbing their sleep. Bennett explained that his watch made him believe that it was 5 A. M., which is the hour for calling the operatives to work, so instead of making twelve strokes he rang the bell freely, as he does every morning.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in Northern Mexico has moved to Arkansas, increasing in intensity, causing rain or snow in Texas, the Ohio, the middle and lower Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys. A second storm appears to be developing in Alberta. The pressure is high in the Atlantic States and in the middle plateau region. The temperature has fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain or snow may be expected in the middle and upper Mississippi Valley and the lake regions, and clearing weather in the Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the

LAZARUS STRAUS IS DEAD

The Well-Known Merchant Passes Away Peacefully After a Lingering Illness.

WAS EIGHTY-NINE YEARS OLD

Began His Successful Career in the United States After Taking a Prominent Part in the Politics of His Native Country.

Lazarus Straus, the senior member of the firm of L. Straus & Sons, dealers in glassware and crockery at 42 Warren Street, and for the past thirty years one of the most prominent business men in this city, died yesterday at his home, 23 East Fifty-sixth Street, aged eighty-nine years. At his bedside were his sons, Nathan Straus, President of the Board of Health; Oscar S. Straus, ex-Minister to Turkey; his daughter, Mrs. Lazarus Kohns; his son-in-law, Lazarus Kohns, and his grandchildren. His son Isidor is at present in Egypt. He was notified of his father's illness, but could not reach the city in time to be present. Mr. Straus had been in ill health for some time, but in spite of his advanced age showed remarkable vitality. His end was peaceful, and he was in possession of his faculties until the last moment.

Lazarus Straus came from the best Jewish stock in Germany. He was born in Otterberg, Bavaria, in 1809, and his grandfather, who bore the same name, was one of the most prominent Jews of his day in the Rhenish Bavaria. When in 1806 Napoleon conceived the idea of according the Jews emancipation in the territory of which he had assumed control he appointed Mr. Straus's grandfather, who was known as "Reb Lazar," a member of the Sanhedrin, or council, which was intrusted with the preparation of a plan of emancipation.

Mr. Straus's father was identified with large farming interests, and to this vocation the son also devoted himself during his early manhood. He was eminently successful, and accumulated what was in those days considered a comfortable competence. His leisure time was devoted to study, and more especially to the acquisition of Hebrew learning and a knowledge of the literature of the Jewish race, a subject he has always followed with the utmost interest.

A Leader in the Revolution of 1848.

When the revolution of 1848 stirred Germany, Lazarus Straus at once championed the cause of liberty and emancipation. While not actively engaged, he did his utmost to raise recruits, and gave largely of his means to aid the cause. He harbored such men as Prof. Kunkel and Carl Schurz, and was frequently consulted on matters closely connected with the revolution. Notwithstanding his ardent devotion to the ends for which the revolutionists fought, Mr. Straus was not exiled with the other prominent leaders. He remained at his home for the next five years, but then he became dissatisfied with the existing order of things and resolved to emigrate to this country.

He landed here in 1853 and proceeded to Talbotton, Ga., where with the means he had, the proceeds of the sale of his property in Bavaria, he started a general merchandise business. There he remained until the first year of the war, when he removed to Columbus, in the same State. The close of the war found him considerably poorer with a lot Confederate currency and bonds on his hands, and the general depression which followed induced him to come East and try his fortune anew.

He had made up his mind to move to Philadelphia, but his son Isidor prevailed upon him to come to New York instead. Mr. Straus arrived here in the latter part of 1865 with about $25,000 in good United States money, little more than enough to pay his debts. Almost his first act was to call on his creditors and ask for a statement of his account. One of his largest creditors at the time was Mr. Bliss of the present firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. As soon as he had introduced himself, Mr. Bliss said:

"Well, Mr. Straus, how much do you want to settle for?"

"Dollar for dollar," was the Southern merchant's terse reply. "Just exactly what I owe you."

It was to this integrity and honesty that Mr. Straus owed his subsequent success in once more establishing himself in business, as witnessed by a similar incident during this part of his career. He owed another merchant some $200 or $300, and went in to pay it. When he gave his name the bookkeeper of his creditor had some difficulty in finding it in the ledger, as his account had, with those of dozens of others of Southern merchants who had been ruined by the war, gone on the profit and loss page. It was found, however, and when Mr. Straus left the office he had a receipt in full for the amount in his pocket.

New Start on the Road to Fortune.

After all his debts had thus been paid, he had a small fund left with which once more to enter the business arena, and he set about looking for a location. He finally found a suitable place in Chambers Street, and went into see the landlord. The landlord was perfectly willing to lease his premises, and the rent was agreed upon, when the question of security for the lease came up. Mr. Straus could have referred to dozens of merchants with whom he had been dealing, but he did not care to presume upon their favor, and felt some delicacy about asking them to vouch for him, as it might seem to be regarded as a request for a virtual acknowledgment of his recently demonstrated honesty. While arguing with the landlord as to the lease, the man whom he had but recently paid the $200 or $300 to stepped in. Mr. Straus did not say a word, but the former creditor soon learned the object of the conference.

"What security from that man?" he exclaimed. "He's all right. Give him anything he wants. He's good for it, I'll warrant. He can have anything from my establishment he desires." Mr. Straus got his lease.

With his son Isidor he established the firm of L. Straus & Son, while his other sons, Oscar S. and Nathan, devoted themselves to study. The business prospered from the start and soon the other sons were drawn into it, the firm eventually becoming L. Straus & Sons, and at the same time one of the most extensive importing houses of glassware and crockery in the country.

When R. H. Macy, the head of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., died in 1874, L. Straus & Sons acquired an interest in that concern with Charles R. Webster as partner.

Of late years Mr. Straus has paid but little attention to business, his sons managing both concerns. He again took up as the peace and comfort of his home his literary pursuits. Several years ago at the suggestion of his son Oscar S. he furnished the Rev. Dr. Kayserling of Budapest the means to conduct an extensive investigation into the early history of the Spanish Portuguese Jews. This involved a trip to Spain and to the coasts of Africa and Asia Minor, all the expenses of which were defrayed by Mr. Straus. The results of the investigation have been embodied in a learned work by Dr. Kayserling, dedicated to Mr. Straus, and of great interest to the students of Jewish history.

Aside from his munificent gifts to the cause of literature and education, Mr. Straus was an active member of a number of benevolent organizations and dispensed charities with a free hand. He was besides a believer in individual charity, and many a family in the city drew a good share of their means of support from his private purse.

Mr. Straus was one of the oldest and first members of Temple Beth-El, and the "Everlasting Light" which burns in that house of worship was lighted by his hand when the temple was dedicated.

The funeral services will be held at Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler officiating.

Atlanta's Belt Line.

ATLANTA, Jan. 14.—Work began to-day on the Belt Line, which is to solve a question that has vexed Atlanta for years. It will be part of a railroad system that will girdle the city. The building of a belt line is of great importance to Atlanta, for, besides adding greatly to the facilities for handling business, it will take the pressure of freight traffic off Whitehall, Pryor, and Lloyd Streets and remove the danger to life and limb and the interruption of travel at important crossings. It is the most important move in Atlanta for years.

FREE DELIVERY IN INDIANA.

Merchants Buying Stamps to Swell the Post Office Receipts.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—The business men here are to make an effort to secure letter carrier service by swelling the receipts of the Post Office. They will purchase stamps, which they will send to their creditors when making remittances. It is believed that the wholesale houses in the cities will accept $10 worth of stamps in remittances of $100 or more.

Elwood is alarmed lest its postal receipts fall below the minimum, $10,000, and the free delivery there be discontinued, and for this reason the merchants and all other persons are being implored to make liberal purchases of stamps in the next few months.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Capt. Gillette Describes Faults in the Work at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 14.—Capt. Cassius F. Gillette was the only witness in the Carter court-martial to-day. He testified as to the work under his supervision, and the method in which it was done by the Atlantic Contracting Company. He recited the facts incident to his inspection of material for the Cumberland plank work, and said it was not constructed as it should have been. Therefore, he could not reply to a query from Judge Advocate Barr as to the probable cost of the material inspected.

He also testified to having forbidden the use of certain stone, which, he said, according to the reports of his inspector, did not come up to specifications. The examination of Capt. Gillette will be resumed to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

KLONDIKE RELIEF ABANDONED.

War Department Finds There Is No Distress Which Can Be Reached.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 14.—Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, this morning received a telegram from the War Department, instructing him to postpone the departure of the relief expedition to Alaska. Accordingly, the contract to ship the expedition from this port on the steamship Oregon Jan. 23 has been withdrawn.

The pack train is still held at Fort Vancouver, and the drilling of the guard for it will go on. The orders mean a temporary abandonment of the expedition, and it is understood they were based on recent reports that there was no starvation or suffering in the Yukon country, that the Government relief expedition could relieve.

SOUTHERN CATTLE STARVING.

Fortunes to be Made in Kansas by Buying and Feeding Them.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 14.—The railroads running into Kansas from the Southern States, which suffered great destruction of crops by the Mississippi flood last Spring, are taxed just now to their full capacity by shipments of starving cattle from the South. The stock is being bought in immense herds by Kansas feeders, who have more feed than they know what to do with, and expect to make fortunes out of the Southern cattle.

The Government has been induced to suspend the operation of the quarantine law, which would have gone into effect on the 10th of this month, until the 20th, in order to allow the Southern stockmen to dispose of their cattle. Over 1,000 head were unloaded and fed by one firm in this city today.

CONSOLIDATION AT HARVARD.

Institute of Technology's Union with the University May Occur.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The consolidation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with Harvard University is nearer completion now than it has been at any time since the idea was first broached, twenty-five years ago. President Eliot of Harvard said to-night that he had been in favor of it all along.

"What, in your mind, would be the benefit of consolidation?" he was asked. "There would be a financial benefit and a saving of effort for the whole community," was the reply.

President Crofts, while saying nothing, left it to be inferred that the negotiations are in progress at the present time. It is understood the proposals from the Harvard committee do not involve the doing away with the name "Institute of Technology."

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

L. G. Powers of Minnesota Candidate for the Office.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—The real object of the late visit of L. G. Powers to Washington has just leaked out here. He is candidate for the post of Superintendent of the Census, and is said to have excellent backing.

Report has it that the President, in a recent conversation with Labor Commissioner Wright, said he was anxious to secure a competent man from the West to take charge of the next census, and that Mr. Wright warmly recommended Mr. Powers as just the man for the place.

Since Mr. Powers has held the office of Labor Commissioner of this State he has won considerable reputation as a writer and investigator along sociological lines. In the last campaign he published a work on the purchasing power of gold which has been adopted as one of the textbooks in Cambridge University, England.

LAST OF THE SIOUX CHIEFS.

Red Cloud Dying at His Home Near Pine Ridge, S. D.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 14.—Old Red Cloud, the noted Sioux Indian Chief, is dying in his shack on Ogallalla Reservation near this city. He is the sole survivor of that famous coterie of Sioux Indian leaders including Old Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Spotted Tail, and Sitting Bull, who helped to make history on the Western prairies. He possessed all the craftiness of his race, and enjoyed a degree of personal magnetism which marked him as a leader among his tribesmen. He was pre-eminent in planning mischief, but he was always mysteriously absent when his plans were put into execution.

Perhaps the most atrocious work in which he took part was the Fort McKinney massacre, in which over a score of United States soldiers were led into ambush and slaughtered. It is generally supposed, however, that he took many scalps from the wagon trains that passed through his domains on their way to the West. Red Cloud took no part in the last Sioux war, but it is said he sanctioned the ghost dance and covertly aided the hostiles until their cause was doomed to defeat. He leaves a daredevil son, Jack Red Cloud, for civilization to subdue at some future time.

Chancellor Day Sued for Libel.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 14.—The Rev. W. D. Rockwell, who lately engaged in a controversy with Chancellor Day of Syracuse University, over the disposition of the estate of Bishop Jesse T. Peck and the university's care of his widow, has brought suit against the Chancellor for $20,000 damages for libel. The causes of action are alleged to be the Chancellor's replies to Rockwell's published letters, attacking the university and the Chancellor.

The Bark Blairlogis Wrecked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—News of the wreck on Nov. 26 of the British bark Blairlogis, Capt. Mackay, on an island of the Paumate group, while on a voyage from Delagoa Bay to Astoria, Oregon, was brought here yesterday by the steamer Alameda, from Auckland. The crew were saved, but nothing was saved from the wreck, even the ship's papers being lost.

Fire in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 14.—Fire this evening destroyed the large brick and frame building of the Atlantic Cold Storage, Flour and Feed Company, at Baltic and Connecticut Avenues. Loss, $15,000. The owners are mostly Philadelphia men.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Indications that It Will Be Made by Representatives of the Commercial Bodies.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Pending action by the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly on the message of the Governor recommending an investigation of the canal expenditure, the matter is in abeyance. The Senate Finance Committee has before it the Governor's message, transmitting the joint letter of Messrs. Aldridge and Adams and Senator Brush's resolution providing for a commission of investigation, composed of representatives of the leading commercial bodies of the cities interested in canal commerce.

Some sentiment exists among the legislators that the investigation ought to be conducted by a committee of their own number, but the probabilities seem to point to the work being intrusted to an outside body. To give such a body power to summon witnesses and make the investigation effective, a bill will be necessary, it is pointed out, and it is thought not improbable that the Finance Committee, instead of reporting Senator Brush's resolution, may report a bill creating a commission and giving it full powers. Messrs. Aldridge and Adams have indicated their preference for an outside commission, and Gov. Black indorsed their recommendation in his message.

Senator Brush said to-day that his resolution was introduced without consultation with any one, but after full conversation with the Governor on the subject. He understood from the Governor that he favors such an investigation as the resolution proposed. He had his resolution in his pocket, he said, and intended to introduce it Thursday morning, but when the Governor's message was received Wednesday night he concluded to present it then.

CANAL COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

Action Deferred Pending the Deliberations of the Legislature.

A meeting of the Executive Canal Committee of Commercial Organizations was held yesterday behind closed doors at the Produce Exchange. There were present Albert R. Hefford, President of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo; Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, Senator George B. Sloane of Oswego, R. H. Cook of Whitehall, Ira L. Otis of Rochester, and President Brainard of the Produce Exchange, Louis Windmiller, F. B. Thurber, Franklin Quimby, H. B. Hebert, and W. A. Cleary.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Hefford said the committee had received reports from the State Engineer, from the various State departments, and from other sources, with a number of photographic views showing the condition of the Erie Canal. A letter had been received from Gov. Black, but Mr. Hefford declined to make public its contents or tenor.

The committee also received a letter from ex-Dock Commissioner O'Brien urging the immediate completion of the construction of the Erie Canal and declaring that private interests should no longer be permitted to thwart the great work of public improvement.

In conclusion Mr. O'Brien wrote: "The rising tide of prosperity, and the assured financial soundness of the National Government, proclaim the present to be an opportune time for the Nation to grapple once more with the problem of cheap transportation, and to solve it by the speedy construction of the proposed 1,500-ton barge canal from Lake Erie to tide-water at the mouth of the Hudson River, the only practical artificial interior water route from the Great West to the seaboard."

The reports and letters were ordered filed, the committee deciding to make no recommendations pending action by the Legislature on the measures now before the two houses.

THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKE.

Manufacturers Asked to Postpone the Cut in Wages One Week.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 14.—At a meeting of the Joint Arbitration Committees of the Board of Trade and the City Council this evening, the following resolution was adopted:

"That taking into consideration the momentous issues to our city involved in the present controversy between the manufacturers and operatives and the far-reaching and calamitous consequences of a strike, the meeting earnestly request the manufacturers, in the interest of the city, to postpone the cut-down in wages for another week, in the hope that some adjustment satisfactory to both parties may meanwhile be effected."

Copies of the resolution will be sent to each cloth mill Treasurer to-morrow. Had the weavers confined themselves to the original proposition to strike for the removal of the 10 per cent. reduction, there might have been some chance of a concession on the part of the Treasurers, but now it is believed that nothing can avert the strike.

LUETGERT'S TRIAL IN CHICAGO.

Counsel for the Defense Must Be Ready to Go on To-day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Direct testimony on the part of the State against Adolph L. Luetgert, the alleged wife-murderer, was finished to-day. Dr. Dorsey was the last witness, and his cross-examination by Attorney Harmon resulted disastrously to the defense, the sausage maker's lawyer bringing out emphatic reiterations of matter material to the State's case.

When Dr. Dorsey finished, Mr. Harmon objected to the introduction of all the evidence in the case which had been offered by the State, a motion which the Court overruled, and then the lawyer, after excepting, asked that the State put Louis Luetgert on the stand, his contention being that his name was on the back of the indictment.

Assistant State's Attorney McEwen replied that when as a lawyer he produced a witness he vouched for his truthfulness, and that, as he could not vouch for the integrity of Louis Luetgert, he declined to put him on the stand. The court agreed with the prosecution, and then notified Mr. Harmon that he must be ready to proceed to-morrow morning.

DONNELLY ON SCANDINAVIA.

He Explains Why He Will Marry One of That Race.

Letter to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 5.—Sir: You ask me if it is true, as reported, that I am about to marry a lady, Miss Marion Olive Hansen, who has acted as my typewriter. I answer, Yes.

About three years ago she began to work for me in the office of the newspaper of which I am publisher and editor. She subsequently entered my household and assisted me for a year in my editorial and literary work. I found her handsome, gentle, amiable, high toned, honorable, intelligent, and of the highest moral character. She was born in Norway twenty-one years ago of a family once very wealthy, but reduced by the good nature of its head through indorsing for friends to poverty, which drove the children and grandchildren to America, where they have had for years a hard struggle with adverse fate. The young lady's poverty was to be not a disqualification. It rather endeared her to me. And I have always felt more regard for those women who had to support themselves than for those who were dandled in the idle lap of luxury.

Furthermore, while proud of my Irish blood, I regard the great Scandinavian race as the purest representative of the great original Aryan stock, to which all the people of Europe belong. They are the mother race of the fair-haired and blue-eyed inhabitants of the world by whatever local name they may be called.

I am very proud of the fact that after I had passed middle life a young lady of prominent goodness and many accomplishments could see enough in me to induce her to link her destiny with mine. This is my answer to your inquiries.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Normal College Alumnae Meet.

The Associate Alumnae of the Normal College held their monthly meeting at the college yesterday. The question discussed was how the Alumnae could best assist the public school teachers in their work. Mrs. Alice Isaacs, President of the Natural Science Committee, showed the members of the Alumnae specimens of natural history, which will be turned over to the teachers of the public schools below Fourteenth Street.

OUR UNSANITARY SCHOOLS

Matter Discussed at the Meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association.

BOSTON'S SUPERIOR METHODS

There Floors and Windows Are Washed More Frequently; in Brooklyn Borough Proper Ventilation, Light, and Room Are Lacking.

The Brooklyn Woman's Health Protective Association listened to a talk upon the bad sanitary condition of the Brooklyn schools yesterday from the two women members of the Board of Education, Mrs. Andrew Jacobs and Mrs. Powell.

The association has been greatly interested in the subject, and in the Spring sent a letter to the Board of Education asking that attention be given to this matter. The Board gladly assented, and asked for an appropriation of $50,000 from the city, but was granted only $5,000. President Maxwell was asked, recently, how many children were in the streets of Brooklyn because there was no school accommodation for them. He replied about 1,200, but that he soon hoped to have room for them all.

This was referred to at yesterday's meeting, and it was agreed that the Board of Education did everything in its power, but was unable to do what it would because of lack of finances. The speakers and the association agreed that the matter should be brought to the notice of the public, that some action might be taken to give Brooklyn children proper hygienic conditions in the school rooms, where so much of their time is spent.

Mrs. Jacobs used as a text for her remarks the work of Dr. Hastings, a sister of Mrs. James Scrimgeour, President of the Health Protective Association in Boston.

In the first place, there is a Committee on Hygiene in the Boston schools, and members of the committee have charge of that department of work in all the schools, whereas in Brooklyn a member of the Board of Education, though specially interested in the subject of schoolroom sanitation, can work only in his or her own district, and no one is specially authorized to look after that important branch of school work.

"Dr. Hastings," said Mrs. Jacobs, "found that many of the teachers in the Boston schools were dying from consumption. She investigated the matter, and as a result, turned her attention to the floors and windows of the school rooms, found that the janitors had no time to wash them, and they were not washed from one year's end to another. She had some one outside engaged to wash them frequently, and the general condition of the schools was much improved. The floors and windows in our school here are not washed more than once a year, if they are that. The schools are in a very bad sanitary condition in every way."

Mrs. Powell spoke more definitely about the bad ventilation and insufficient lighting of the schools and the overcrowding at recess. Bad sanitary conditions were bad for the morals of the children, she said, and enlarged upon that subject.

Mr. Meyer of the Retail Grocers' Association spoke at the opening of the meeting upon the subject of having groceries kept inside the stores instead of being exposed outside to the dust and germs of the street. He asked for the co-operation of the association to enable the grocers to do this.

Several communications were read from different people asking the association's aid in obtaining action to prevent the distribution of handbills in Brooklyn.

Mrs. G. Theodore Berger, a member of the society, read a paper upon Toronto, the cleanness of its streets, and many inventions in use to keep them clean. Every householder in Toronto, she said, was entitled to vote for school trustees.

The meeting was an unusually large one.

UNION OF SILVER FORCES.

Three National Chairmen to Issue a Joint Manifesto.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—As a result of conferences held within the last few days between the silver leaders of various parties it is understood Chairman Jones of the Democratic National Committee, Chairman Butler of the Populist National Committee, and Chairman Towne of the Silver Republican National Committee will issue a joint manifesto the early part of next week with a view to securing common action by the three organizations in the political contest of 1898. The draft of the document is now in course of preparation. It will appeal to all those interested in the cause of silver to work together and to avoid rival organizations by which their common strength will be dissipated.

On the 18th instant the American Bimetallic Union, of which Gen. Warner of Ohio is President, will hold its meeting here, and this is expected to give further impetus to the united silver movement.

POPULISTS IN REVOLT.

Middle-of-the-Road Men Decide to Form an Independent Party.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14.—A conference of leaders of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists representing forty States came to an end here to-day. The conference decided by a unanimous vote to cut loose from the National Populist Committee, of which Senator Butler of North Carolina is Chairman. The fusion of Democrats and Populists in 1896 was condemned and the leaders of the regular Populist organization were denounced for their treatment of "Tom" Watson, the Populist nominee for Vice President.

It was decided to hold a National convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President for the campaign of 1900. Some of the leaders were in favor of holding the convention this year, so as to give the movement an early start. It was finally decided to take a referendum vote of the rank and file of the party on the following question:

"What date is your choice for holding a National convention for the nomination of Presidential candidates; Monday, July 4, 1898; Friday, May 26, 1899, or Thursday, Feb. 22, 1900?"

The ballots will be polled by the local committees and the Populist newspapers.

Builders' League Housewarming.

The Builders' League of New York opened its new home, at 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last night, with elaborate ceremonies. Four hundred guests were present. President John P. Leo of the league made the address of welcome and dedication, reviewing the work of the league and outlining its ambition for the advancement of the interests of the builders of New York City. Henry M. Tostevin, President of the Builders' Club, made an address, and was followed by Miss Nellie A. Crist, who made an additional speech of welcome, particularly including the women. Carl A. Lanzer entertained the guests with a song. The balance of the evening was devoted to dancing, with an intermission at midnight for a collation.

Broker Taken Suddenly Ill.

Some excitement was caused at 60 Broadway yesterday afternoon by the sudden illness of George A. Henshaw, who was transacting business in the building. An ambulance was summoned from Hudson Street Hospital, and Surgeon Roper, who responded, found the old gentleman suffering from shock. He refused to be taken to the hospital, and was taken home by friends. Mr. Henshaw is a broker, sixty-nine years old, and lives at 581 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. He is senior member of the firm of George A. Henshaw & Sons, brokers, at 27 William Street.

An Actor Dies Unattended.

Max Muller of 203 East Sixty-ninth Street, formerly an actor, died last night. Several months ago while with a company in Charleston, S. C., he contracted a severe cold, which caused the loss of his voice. He came to this city, and got a position tending the elevator at the Central Opera House. Three days ago he went home ill. The death was reported to the Coroner's office, as no physician had been in attendance. It is thought that death resulted from pneumonia.

MRS. COE KILLED BY GRIEF.

The Wife of a Notorious Brooklyn Man Dies from Worrying Over His Disgrace.

The death of Mrs. Minnie Coe of 213 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday was caused, the doctor who attended her says, by grief and worry over the troubles in which her husband, John H. Coe, involved himself by transactions with worthless checks. Mrs. Coe was twenty-eight years old and a member of a prominent and wealthy Brooklyn family. Her husband is the son of the late John W. Coe, who was a State Senator. Young Coe has been in trouble of one kind or another almost constantly during the last five or six years. His most recent conspicuous exploit was obtaining $50 from Yates Vanderwerken, a Bedford Avenue undertaker, by employing him to conduct the funeral of the elder Mrs. Coe, the young man's mother, at Belmar, N. J. Mrs. Coe was in good health and was astonished and startled when a hearse was driven to her door and her body was asked for.

Coe was captured three weeks ago on a lonely island in Jamaica Bay, where he had sequestered himself, and was earning a living by catching fish, which he carried ashore and sold at night. When he was arraigned before Justice Kramer in the Lee Avenue Police Court a dozen complainants from all parts of Long Island and Staten Island appeared to prosecute him for passing worthless checks on them. His mother paid all these and secured his release.

He has not been home since. He had been neglecting his wife and two daughters, six and seven years old, a long time, but the wife grieved constantly over the disgrace, which he did not seem to feel. She was recently attacked with consumption, and her death followed quickly. Dr. R. T. Wheeler of 210 Lee Avenue attended her and asserts that she was really killed by grief. She will be buried to-day in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

LAUNDRY STRIKERS DEFIANT.

A Busy Day Among Them—One Man Arrested for Attacking a Chinaman.

The striking shirt-ironers and laundry workers, who on Thursday night attacked the Chinamen that had taken their places in Biedermann's shop, at 15 Walker Street, sent Anthony Ferroros, one of their number, yesterday morning to the shop to see whether the Chinamen had again returned to work. He found none there.

Biedermann declares that on Monday he will fill his shop with Chinamen, and will have ample police protection.

There was some excitement in the laundry shop of Mrs. Marx, 56 Spring Street, whose men went out with the other strikers. Thursday evening the men said they would call in the morning for their tools, and would burn the place down. Mrs. Klein informed the police, so when the men went to Mrs. Klein's yesterday morning they found seven policemen there.

John Findlay, nineteen years old, of 405 West Eighteenth Street, was locked up last night in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station charged with assault. He entered Li Shang's laundry, at 303 West Thirteenth Street, and assaulted the Chinaman, when Policeman J. J. Barnes came to the Oriental's rescue. Findlay said he intended to do his share to chase the Chinese back to China on account of the action of several of them in taking the places of strikers. He thought Li Shang a good one to start on. The man seemed sane and sober. He is a strong trades-unionist. The Chinaman was pretty well bruised up.

MILD WINTER A BOON TO MANY.

Bricks Made in Large Quantities—One-third More Men Employed on Buildings than Last Winter.

The comparatively mild weather that has thus far prevailed this Winter has proved a blessing to various kinds of workingmen, and especially to those engaged in the building trade and surface railroad construction. The men who do the inside work in new buildings are of course not affected by the state of the weather, for they work under cover after the roof has been put on, but masons, bricklayers, and stone cutters, the laborers and mechanics who work on the surface railroads whose motive power is being changed, and the workmen in the brickyards up the river have been earning money at a season when they are often idle and have been able to live in comparative comfort.

A good many of the brickyards up the river and in New Jersey have not yet shut down, and have been making bricks in large quantities. W. K. Hammond of the Building Materials Exchange said yesterday that the open Winter had greatly helped out the brick trade in this city. The weather has been so mild and fair that as many bricks are being made now as during the early part of the Fall. The dry weather, of which there has been a good deal, enabled the manufacturers to prolong the working time and get bricks of a good quality whose surfaces have not got ruffled by moist winds when put out to dry previous to baking. The sales of bricks in the city at present do not fall far behind the average sales in Summer, which are between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 a day. The average daily sales of bricks now are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 a day.

As no frost has yet entered the ground, continued Mr. Hammond, a good many excavations for foundations of new buildings in the city are now being made. Many property owners who had not expected to begin operations before Spring have instructed their architects to submit their plans to the builders so as to enable them to go on with at least the work of excavating, which would otherwise have been delayed.

Walking Delegate Ainslow of the stone cutters said that as far as his observation went nearly 25 per cent. more men who did outside work in buildings as stone cutters, masons, and bricklayers were working now than had employment at the coresponding time last Winter. Builders took advantage of every mild, fair day to push on their work, so as to have it completed as soon as possible, and that of course helped out the workmen.

The work on the surface railroads has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and large bodies of men are at work trying to complete the laying of the trolley conduits along Fifty-ninth Street and the cross-town line at Ninth Street. A good many men are still working on the Eighth and Second Avenues Lines.

THE ICE PALACE CARNIVAL.

Five Thousand People, Many in Grotesque Costumes, in Attendance.

An old-fashioned Canadian fancy dress carnival was held at the Ice Palace, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last night. Five thousand persons were present, of whom over 500 were grotesquely attired.

The Ladies' Club of the Ice Palace and a picked team played an interesting game. The home team won by a score of 1 goal to 0. Master O'Brien gave a clever exhibition of fancy skating. There were races by grotesquely attired skaters.

CABLE SUBWAY TAKES FIRE.

Remarkable Accident on the Lexington Avenue Line Last Night.

A remarkable accident occurred last night at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street just as crowds of people were leaving Madison Square Garden. There was a sudden blinding smoke and a flash, extending along the cable car track a block. Then a long streak of light showed through the slot on the north side track, and it was seen that the subway was on fire.

An alarm was sent out, but the firemen were helpless when they arrived. Their officers refused to allow them to enter the subway. It is supposed that the oil troughs over which the cable runs caught fire in some way. Traffic on the line was suspended until the blaze had burned out.

To Entertain Manufacturers.

The local committees of the National Association of Manufacturers met in conference yesterday. The Secretary reported that the attendance at the convention which is soon to be held will be much larger than had been expected. In view of expenses due to increased attendance it was decided to issue a call for an additional $10,000. Special arrangements are making for the bohemian smoker to be given on Jan. 25 at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the banquet to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 27. President McKinley is expected at the banquet, but has not promised to respond to a set toast. Many prominent speakers are announced.

J. C. SHEEHAN DENIES IT.

He Says that He Has Been in No Conference with His Brother, Hill, and McLaughlin.

John C. Sheehan came out yesterday with a flat-footed denial of the printed story that he, with Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, and his brother, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan of Erie County, had held an important conference with ex-Senator David B. Hill before the latter left the city on Wednesday.

The conference, according to this story, was for the purpose of organizing a combination against Richard Croker, should the latter, with the aid of Senator Murphy, endeavor to gain control of the next Democratic State Convention.

"That story," said Mr. Sheehan yesterday, "is like a number of others that have been in circulation recently; there is no truth in it. During the last year I have met ex-Senator Hill once, and that was last Summer while I was at Long Branch. He was with Senator Murphy then, and I have not seen him since. As to a combination against any one, there is only this to say. I am a Tammany Hall man, and I have never deserted a friend or resorted to falsehood or deception to accomplish an end. Neither have I ever betrayed a confidence. No matter what position Tammany Hall takes on any question, it will receive my aid and hearty support."

McLAUGHLIN AND CROKER.

Brooklyn Democrats Look for a Big Fight Between the Two Leaders.

There are ominous rumors in the camp of the Brooklyn Democracy concerning a coming split between their old leader, Hugh McLaughlin, and Richard Croker. The bone of contention is David B. Hill. The Brooklyn Democrats who are on the anxious seat, not desiring any fight with the powerful leader of Tammany Hall, would give a good deal to know just what passed between Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Croker at their interview on Wednesday. They can gain no information from their chieftain. When a reporter asked Mr. McLaughlin if it was true that he had given in to Mr. Croker, the old leader reddened, and said, fiercely: "Do I look like a man who would lie down?"

In spite of Mr. McLaughlin's silence, it is generally believed that the interview on Wednesday related to the Hill matter, and that Hill's friend laid down the law emphatically. It was noted that on Thursday, the day after the Croker-McLaughlin interview, Mayor Van Wyck took occasion to attack Controller Coler, McLaughlin's representative in the Board of Estimate, for his conduct of his omcial duties, and that evidently there was no love lost between them. The general feeling in Brooklyn is that a big fight is coming.

DISTRICT LEADERS TO MEET.

A Caucus of Republicans to be Held To-day to Discuss Reorganization.

The Assembly District leaders of the Republican County Committee will meet in caucus this afternoon at headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, to discuss various plans for the reorganization of the party in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. It is the desire of the leaders to reorganize after some plan other than that of the Election District system, and a majority of the heads of the Assembly Districts are in favor, it is said, of the Assembly District plan. This is virtually the plan adopted by the anti-Platt organization, "The Republicans of the County of New York."

Senator Platt and Congressman Quigg returned from Washington last night, and Mr. Quigg will preside at the caucus. It is not known what plan of reorganization, if any at all, Senator Platt favors. He would not discuss the matter last night. It is known, however, that many of the district leaders do not approve of the present policy pursued by the heads of the organization. They assert that if the present condition of the party continues the State and Legislature will be carried by the Democrats next Fall, and that the organization will be left without a future. These leaders say that every effort should be made to conciliate the anti-organization Republicans, even to the extent of making all of the asked-for concessions except the repudiation of Senator Platt. Some of them also declare that this is the opinion of the majority, but that the majority dare not express itself by voting. For this reason, it is said, the new County Committee, which will meet to organize on Jan. 20, will vote for the adoption of any plan favored by Senator Platt.

TOOK MORPHINE IN HIS CELL.

A Prisoner in Jersey City Gets the Drug from a Woman Visitor.

Henry B. Straight, who is held in Jersey City for extradition on charges of swindling various persons, was yesterday identified as the man who in September last swindled Samuel Wolf of 266 Canal Street, New York, out of $369, and Koploff & Seger of Canal Street, from whom he obtained $400 about the same time. He is also charged with swindling the Munzing (Penn.) Bank out of $400.

When taken from his cell to be identified he was found to be under the influence of morphine, which had been smuggled into the cell by a woman who was supposed to be his wife until it was learned that his wife died in Pennsylvania two years ago.

Fell from a Bridge and Died.

An unknown man died at Fordham Hospital yesterday afternoon as the result of falling or deliberately jumping 147 feet from Washington Bridge into the Harlem River yesterday morning. It is the opinion of the hospital physicians that he fell off the bridge while drunk. Shortly before noon two men working near the New York Central tracks saw a falling body and rowed out to it. They were amazed to find that the body was that of a man still living, and they took him to the hospital. At first it was thought that his injuries would not be fatal, but he did not recover consciousness more than momentarily. No clue could be found to his name or address. He showed signs of intoxication.

The Anti-Platt Enrollment.

The Enrollment Committee of the New York County Republicans met last night in the St. James Building headquarters to discuss the details of the anti-Platt enrollment. At a late hour no dates of enrollment had been decided upon. J. Bayard Backus, the Secretary of the organization, said that the movement was daily receiving accessions to its numbers. On Thursday night the anti-Platt organization of the Nineteenth Assembly District indorsed the movement and last night the New Amsterdam Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District added its indorsement.

To March to Its New Armory.

The Old Guard will take possession of its new armory at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway to-day, and to celebrate the event will parade from the old armory at Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, which has been its home for the last twenty-five years, to the new armory. Mayor Van Wyck, who was recently elected an honorary member of the Old Guard, will review the parade from the steps of the Democratic Club house, in Fifth Avenue, near Fiftieth Street.

A Hoboken Theatre Sold.

The Lyric Theatre, Hoboken, was sold yesterday by Sheriff Heller under foreclosure proceedings. There were two mortgages, one held by the Hoboken Bank for Savings for $25,000 and the other by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company for $12,000. A compromise was made by the mortgagees, and the bank bid in the property for $10,000.

A Gold Badge for Henry Gosler.

Henry Gosler, a retired fireman, last night received a gold badge from his old comrades on the big marine fire fighter New Yorker. There was not much ceremony, and the presentation was made by Capt. Ryan, now Superintendent of the Fire Department repair shops.

Price of a Stock Exchange Seat.

The latest quotation for a seat in the Stock Exchange, $19,750, is furnished through a transaction which occurred on Thursday, when this price was paid for one.

TO TAKE CROKER'S PURCHASE.

**The Democratic Club Members Approve His Bargain for the Athletic Club House—More

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senate and Assembly Debarred from Passing Bills by the Constitution.

GOV. BLACK'S APPOINTMENTS

Dr. S. Case Jones, Dr. Daniel M. Lewis, and Owen Cassidy Reappointed Commissioners of the State Board of Health.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Senate and Assembly held brief sessions this morning, and adjourned until Monday evening. The Constitutional provision requiring that bills shall be printed and in the hands of members for three legislative days before action upon them can be taken rendered to-day's sessions fruitless so far as action upon measures thus far introduced was concerned.

The Governor sent to the Senate a long list of appointments, many of which were made during the recess, as managers of the different charitable institutions of the State. Alva W. Palmer of Syracuse and John T. Mott of Oswego, whose terms of office as managers of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children had expired, were reappointed. Dr. S. Case Jones of Rochester, Dr. Daniel M. Lewis of New York, and Owen Cassidy of Montour Falls were reappointed Commissioners of the State Board of Health. All these nominations were referred to the Finance Committee.

In the Assembly the Committee on Public Printing submitted a report recommending the printing of 1,000 extra copies of Mr. Hill's bill relative to elections, primaries, and electors' qualifications. The report was adopted.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

A Measure Prohibiting Advertisements on Elevated Stations and Cars.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Mr. Hoffman has introduced a bill in the Assembly which provides that the elevated railroads in New York City shall have no powers, privileges, or franchises, or carry on any trade or business, except as expressly granted and allowed in the special or general statute under which the companies were organized. The elevated railroads shall not lease to any other corporation or person any of their buildings, stations, fixtures, cars, or other property for advertising purposes, or for the sale of goods or merchandise, except papers, books, and periodicals, nor post in or upon any of their property any card, sign, writing, printing, or picture in the nature of an advertisement. Any company offending against the provisions of the act shall forfeit $100 for each separate violation.

Mr. Oliver has introduced in the Assembly a bill providing that the price of illuminating gas in New York City shall not exceed $1 per thousand cubic feet. The gas furnished as regards illuminating power and purity shall comply with the standard now or hereafter established by law.

Mr. Tuffan has introduced a bill in the Assembly authorizing the City of New York to improve the Willinck entrance to Prospect Park, in the Borough of Brooklyn. The Assistant Corporation Counsel having charge of the legal department of the Borough of Brooklyn is authorized to condemn and acquire the gore strip of property bounded by Washington Avenue, Flatbush Avenue, and the property known as the East Side Lands, extending from Washington Avenue to Flatbush Avenue. The cost of the improvement is to be a charge upon the whole City of New York.

Mr. Mullaney has introduced in the Assembly a bill which provides that every corporation which operates a ferry beween the City of New York and points or places in the State of New Jersey or on Long Island must furnish its boats with sanitary conveniences for the separate accommodation of its male and female passengers. Ferry companies are also required, when operating within the boundaries of the City of New York, to provide for the comfort and safety of their passengers by having an entrance from the waiting room to the ferryboat constructed which shall not be less than twenty-five feet wide. The Health Department of the City of New York is authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of the act. Every failure to comply with the order of the Health Department shall subject the offending company to the forfeiture of $500, and also to revocation of the license of its ferryboats, in the discretion of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Mr. Gallagher of Brooklyn has introduced a bill appropriating $12,000 by taxation on local property for the contruction of a bridge over the mill pond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, from Avenue U in one ward to Avenue U in the adjoining ward.

Mr. Laimbeer introduced a bill to-day in the Assembly, providing for the establishment of a farm colony for the detention, reformation, and instruction of men convicted of vagrancy or habitual drunkenness within the city of New York. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is authorized to direct the issue of $100,000 worth of bonds to carry out the provisions of the act.

Senator Grady to-day introduced an amendment to the New York charter, as a substitute for his bill relative to review of assessments. It provides that a writ of certiorari shall only be allowed upon application to the Supreme Court within fifteen days following the final submission of the tax and assessment rolls to the Municipal Assembly, on the first Monday of July in each year.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The following bills of general interest were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Fritz—To tax sellers of cigarettes $50 annually.

Mr. Nixon—Providing that clerks of counties, courts of record, and registers of deeds, except in the Counties of New York and Kings, shall keep open their offices for the transaction of business from 8 o'clock in the forenoon to 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In the Counties of New York and Kings these offices shall remain open during the months of July and August from 9 o'clock in the forenoon to 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and during the other months from 9 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Schultz—Providing for a closed season for salmon trout from April 1 to June 30, in Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, Westchester, and Richmond Counties.

Mr. Matteson—Providing for the use of voting machines by all cities and towns of the State.

Mr. Redington—To remove the property qualification now required of voters at village elections.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Litchard to Introduce a Bill Approved by Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Assemblyman Litchard of Allegany will introduce early next week what may prove the most important bill of the session—a measure to make legislative sessions biennial instead of annual. Mr. Litchard has perfect confidence in his ability to have the bill passed, and claims that he is backed by Gov. Black. He refers to the Governor's allusion to the subject in his message to the Legislature and asserts that the Executive has several times expressed himself in favor of having a bill introduced at once to bring it about. Speaking of his proposed measure to-day, Mr. Litchard said:

"I shall introduce a bill for biennial sessions next Monday night or Tuesday morning, after I have had a conference with Speaker O'Grady. I have interviewed Gov. Black with reference to such a bill, and it has his unqualified approval. He has advised me to press the project at all points, and promised that he will give it his official encouragement. I have spoken to a number of my colleagues with regard to it, and there is no doubt in my mind that it can be made a law."

Woman Suffrage Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—This morning Mr. Kelsey introduced a concurrent resolution in the Assembly to amend the Constitution by providing for woman suffrage. In the first section it provides that every citizen of the age of twenty-one years may vote, the existing law being changed only by omitting the word "male." It also provides that the resolution shall be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and, in conformity to Section 1, Article 14, of the Constitution, be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

FEWER STREET CLEANERS.

Senator Grady Introduces a Bill to Reduce the Force About One-half.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Senator Grady to-day introduced a bill reorganizing the Street Cleaning Department of New York City by reducing the uniformed forge in all its departments nearly one-half and slightly increasing the salaries in some instances. The number of district inspectors is reduced from 21 to 11, the time collectors from 8 to 3, the section foremen from 125 to 50, the dump inspectors from 43 to 20, the tug and scow inspectors from 25 to 20, the sweepers from 3,100 to 1,500, the dump boardmen from 43 to 20, the drivers from 1,600 to 750, the stable foremen from 21 to 11, the assistant stable foremen from 21 to 11, and the hostlers from 146 to 88.

There is a slight increase in the salaries of some of the employes. The pay of stable foremen is increased from $1,200 to $1,300, section foremen from $1,000 to $1,200, dump inspectors from $1,000 to $1,200, and tug and scow inspectors from $1,000 to $1,200.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning is authorized to increase the uniformed force from time to time by adding to the number of sweepers, drivers, and hostlers, provided the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall have previously made an appropriation for the purpose of permitting such increase, but such increase shall not exceed in any one year in any class of employes a number equal to an annual increase of 5 per centum, to be added each year to the number which might have been legally employed for the preceding year, commencing with the number authorized by law for the year 1892.

The proposed reductions in the force are shown by a comparison of the bill with the chapter of the New York City charter sought to be amended, but Senator Grady says that his purpose is merely to restore to the charter an independent street cleaning act which is in conflict with the charter. This act is Chapter 426 of the Laws of 1897, which is identical with the amendment to-day proposed by Senator Grady. The bill is presented as an amendment to the charter to settle any dispute as to whether the charter or the independent act should have precedence.

Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department McCartney, when seen yesterday, said that the foregoing dispatch from Albany was the first intimation he had had that a measure was even contemplated to interfere with the workings of his department. "As this is the first thing I have heard of Senator Grady's bill, and as I am not familiar with its provisions," he said, "I must decline to comment upon it for the present. That I knew nothing of such a bill is the best answer to the question of whether I have been consulted concerning it.

"I will say this, however: If this department is to be kept up to its present standard and improved in efficiency we must have an increase in our force rather than a decrease."

CHINAMEN AS VOLUNTEERS.

The Equal Rights League Is Organizing a Militia Company as an Evidence of Americanism.

The advanced Chinamen of New York have undertaken to organize a body of volunteer troops and to tender their services to the United States and the State. The movement is intended to illustrate to Congress the patriotism and Americanism of Chinamen who wish to be citizens.

Sam Ping Lee, President of the Chinese Equal Rights League, with headquarters at 26 Mott Street, is the organizer. He wears American clothes, cuts his hair American style, speaks better English than many American voters, and carries cards with his name neatly engraved on them. He said last night that the league is an exclusive organization to which only Chinamen who are thoroughly educated and Americanized may belong. It has petitioned Congress to enfranchise Chinamen of that kind, and will continue work to that end.

Between thirty and forty men are already enrolled, and they are amply able to uniform and equip themselves if they can obtain permission.

GEORGIA WATER POWER.

New York Capital Invested in a Big Scheme for Its Development.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—A development of water power for electrical transmission second only to that at Niagara Falls is contemplated by a company of New York and Pennsylvania capitalists, who have acquired control of the Chattahoochie River for sixteen miles. The purpose is to build three plants and a stone dam at each of the places. The fall from Jones Shoal to Bull Sluice, a distance of thirteen miles, is from 75 to 80 feet. This part of the river will be a continuous lake, broken only by one dam. It will vary in width from 500 feet to one mile. The three dams will furnish 11,000 horse power.

The purpose is to furnish electrical power for machinery placed upon the Southern Railway from Atlanta to Norcross for manufacturing purposes. The incorporators of the company are Henry B. Wilson and Emerson McMillin, New York bankers; C. Emerson Smith of York, Penn., a member of a firm manufacturing electric machinery, and R. H. Smith of Gainesville, Ga., who was instrumental in securing options on the water power. It is stated that at least a million dollars will be invested in the enterprise.

It is expected that the development of this power with a lake thirteen miles long will lead to the building of a second Lowell in that vicinity and to the construction of electric lines connecting scores of small places with the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line, thus opening up all that section of country which has not hitherto enjoyed railroad facilities.

LILLY AND HENDERSON HELD.

Policemen Charged with Extortion Are Old Offenders, It Is Alleged.

Joseph H. Lilly and John C. Henderson, policemen attached to the Bureau of Steam Boiler Inspection, who were arrested on Thursday charged with agreeing to accept a bribe from Frederick Von Steinberg, an engineer who was an applicant for an engineer's certificate, have been suspended from duty by Chief McCullagh. They were both arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court by Inspector Grant yesterday morning, and held in $1,000 bail each for examination next Friday afternoon.

Lawyer Abraham Levy, representing the Central Association of Engineers of New York, said yesterday that the complainant's visit to the office of the bureau and subsequent failure to pass the examination was the result of a plot to catch the officers hatched by the Engineers' Association.

"It is claimed by engineers," said Mr. Levy, "that these two men have for years been accepting money in the same way, and that their ill-gotten gains will probably amount to many thousands of dollars. It is said that the practice has been carried on to such an extent that engineers found it impossible to secure a license after passing the examinations without 'seeing' these two men."

Requisition for W. R. Foster.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Gov. Black this morning, in compliance with the request made by the District Attorney of New York County, made an application to Secretary of State Sherman for a requisition on the French Government for the extradition of William R. Foster, resident of Paris, who is under indictment in New York City for having robbed the Gratuity Fund of the New York Produce Exchange over ten years ago.

Gov. Black Cuts Down a Sentence.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Gov. Black has commuted from fifteen to ten years the sentence of John McDermott of Newburg, imposed six years ago for having with two others robbed a companion of the three of $1.15 while all were under the influence of liquor.

FOR A NEW BALLOT LAW

Radical Changes in the Present Provisions Proposed by Assemblyman Wallace.

INDEPENDENTS MAY PROTEST

James W. Pryor Declares the Bill Introduced Is Not a "Concession to the Ballot Reformers," as Is Likely to be Claimed.

Radical changes in the present election law are proposed by the bill introduced in the Legislature by George Wallace, Assemblyman from Queens, and referred to the committee after being read. The bill is to amend Chapter 909, Laws of 1896, known as the election laws, and entitled "An act in relation to the election, constituting Chapter 6 of the general laws."

The proposed amendment increases the obstacles in the way of the nomination of independent candidates for any office, and alters the compilation of the ballot by abolishing the party column and placing the candidates for the different offices in groups.

Regarding the nomination of independent candidates the law says:

Independent nominations of candidates for public office to be voted for by all the electors of the State can only be made by 6,000 or more voters of the State; provided, however, that in making up such number at least 50 electors in each county of the State (the counties of Fulton and Hamilton to be considered as one county) shall subscribe to the certificate provided for in this section. Independent nominations of candidates for municipal offices to be voted for by all the electors of a municipality can only be made, if in a city of the first class, by 2,000 electors of such city; if in cities of the second class, by 1,000 electors of such city, and in other cities, by 500 electors thereof. Independent nominations of candidates for a county office in a county in which there is a city of the first class, can only be made by 2,000 electors of such county. Independent nominations of candidates for public office other than municipal offices to be voted for in a district less than the whole State, but greater than a town or ward of a city, can only be made by 1,000 electors or more of the district, except that 500 voters or more of an Assembly or School Commissioner district, may make such nomination for member of Assembly or School Commissioner to be voted for in such district. Independent nominations of candidates for public office to be voted for only by the electors of a town, or a ward of a city, or a village, can only be made by 100 electors or more of such town, ward, or village, except that when such town, ward, or village constitutes an Assembly or School Commissioner district, 500 or more electors shall be required as above to make such nomination for member of Assembly or School Commissioner.

Amendment Proposed.

The amendment reads:

Independent nominations of candidates for public office to be voted for by all the electors of the State, or of a political division of the State, or a municipal corporation or part thereof, can only be made by a number of electors equal in number to 3 per centum of the total number of votes cast in the State, or any such political division of the State, or municipal corporation or part thereof, as the case may be, at the last preceding general election. In villages where the boundaries are not coterminous with those of election districts, so that the total vote of such village at the last general election cannot be determined, the computation shall be made on the total vote at the last preceding annual election in said village.

Independent nominations shall be made by a certificate subscribed by such electors, each of whom shall add to his signature his place of residence, and make oath that he is an elector and has truly stated his residence, and that it is his intention to vote for the candidate or candidates so nominated, or if a certificate nominates said candidate or candidates for a position on some general ticket, that he intends to vote said general ticket, and also that he voted at the last preceding general election.

Nominations and offices shall be classed as State, judicial district, Congressional district, county, Assembly district, town, and the like, and no party nomination shall be made except by a convention or primary held within the territory in which the candidate is to be voted for, and no nomination certificate shall be valid if the nomination be made by a convention or primary in violation of this provision; provided, however, that where nominations of different classes are to be made of candidates to be voted for in the same territory, all such nominations may be made by the same convention or primary, and also provided that town conventions or primaries may nominate candidates for Inspectors of Election or other officers to serve in districts within such town.

The Form of the Ballot.

Under the amendment, Section 81 of the law relating to the form of general ballot, is to be repealed and the ballot is to contain the names of the candidates for the different offices in groups instead of all the names of candidates being printed in a party column under a party emblem. The party emblem is not abolished, the new ballot showing the party emblem to the left of the line containing the name of the candidate.

The instructions at the head of the proposed new ballot say:

This ballot must be marked only with a pencil having black lead. To vote a straight ticket make a cross X mark within the blank space before the name of each candidate on that ticket, as shown by the emblem in front of the candidate's name. To vote a split ticket, that is for candidates of different parties, or candidates having independent nominations, the voter must make a cross X mark before the name of each candidate for whom he votes. If the voter does not desire to vote the names of any candidates whose names are printed on the ballot he may vote for any candidates, or persons who are not candidates, by writing the names, if they are not printed upon the ballot, in the blank space under the names of candidates for that office. To vote for a person not on the ballot, write the name of such person under the title of the office and names of candidates in the blank space. Any other mark than the cross X mark used for the purpose of voting, or any erasure made on this ballot, makes it void, and no vote can be counted hereon. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.

There are other changes contemplated by Mr. Wallace's bill, but they are unimportant as compared with those quoted from.

What J. W. Pryor Says.

It is expected that a strong protest voiced by the independent voters of the city will be presented to the Legislature in opposition to the measure. James W. Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, after perusal of the Wallace bill yesterday, said:

The bill is evidently only another step in the long-maintained effort of the politicians to make independent action difficult, and, as far as public opinion will permit, impossible. In 1896, the Republican Party, through Senator Raines, changed the election law so as to increase very largely the number of signatures required for independent nominations of all kinds. At the same time, the law was so amended as to bring, in each case, the last day for which an independent nomination could be made, five days after the last day upon which a party nomination could be made.

Before 1896 this period was ten days. This, which of course rendered the possibility of independent action provoked by improper political nominations, much less than under the law as it stood before 1896, was the City Club distinctly pointed out at the time when Senator Raines proposed his law of 1896, that law was a distinct attack upon independence in local as well as in State elections. It is interesting to recall that the politicians went so far as to endeavor to keep the Citizens' Union people off the ballot last Fall, by showing that the certificates of nominations had not complied with the very burdensome requirements of the law. The Citizens' Union paid $4,000 for necessary printing, services of notaries, office work, &c., involved in securing the great number of signatures necessary.

Not satisfied with this condition of things, the politicians now propose, under Mr. Wallace's bill, to require in each case of an independent nomination, the signature of voters numbering 3 per cent. of the number of votes cast at the last general election within the district for which the nomination is made. This would mean that an independent nomination for Mayor would require the sworn signatures of about 17,000 voters, instead of the 2,000 necessary under the present law. It is easy to see that under these circumstances only a man with a large amount of money at his command could become an independent candidate. Even for the humble office of Coroner in this borough, no less than 8,500 signatures would be required. These propositions are so monstrous that it is incredible that the public at large could permit them to take the form of law. It is to be observed that the Wallace bill proposes to make independent nominations still more difficult by requiring each signer to make oath that he voted at the last general election, and that he intends to vote for the candidates named in the certificate. Practically the explanation involved in the presentation of these requirements to voters would present very great difficulties in securing the immense number of signatures needed.

So far as the proposed change in the form of ballot is concerned, it may appear to many to be a concession to those who really want to have elections conducted under conditions which will place all voters as well as all candidates upon an equality. They have always contended for the Massachusetts form of ballot, in which the names of candidates are arranged, not in party columns, but in groups under the various titles of offices. This is the arrangement proposed with the Wallace bill, but it is to be observed that the ballot is also to have printed upon it, at its head, the emblem of each party, with the name of the party. The voter desiring to vote a straight ticket may do so by making a single mark opposite this emblem.

This would be a blinder way than the present of voting the straight party ticket, for now a voter at least sees the list of party candidates at the head of which he places his mark for a straight party vote, while under the proposed plan he would vote for the party as represented by the emblem, and in most cases without the remotest reference to the candidates. It is probable that this form of ballot will be put forward as a "concession to the ballot reformers," but it should be understood distinctly that it is no concession at all. In fact, the whole bill is an attack upon the liberty of the individual citizen.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

305, 307 and 309 Broadway.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

This Association where best known is most patronized.

The New Business in New York City for 1897 was . . . $9,438,250

The New Business in Brooklyn for 1897 was $4,107,400

These results show the estimation in which the Mutual Reserve is held by those who know it best, and prove that it is the easiest company to work for; the hardest to work against.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRED AS REPRESENTATIVES. BOND NECESSARY.

For all particulars,

Apply to General Manager.

RAILROADS TO KLONDIKE.

Rothschilds' Concern and the Yukon Company Striving to be the First to Construct.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 14.—Two great corporations with practically unlimited capital are organizing their forces for a great race in building railroads into the Yukon country at an expense of $18,000,000. The London Exploration Company, which is the Rothschilds' firm, and the Yukon Company are each endeavoring to construct the first railroad from Pyramid Harbor over the Chilkoot Pass and Dalton Trail to a point on Lewis River, below Five Finger Rapids. The distance is four hundred miles.

George W. Dickinson, General Manager of the Yukon Company, says the construction work will cost at least $20,000 per mile, which means an outlay of $8,000,000 by each company for its railroad, besides one to two millions each for equipment and steamers. Connection with Dawson and other Yukon River towns will be made by steamers. Both companies have secured rights of way from the Canadian Government, and are working strenuously to secure immediately from Congress rights of way through thirty miles of American territory. Both are preparing to purchase material and are engaging steamers to transport it from Puget Sound to Pyramid Harbor. Both companies hope to finish their roads this year by working men twenty-four hours in three shifts during the long Summer days. The Yukon Company was organized last Fall by Andrew F. Burleigh, its backers being New York and Philadelphia men.

YUKON MINING REGULATIONS.

Important Changes Made by a Canadian Cabinet Committee.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan 14.—A committee of the Cabinet has drawn up new regulations for the government of mining in the Yukon which make important changes. It is now stated that the alternate claim regulation has been abandoned, and that the Government proposes to reserve alternate blocks of ten claims, which, it is thought, will give miners a better opportunity to operate. The present intention is to reserve the Government blocks until they are disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder.

Another feature of the new regulations is the abandonment of the sliding scale of royalties. Instead an even royalty of 10 per cent. will be exacted from all miners.

LEGISLATION FOR ALASKA.

Criminal Code and Homestead Laws for the District.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Attorney General McKenna to-day submitted to the Senate a special report made by the commission appointed to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States relating to Alaska; also a code of criminal procedure for that district in the form of a bill which accompanied the report of the commission.

The Lacey bill extending the homestead laws to Alaska and granting right of way to railroads was favorably reported to the House to-day from the Public Land Committee.

New Map of Alaska Ordered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the House to-day a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) directing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare and have printed 40,000 copies of a map of Alaska, showing the most feasible routes to the gold fields.

CONVENTION OF HIBERNIANS.

Bishop McFaul Fixes June 27 at Trenton for the Reunited Order to Meet.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Bishop John McFaul, who acted as arbitrator in the proceedings looking to a reunion of the two wings of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States has fixed Trenton as the place and June 27 as the time for the holding of the National Convention of the reunited organizations.

SAFETY ON BATHING BEACHES.

Board of Health to Require Life Lines and to Have a Life-Saving Corps.

The Board of Health intends to make an amendment to the sanitary code, which will provide for more safety for bathers at the Summer resort beaches by compelling hotel and boarding house keepers who have bath houses to provide life lines. The board also contemplates the appointment of a life saving corps of officers in uniform.

According to the plan, this corps will be split up into detachments each of which will be assigned to patrol one of the many beaches within the new city's limits. The idea of the amendment to the code is that of Nathan Straus, the board's President.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:20 A. M.—205 East Thirty-eighth Street; John Brennan; no damage.

6 A. M.—394 First Avenue; Illustrated News Company; damage, $40,000.

7:45 A. M.—77 West Eighty-ninth Street; Fred Lotto; damage, $300.

2:50 P. M.—94 Seventh Avenue; A. C. Jones; damage slight.

3:05 P. M.—502 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; James Smith; damage, $50.

3:15 P. M.—204 West Twenty-first Street; Lawrence Hoffman; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—17 East Broadway; J. J. Martin; damage, $5.

4:45 P. M.—348 West Street; Thomas Roberts and others; damage, $5,000.

5 P. M.—220 West Twenty-seventh Street; unknown; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—420 East Seventy-ninth Street; Wilfreim & Co.; damage, $25.

6:40 P. M.—148 Ludlow Street; Israel Shipero; damage, $5.

8:15 P. M.—203 Greenwich Street; Joseph Gilmore; no damage.

9:20 P. M.—169 West Eighty-first Street; A. Blumenthal; no damage.

10:30 P. M.—130 East Twenty-third Street; Metropolitan Traction Company; no damage.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

Silversmiths

TRADE MARK

STERLING 925/1000 FINE

208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square

FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT

BROKERS' OFFICES RAIDED

Seventeen Persons Arrested in Alleged Bucket Shops in the Wall Street District.

CUSTOMERS WERE STARTLED

Rush to Get Away When the Police Appeared, and One Man Fell Out of a Window—A Woman Among the Prisoners.

Capt. McClusky and his entire staff of detectives made a raid on alleged bucket shops in the Wall Street district yesterday afternoon. Four of these concerns were entered simultaneously, and seventeen prisoners were taken, among them a young woman, who tried hard to conceal her identity, and gave several different names and addresses.

The firms raided were the Ridley & Peiser Company, with offices at 42 and 44 Broadway; the Standard Stock Company, with offices at 53 New Street; the Public Stock and Grain Exchange, with offices at 51 New Street, and Hamilton & Co., with offices at the same address. The places were all crowded with customers, and there was a rush among them to get away when the detectives appeared.

In the Standard Stock Company's place the detectives kicked in the door of the private office. A customer, who was sitting on the sill of an open window, was so overcome with surprise that he fell backward into the yard. When the detectives looked out to see if he was hurt he was gone.

In another place three women customers were in the crowd. They burst into tears, fearing they were to be arrested, but they were allowed to go. None of the customers was in fact detained. The detectives wanted only the proprietors and their employes.

In the Ridley & Peiser Company's offices five persons were arrested, namely, Samuel and Sander Peiser, Moses D'Bruin, Angel Emanuel, and Michael Dolphy. In the Standard Stock Company's offices five arrests were also made, the prisoners being Paul Clayton, William Rice, George Clayton, Charles Reis, and Frank Waller. Three prisoners were made in Hamilton & Co.'s offices: Thomas A. Donnelly, James J. Donnelly, and John C. Thorn. In the Public Stock and Grain Exchange, Charles Mercer, John Rogers, Charles Hoffman, and the woman cashier were taken into custody. The cashier told one of the officers that her name was Carrie Rogers and to another Mrs. Phillips. Subsequently she said she was Mrs. Celia Jones of 213 West Thirty-fourth Street.

All the prisoners were taken to the Centre Street Police Court, followed by a big crowd. The papers in the case had previously been put in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Stephen S. Blake, who took charge of it. Magistrate Flammer discharged Charles Hoffman, Angel Emanuel, and Paul and George Clayton, who were employed in the offices as blackboard clerks. The others were held in $1,000 bail each, but because of the lateness of the hour the Magistrate paroled until 10 o'clock this morning those who were unable to furnish bonds.

Detectives Rein, Waldrn, and Hughes, who secured the evidence against the places raided, have been at work on the cases for weeks. They dealt in five-dollar lots of Sugar and Manhattan. Their possible profits on both these securities were limited, they allege, to two points.

Thomas P. Dinnean, the lawyer for Hamilton & Co., said after the arraignment of the prisoners yesterday that previous attempts to convict owners of alleged bucket shops under the section of the code relating to wagers and the recording of bets had not been successful, and that he expected to secure the discharge of his clients.

TRAINS CRASH IN BROOKLYN.

Two Women Injured in a Rear-End Collision at the Linwood Street Crossing.

A through train on the Long Island Railroad crashed into the rear end of a rapid transit train at the Linwood Street crossing, Brooklyn, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Two women were injured and a number of other passengers badly shaken up. The injured are: Miss M. N. Weed, twenty-three years old, a school teacher in Public School No. 108, shoulder dislocated and face and arm bruised, and Mrs. Kate Delbassa, forty years old, of 2,302 Atlantic Avenue, three ribs fractured and body severely bruised.

The through train was in charge of Conductor G. Best, John Walsh being the engineer. The rapid transit train was made up of two cars and an engine, and was in charge of Conductors J. Dandercluter and J. Baumier, and Engineer Henry Hartford. The latter train left Flatbush Avenue for Jamaica shortly before 8 o'clock, with a number of passengers, including a party of school teachers on their way to Public School No. 108, on Arlington Avenue. At the Linwood Street Station it was several minutes behind time. The gateman at the corner of Ashford Street and Atlantic Avenue gave the danger signal to about 200 feet west of the rear end of the train.

The through train, which was also late, came up behind, and although the rapid transit train was in plain sight, disregarded the danger signal until within a couple of blocks of the station. Then the steam brakes were applied, but failed to work at first, and when they did work succeeded only in slackening the speed of the train.

A number of passengers on the rapid transit had alighted. They saw the through train dashing along the track, and shouted warnings to the passengers still in the cars. There was a tumultuous rush for the doors, and nearly all the passengers had succeeded in getting out when the crash came. The engine struck the rear end of the rapid transit train with such force as to splinter the end of the car, smash the cowcatcher, and push the rapid transit train over 100 feet along the track.

Miss Weed was one of those who had failed to get out of the car. She had reached the platform when the collision took place. She was thrown from her feet, and struck her shoulder against the woodwork. She refused medical assistance, and was taken to her home, 529 Washington Avenue, in a carriage. Here Dr. Terry, who was summoned, found that her shoulder was dislocated. Her other injuries consist of bruises and cuts made by broken glass, and are not serious.

Mrs. Delbassa had not succeeded in getting as far as the door, having been in one of the last seats of the rear car. She was thrown to the floor, and lay moaning until Ambulance Surgeon Fitzsimmons of St. Mary's Hospital arrived. He said she had sustained contusions of the hip and side and took her home. Dr. William Diehl was summoned, and discovered that three of her ribs were broken.

After a while the passengers on the through train were transferred to the rapid transit, which continued its trip. A number of the school teachers were so badly shaken up that they could not teach their classes, and as a result Principal Frank Stevens was obliged to dismiss the pupils for the day at 12 o'clock.

Walsh, the engineer, claims that he put down the brakes as soon as he saw the red signal. He thinks the reason the brakes would not work was that there had been a heavy fog in the early morning, and the tracks were slippery.

Cornell Club's New Quarters.

The Cornell University Club held a meeting at Schoeffel Hall, Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue, last night, and the Committee on Rooms, of which Henry W. Sacket is Chairman, was authorized to sign the lease for the club's new quarters at the Royalton, 47 West Forty-third Street. The club was incorporated in 1889, and the membership has increased so largely that a permanent headquarters is an absolute necessity. The club's rooms will be on the ground floor of the Royalton, and the rental for the present has been fixed at $1,000. The club will take possession early next month and a house warming will be arranged.

Murderer Hanged in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—Archey Lockley, colored, murderer of three persons was hanged at King and Queen's Court House to-day. There was a large crowd at the Court House, and the Sheriff and his deputies had to produce pistols to prevent some of those present from forcing their way into the inclosure around the scaffold.

WISCONSIN SWAMPS FOR FARMS.

Chicago Improvement Company Buys 2,000 Acres from the State.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 14.—G. W. Boyce of Chicago, representing the Land and Improvement Company of that city, to-day purchased 2,000 acres of swamp land in Portage County from the State.

The price was 75 cents an acre. The plans of the company are to drain it, clear it of timber, and divide it into farms.

FROELICK WANTED FOR BIGAMY.

Chicago Man Said to Have Left Three Wives in New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Henry Carl Frederick Froelick is wanted by Capt. Collan's detectives on charges of bigamy. It is said that he is claimed by three women in New York as their husband, and he is supposed to be living in Chicago with a fourth.

Miss Lida Hyer of 735 Lexington Avenue, New York, who claims to be one of his wives, makes the complaint. She has discovered, she says, that he had married Miss Josephine Kronz of Harlem and left for Chicago.

Later she claims to have found his legal wife, Annie Whitley of Utica, N. Y., and Jennie Ezard of the same city, the alleged second wife. Froelick has practised medicine in Chicago.

AN IOWA LOVE STORY.

Marriage of a Couple Who Were Lovers Way Back in 1851.

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, Jan. 14.—Elijah Davis, sixty-five years of age, and Miss Fannie Spaulding, also sixty-five, were married to-night.

In 1851, while hunting, Davis rescued a party of five young women overturned from a rowboat. He fell in love with one of them, Miss Spaulding, but her parents objected to him. He went to the California gold mines soon after, and she came to Iowa.

Two months ago Davis purchased a farm, and when he came to inspect his property found his old sweetheart was his renter. Love still lived in the hearts of both, and they decided to be married.

KANSANS ILL USED IN TURKEY.

Twelve Persons Turned Over $10,000 and Went to Rebuild Jerusalem.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—George Heyde of Lebahon secured from Gov. Leedy to-day a certificate of his citizenship in Kansas to enable him to go to Jerusalem for the purpose of rescuing David Yantis from a religious organization which pretends to be rebuilding Jerusalem for the second coming of Christ.

Yantis accepted the teachings of Mr. and Mrs. James Spofford of Chicago, and departed for Jerusalem two years ago with his wife and ten neighbors. The hardships experienced by the colonists are unparalelled. The twelve Kansas people turned over a little more than $10,000, and started to Jerusalem penniless. Arriving at the scene of their new labors, the husbands and wives were separated, and all the laws of morality were abolished. Information concerning the true condition of affairs has been kept from the friends of the Kansans by scrutinizing all letters which are sent out.

FOR METHODISTS ONLY.

Incorporation of an Illinois Denominational Insurance Company.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Methodist Insurance Company, authorized by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and the headquarters will be in Chicago.

The company is restricted to placing fire insurance upon property owned by Methodists, such as churches, schools, and parsonages. The intention is to have the Methodist Church of the United States carry its own insurance. The scheme had the sanction of the conference.

Insurance is to be carried in several old companies until the amount of premiums paid reaches $10,000, the amount required under the laws of Illinois to enable mutual insurance companies to begin business. The company expects this amount to be in the Treasury in a few months.

It is expected all the churches will place insurance in the company as soon as their present policies expire.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 14.—The chemical works of Taylor & Barker, at Wamesit, were burned this morning. Loss, $10,000.

GRAND JUNCTION, Wis., Jan. 14.—The lumber mill of the Ingersoll Land and Lumber Company was burned to-day. Loss, $70,000. It is thought that the fire was of incendiary origin.

WHARTON, Texas, Jan. 14.—Fire last night destroyed G. C. Gifford's hardware store, the grocery store of Frank Elizard & Co., and several other buildings. Loss, $65,000; covered by insurance.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Fire at West Mountain, Putnam County, early this morning destroyed the schoolhouse, a library building, and surrounding farm buildings. The loss is heavy. A discharged farmhand is suspected of starting the fire.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 14.—The Summer residence of David B. Ives of this city, at Lynnfield, was burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; partially covered by insurance. The police are of the opinion that the residence was entered by burglars previous to the fire and looted of much of its valuable contents.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:22	Sun sets	4:58
Moon rises	12:12		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	12:14	Gov. Isl'd	12:33
H. Gate	2:21		
	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	12:26	Gov. Isl'd	12:37
H Gate	2:26		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 15.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, &c.	Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Castle Eden, Havana and Sagua		.....	.....
Creole, New Orleans		.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.		12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Holstein Haiti, &c.		10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre		6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Gal

The Wanamaker Store

Wanamaker's as a Place of Amusement

THERE'S a heavy snowstorm in our Rotunda. The air is heavy with falling flakes and the snow is drifted everywhere, much to the delight of a throng of Brownies, who are taking full advantage of weather conditions so unusual to Fairyland.

Bring in the little ones to see their antics. It is only one of the interesting things they'll find here. For yourself:—

The Orchestrion Concerts from 10 to 4, daily.
The Picture Show on the Fifth floor.
The Model Furnished Apartment on Fourth floor.
The Five Royal Salons on Second floor.
Bric-a-brac Art Room, Basement.
Oriental Room, Third floor.

Children's Hats. EVERYTHING from skating caps to the daintiest of bonnets:—and a bonnet which is to frame a child's face should be the daintiest production possible to milliner's skill. But these we mention are more for the every-day tumble, though dressy enough in some cases for all purposes.

Astrakan Tam o' Shanters, 65c, $1 and $1.50.
Cloth Tam o' Shanters, $1 and $1.25.
Leather Tam o' Shanters, 50c., 75c. and $1.
Boys' Alpine hats, $1 and $1.25.
Boys' Derby hats, $1.50 to $2.50.
Skating Toques, 35c. to 65c.

Second floor.

Women's Jackets $5. SPEAKING about jacket values, have you ever looked over the garments we are offering at Five Dollars? That's only one line from many, but it holds some astonishing opportunities.

The coats now $5 are those which were leaders at $10 and $12 sixty days ago. That means coats of same style and workmanship—many of these are not ten days old. Even that statement does not tell of their worth as fully as it should. Look at the coats, and decide for yourself if it isn't the biggest five dollars' worth you have seen.

Second floor.

Flannelette Petticoats. THE prettiest goods, the best goods, the lowest prices. Three superlatives in a sentence, but all used conscientiously.

At 25c.—Of stripped flannelette; with yoke band and hem.
At 35c.—In light blue and pink stripes; with umbrella ruffle at bottom; extra full.
At 50c.—Of striped flannelette, with deep hem and three plaits; yoke band; extra full.
At 65c.—Of blue and pink striped flannelette; umbrella ruffle, edged with torchon; yoke band.
At 85c.—Of fancy striped flannelette; deep umbrella ruffle, with hem and one row of torchon insertion; extra value.
At $1.—Of fancy striped flannelette, yoke band and deep umbrella ruffle, with vandyke point; edged with torchon lace.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques. As plain or as elaborate as you please,—they're all cheap enough. Some of the trimmed and beribboned ones are wonderful productions when you consider the price on them, and even the plainer ones are tasteful and dressy to a degree you'd not believe on noting the price only.

At 60c.—Of a solid color eiderdown; full front, fitted back; edges finished with crocheted zephyr; in red, gray, light blue, and pink.
At 75c.—Of striped eiderdown; fitted back and full front; finished with crocheted zephyr edge and bow of ribbon at neck.
At $1—Of solid colored, also striped eiderdown; full front and fitted back; edges finished with crocheted zephyr; closes in front with 2 silk frogs and bow at neck.
At $1.75—Of solid colored eiderdown; in cardinal, gray, and pink; fitted back, full front; large sailor collar; bound with satin ribbon, and 2 silk frogs closing in front.
At $2.50—Of extra quality striped eiderdown; large sailor collar and front bound with satin ribbon and tie at neck with ribbon bow.

Second floor.

Women's Gloves at Half. A SHORT story but interesting. Three chapters.

Women's four button real kid gloves, colors white and black, which were imported to sell at $1.50 and worth it,

at 75c. a pair.

Women's sixteen and twenty-button real kid gloves, white and black, imported to sell at $2.50,

$1.25 a pair.

Women's 12 to 30-in. silk gloves, white and black and colors, made to sell at $1,

50c. a pair.

Tenth street.

Two Handkerchief Items. IF it's here, and a handkerchief, it's linen. And linen means *all* linen just as wool means all wool. The truth here is the truth without gradations or degrees.

They're all linen, these handkerchiefs, and they're bargains. Cotton mixtures themselves could not be much cheaper.

FOR WOMEN
At 15c.—Embroidered and scalloped, made to retail at 25c.
At 3 for 25c.—Hand-embroidered open work initial, hemstitched, unlaundered.
FOR MEN
At $1 doz.—Plain white hemstitched.
At $1.50 doz.—Plain white, soft finish.
At 50c., 75c., and $1.—Fine French hemstitched, pure white sheer cloth.

Broadway.

GOOD little dresses, of good materials, in good styles, and made as they should be made. The underwear is the kind we always promise you,—the best, cheapest. We cannot say it too often.

At 25c to $3.—Children's white dresses, slightly soiled; of nainsook and lawn; some beautifully trimmed with fine lace or embroidery; sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs; values 50c. to $6.

INFANTS' SLIPS
At 25c.—Of nainsook; plait down front, ruffle around neck and sleeves.
At 50c.—Of soft finished cambric; square yoke of hemstitching and embroidery; collar and sleeves of embroidery.
At 80c.—Of nainsook, pretty yoke of fine insertion and plaits.
At 6c. to 22c.—Children's muslin drawers; hem and plaits; 2 to 14 years.
At 22c. to 33c.—Children's trimmed drawers; plaits and embroidery ruffle; 2 to 14 years.

A Sale of Girls' Coats. HERE are three short paragraphs, each of which will hold voluminous interest for careful people who may have need to purchase coats for girls between 8 and 18 yrs. They represent the cream skimmed from the bargain offerings of the entire market. Many of them are much less than half original prices.

At $5—Former prices up to $10. Fly-front coats made from light and dark cheviots, high turn-over collar; almost all prettily braid-trimmed; some half-lined with silk.
At $7.50—Original prices up to $16. Fly-front and reefer jackets, made with high or turn-over collars, from light, dark and fancy cheviots; almost all are silk lined; some have shoulder capes, braided.
At $10—Former prices up to $25. Very fine kerseys and fancy cheviots, in red, blue, green and cadet; bouse, fly-front and reefer styles; all are silk-lined; many have braided shoulder capes.

Second floor.

$3 Men's Shoes at $1.50. ONLY 166 pairs of black boxed calf and waxed calf; bulldog and cottage toe; laced; made as a $3 shoe should be made;

Here at $1.50 a pair.

On sale at 11 o'clock.

About 300 pairs tan Harvard calf laced shoes; heavy double soles, welted and stitched; modified bulldog shape; excellent shoe for winter wear. Instead of $3 they go at

$2 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Furnishings. A CULMINATION of a great week's selling. The 50c. unlaundered

Shirts for 35c.
The 65c. unlaundered shirts for 45c.
The $1 night-shirts for 50c.
The $1 fancy bosom and all over shirts, for 50c.
The unequaled collars, for 10c., or $1 doz.
The unequaled cuffs, 15c., or 2 pairs, 25c.
The $5 mackintoshes for $3.25.
The 25c. black satin ties, 2 for 25c.
The velvet house coats at half.
The $5 to $9 bath wraps for $3.75.
In addition we will sell 2500 imported Madras shirts for 75c. instead of $1.50.

Men's Furnishing Store, Broadway.

Men's Overcoats. A WANAMAKER Overcoat story is always of interest, because it always tells of Overcoat bargains. Here is a new one, no exception to the rule.

Men's Overcoats in black and blue kerseys and black frieze; all wool, of course, and fast colors; satin shoulders and wool linings. Most of them would be cheap at $15, some that are first-class $12 quality. Take your choice at

$10 Each.

Boys' Suits and Trousers. HERE'S another lot of the double-breasted jacket suits, which met with such a ready appreciation when last advertised. They are sizes for ages from 8 to 16 years; made from fine kerseys and fancy cheviots; silk sewed. It is unnecessary to say, inasmuch as they are here, that they are all wool. Nevertheless, the price, which was $5 and $6,

Is now $3.50 each.

Another lot also, of the boys' English corduroy trousers. Sizes for all ages between 3 and 16. Regular value $1 or more. Price

75c. a pair.

Second floor.

Odd Bedsteads Only $3. ABOUT 100 left over from broken suits; in 18 distinct styles. Of ash and oak. They have been $4.50 to $18. Choice now for $3.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Managers of the House Hedge Against the Possibility of a Cuban Debate.

APPROPRIATION BILL SHELVED

Day Given Up to Private Measures—Fight Over a Claim of the Methodist Church South—Senate Considers Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House managers decided not to proceed with the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill to-day, but to give the day for the consideration of private bills. This was done to avert the possibility of precipitating a sensational Cuban debate that might have taken place if an appropriation bill had been under consideration.

When the House adjourned last night the amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill providing for the publication of another edition of the "Horse Book" was pending. To-day the friends of the amendment compromised with the Appropriations Committee by agreeing to a reduction of the number to be printed from 150,000 to 75,000. As amended, the amendment was adopted and the bill was passed.

The resolution accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to participate in the International Fisheries Exposition at Bergen, from May to September, 1898, was called up by Mr. Simpkins, (Rep., Mass.)

Too Many Expositions, Cannon Says.

Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said he thought on the exposition question Congress was running wild. We had had expositions at Philadelphia, Chicago, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta, and Nashville, and were about to have one at Omaha. Abroad we had participated in the expositions at Vienna, Paris, Berlin, and Brussels. The anxiety of would-be Commissioners to have the honor and glory of our country represented at these foreign expositions was agonizing. Now came this exposition at Bergen. Twenty thousand dollars was to be appropriated now. If this resolution passed, Congress would be called upon to foot the bill for a deficiency of $20,000. Mr. Cannon gave it as his deliberate judgment that the interests of the United States did not require participation in this exposition. If we did our duty by the Paris Exposition, that would be enough.

Mr. Simpkins, (Rep., Mass.,) in reply called attention to the fact that Norway, second in the world to no country in fisheries, had accepted our invitations to participate at Philadelphia and Chicago. Common courtesy and decency demanded that we accept this invitation.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) thought we would not in the next decade participate in an exposition which would be of more practical value to the United States.

The resolution was adopted.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

The title of the first bill, "For the relief of Thomas B. Reed," raised a laugh. The bill, however, was not for the relief of the Speaker of the House, but another Thomas B Reed, who enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and who wants the balance of wages earned by him "in the suppression of the war of the rebellion." Favorable action was taken upon the bill.

The next bill was for the payment of $77,000 to William S. Grant of Gardiner, Me., for the supplies designed for the United States but confiscated by the Confederate Government at the opening of the rebellion. The bill after some debate was favorably acted upon.

Resort to Filibustering.

The Senate bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of the Corporation of the Book Agents of the Methodist Church South was next taken up. Mr. Cooper, (Dem., Texas,) in charge of the bill, moved as a substitute a bill appropriating $288,000 for the full settlement of this claim.

The property of the corporation, which was located at Nashville, Tenn., was seized and held by the United States from 1862 to 1866, when it was turned over to the owners. Mr. Cooper referred to the fact that the profits of the concern were applied to the support of superannuated ministers, Thousands of petitions from religious bodies, he said, had been received praying for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.,) inaugurated a filibuster against the measure by demanding the reading of the report on the bill, which consisted of about fifty pages, the reading of which would consume several hours.

At the conclusion of an hour, when Mr. Dalzell's time expired, the friends of the bill attempted to secure an agreement for closing debate, but all requests looking to this end were objected to. Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) applied to the other side to allow a vote on the bill.

Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas,) said the claim was as just as had ever been presented to Congress. The amount asked by the Methodist Episcopal Church South was not 50 per cent. of the amount which could be recovered in the Court of Claims. Leading Bishops and divines North and South had indorsed it. Common justice, not charity, demanded its passage.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) made a ten-minute speech in support of the bill. He said he knew personally enough about the claim to know that $288,000 was a very low estimate of the damage sustained by the corporation.

After further discussion, and before disposing of the bill, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL AMENDED.

Railroads to be Required to Redeem Unused Portions of Tickets.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce had the Anti-Scalping bill under discussion to-day. Two important amendments were adopted. One imposes a penalty on railroads refusing to redeem unused portions of tickets. This provision is lacking in the original bill, and the railroad interests that have been represented favor it as an earnest of good faith.

Another amendment was adopted providing that passengers applying for redemption of tickets shall not be given the benefit of the through tariff, but only of the regular rates to the point where the journey ceased.

THE SENATE'S OPEN SESSION.

Proposed Change in Date of Inauguration Day—Resolution as to the Seminole Outrage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) presented a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the time of the inauguration of Presidents. Through a clerical error the resolution as presented placed the date when the change should go into effect in 1899. It was Mr. Hoar's intention to make the year 1901, and later he changed his resolution accordingly. The amended resolution follows:

"That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"The term of office of the President and of the Fifty-sixth Congress shall continue until the 30th day of April in the year 1901, at noon. The Senators whose existing term would otherwise expire on the 4th day of March, in the year 1901, or thereafter, shall continue in office until noon of the 30th day of April succeeding such expiration; and the 30th day of April, at noon, shall thereafter be substituted for the 4th of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of the President, Vice President, Senators, and Representatives in Congress."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior shall be and is hereby instructed to investigate the facts attending the recent alleged atrocious burning to death of two Seminole Indians by a mob in Oklahoma Territory, and make report thereon to Congress.

"That the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the investigation, apprehension, and punishment of the guilty persons, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to supply the Senate with information as to the amount of sugar imported into the United States; the amount of beet sugar produced in the United States; with what sugar, imported or domestic the beet sugar comes into competition, and what effect the Hawaiian sugar has or can have upon beet sugar production in the United States.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) announced that on account of the absence of his colleague, Mr. McLaurin, he would ask that the eulogies upon the late Senator Joseph A. Earle, which were to have been presented to-day, be postponed until some later date to be announced hereafter. The request was granted.

The Senate then, at 12:30 o'clock, went into executive session. The executive session continued until 4:30 o'clock, when in open session the message from the President, transmitting his approval of the award of the Bering Sea Commissioners was received and read.

Consideration of bills on the pension calendar was then begun and nineteen were passed.

The Senate adjourned at 5:05 o'clock until Monday.

CORBETT'S CLAIM REJECTED.

Adverse Vote in Committee Upon His Right to Represent Oregon in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today decided to make an adverse report upon H. W. Corbett's claim to a seat in the Senate from Oregon. The vote was 4 to 3, and was cast on party lines, except that Senator Burrows (Rep.,) who was absent, was counted, upon his authority, in opposition to Mr. Corbett.

There were two votes, the first being upon a motion to declare Mr. Corbett entitled to his seat, which was supported by Messrs. Chandler, Hoar, and Pritchard, Republicans, and opposed by Messrs. Caffery and Pettus, Democrats, Allen, Populist, and Burrows, Republican. Mr. Spooner, Republican, was paired with Mr. Turley, Democrat, the former for and the latter against the motion. A motion was then made to declare that Mr. Corbett was not entitled to his seat, and was carried by the above vote reversed.

The voting was preceded by a general discussion based on a report prepared by Senator Pettus, on behalf of the opposition. This report took the position that the question involved was practically the same as that involved in the Mantle case, and that this case should be allowed to stand as a precedent. Senator Pettus made an argument in favor of establishing a principle of action in such cases and allowing it to stand, taking the position that there was danger in changing the Senate's course every time the political complexion of the Senate changes.

CURRENCY REFORM HEARING.

Need of Better Banking Facilities in the South and West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Robert S. Taylor of Indiana, a member of the Monetary Commission, was again before the House Banking and Currency Committee at today's session. He referred to the inadequacy of the banking facilities in the South and West, and suggested that for the present this country must look mainly to independent, small, local banks for the relief which is needed, though he conceded that an extensive system of branch banks might have a more effective tendency to equalize rates of interest.

John W. Fries, the North Carolina member of the commission, sketched briefly the prevailing conditions in the South, and particularly in his own State. He said that the people of North Carolina were clamoring for money. He did not think that this meant cheaper money, but better facilities for the transaction of business. This, said he, could only be secured by the establishment of an adequate banking system. Mr. Fries's statement lasted to the close of the session. The committee adjourned until Monday, when Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild will be heard again.

MENOCAL CALLED HOME.

Navy Department Wants Him to Explain the Trouble with the Brooklyn Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Civil Engineer Menocal, now with the Nicaragua Canal Commission in Nicaragua, has been ordered home to explain, if he can, the alleged shortcomings of the work upon the Brooklyn dry dock under pain of a court-martial.

The order sent by the department to Civil Engineer Menocal of the navy, who is with the Nicaragua Canal Commission, calling him back to the United States to stand trial by court-martial on charges growing out of the Brooklyn dry dock scandal, will in no way affect the work of the Commissioners.

Mr. Menocal had long been Chief Engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Company and his knowledge, brought about by his familiarity with the work along the proposed line, would have been of value to the commission to whom all sources of information were held to be of the first importance. The Commissioners have with them other members who have been in the employ of the canal company and who can furnish necessary information. Mr. Menocal was not officially connected with the expedition, except in the capacity stated, for giving whatever information the commission desired and aiding them in any way possible. It was for this Admiral Walker requested the department to allow him to accompany the expedition.

THE BERING SEA AWARD.

The President Requests Congress to Appropriate $473,151.26.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President to-day submitted to Congress the award and report of the commission appointed under the terms of the treaty of 1896, to adjust the claims of British subjects for losses sustained through the seizure of their sealing vessel in Bering Sea. In his letter of transmittal the President says:

"The report of the Secretary of State presents a clear epitome of the award, and renders unnecessary any extended observations on my part further than to say that I cordially coincide with the recommendation, and that our treaty obligations demand prompt and favorable action by Congress, which I urgently hope may be taken, to the end that these long-pending questions may be finally and satisfactorily terminated. The total amount necessary to satisfy the award of the Commissioners is $473,151.26, which I recommend be appropriated."

Secretary Sherman makes the point in his report that the treaty under which the award was made requires that the appropriation shall be made to pay it within six months after the ascertainment of the amount.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Edwin A. Hartshorn for Assistant Appraiser at New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York—EDWIN A. HARTSHORN.

Consuls—GEORGE W. DICKINSON of New York at Acapulco, Mexico; LOUIS GOLDSCHMIDT of New Hampshire at La Guayra, Venezuela.

European Sugar Production.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Daily Consular Reports publishes the result of an international effort to obtain the statistics of sugar production in Europe up to Dec. 10. The figures show that Germany led in production with 1,821,223 tons, Austria coming next with 929,900 tons, and France third with 703,300 tons.

THERE is a quaint suggestion almost picturesque in the fragrance of Lundborg's Perfumes.

OPPOSITION TO M'KENNA

His Nomination for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Discussed in the Senate.

VOTE TO COME NEXT FRIDAY

Vigorous Denunciation of the A. P. A. for Fighting McKenna Because He Is a Catholic—Real Question the One of Qualification.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Almost the entire four hours of the executive session of the Senate to-day were devoted to the consideration of the nomination of Joseph McKenna, now Attorney General, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. An effort was made by Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.,) to secure a postponement for two weeks. A compromise was reached, deferring consideration until a week from to-day, on the condition that the Nebraska Senator should agree to allow a vote to be taken on that day. The Hawaiian treaty was not touched upon during the session.

The debate upon Mr. McKenna's nomination was precipitated by Senator Hoar, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, who called up the nomination in accordance with his notice of yesterday, and asked for immediate action.

In doing this Mr. Hoar spoke briefly of the opposition to Mr. McKenna, saying that the Judiciary Committee had investigated most of the charges made, and had reached the conclusion that they were without foundation.

Hoar Denounces the A. P. A.

He said that the greater number of charges had been made by the members of the American Protective Association, and that, as they had been founded solely upon the fact that Mr. McKenna was a Catholic in religion, they had not been deemed worthy of serious consideration. Mr. Hoar said the attempt to inject a question of religion into a controversy over a man's fitness for office was entirely un-American and unpatriotic, and should not for a moment receive the consideration of fair-minded men.

Senator White of California also spoke of the effort of the A. P. A. to interfere with the course of the Senate in giving proper attention to a question the determination of which should depend upon the considerations of fitness and justice as between man and man, rather than upon an appeal to bigotry, prejudice, and false patriotism. He spoke of the members of the A. P. A. as fools who could not be characterized properly in the Senate. He had no patience, he said, with men who held the opinion that Catholics necessarily must consult the Pope or some other high functionary of the Catholic Church in every important transaction of their lives, and added that he was convinced that the American Senate would not be influenced for a moment by such representations as an order of the character of the A. P. A. would make. Mr. McKenna's confirmation should depend entirely upon different considerations.

Mr. White said he did not contend that Mr. McKenna was a giant in his legal attainments; still, he believed him to be an honorable man, a competent lawyer, and a just jurist, and he should support his confirmation.

Why Allen Asked Delay.

It was here that Mr. Allen interposed an objection to immediate action. When his request for two weeks' delay was met with refusal, he took the floor and proceeded to give his reasons for the request, which were in the main that he wanted and thought the Senate should have more time for consideration of the nomination than had been given to it. He called attention to the importance of the office to which Mr. McKenna had been named, saying it was a place which he would occupy probably during the remainder of his life, and he urged that the Senate and the American public had a right to demand that the charges against Mr. McKenna should be sifted to the bottom.

He said that so far as the opposition of the A. P. A. was concerned, it did not influence him in the least, and he agreed with all that had been said as to the impropriety of any interference in a matter of this character on account of religious prejudices or predilections.

There were other charges, Mr. Allen said, which were far more serious, and to prove that such was the case he read at length from letters and newspapers attacking Mr. McKenna's record as an attorney and jurist, on the ground of want of legal attainments.

The greater part of Mr. Allen's speech was devoted to reading these documents. He called especial attention to an attack made by the bar of the Pacific Coast, which he said was deserving of more scrutiny than had been given it.

He also stated that he had understood that the charge had been made that large corporations had been instrumental in securing Mr. McKenna's nomination. He thought this also should be looked into more thoroughly than the Senate had had opportunity to do.

Mr. Allen disclaimed any intention to father any of the charges; his sole purpose was to secure time for their proper investigation. He might himself vote for Mr. McKenna's confirmation, but before doing so he desired to be convinced that the assertions made derogatory to Mr. McKenna's character as a jurist were without foundation.

It was decided to postpone further consideration of the McKenna case until next Friday.

EX-SENATOR TABOR CONFIRMED.

People of Denver Pleased with His Appointment as Postmaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14. — Among the nominations confirmed by the Senate to-day was that of ex-Senator Tabor of Colorado to be Postmaster at Denver. Senator Wolcott, who is Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and also Mr. Tabor's sponsor, asked for action immediately on the opening of the executive session, and, there being no objection, the nomination was confirmed without delay.

DENVER, Jan. 14.—The appointment of ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor to be Postmaster of Denver caused great surprise in Colorado. Even those in the inner circle of the Republicans had not the slightest intimation of the appointment. The selection of Tabor is a very popular one because of the feeling that he has not deserved the ill luck which has pursued him for the last few years. At the time the nomination was made the ex-Senator was working at the Eclipse Mine, in the Ward Gold District, in Boulder County. A messenger was sent to notify him, and returned with the statement that Tabor was completely stunned at the information. He had not sought the appointment.

Since the loss of the remnants of his fortune two years ago Mr. Tabor has been prospecting for minerals in different parts of the State. Millionaire Stratton loaned $15,000 to him two months ago with the understanding that he need not pay it back if he did not succeed in his new venture. The mine has not proved to be a bonanza, and the salary of Postmaster of Denver will rescue Mr. Tabor from penury and may lead to successful mining operations.

Other Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Among the nominations confirmed to-day by the Senate were the following:

Attorney of the United States—H. L. Burnett, Southern District of New York.

Collector of Internal Revenue—I. Moffett, First New Jersey District.

United States Marshal, Southern District of New York—W. K. Henkel.

Secretary of the Embassy at Rome—L. M. Iddings.

Consul at Bombay, India—R. T. Greener of New York.

Postmasters.—Connecticut—M. G. B. Bullard, Gilford.

New Jersey—D. M. Anderson, Gloucester City.

New York—C. Doughty, Garden City; W. V. Burhans, Saugerties; H. A. France, Far Rockaway; A. Humm, College Point; A. H. Lipman, East Aurora; C. H. Putnam, Deposit; J. Ross, New Rochelle; M. J. Stearns, Massena; G. R. Vail, Chester; F. C. Wilcox, Painted Post.

Minister to Siam—H. King of Michigan.

Civil Service Comissioner—Mark S. Brewer of Michigan.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

New Jersey—Tabernacle, Arthur Haines; Whitehouse, Arthur H. Stiles.

New York—Arthursburg, F. B. Staats; Brasie Corners, Martin C. Young; Colton, Melvin D. Butler; Davenport, Clayton F. Sherman; Garnerville, Jessie D. Dutcher; Gulf Summit, Charles D. Shiner; Henvelton, Alexander Mayne; Levanna, Hulbert L. Coles; Poolville, George I. E. Nash; Trout Creek, William H. Jenkins; West Greece, Jacob Smith.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK AGENTS

SAYS FEAR DROVE HIM TO WED.

Derby Alleges that He Was Forced Into a Bigamous Marriage at the Point of a Pistol.

A motion for alimony and counsel fee was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn Borough, in a case in which John Derby, a letter carrier, is plaintiff, and Mary Lyons Derby defendant. Derby declares that although he was already married, he was forced to wed Miss Lyons at the point of a pistol, and he asks that the union be annulled.

Frank X. McCaffrey, in opposing the motion, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that on Oct. 28 last Derby married Anna Pretzel, and they went to housekeeping. He had not seen Miss Lyons for a long time prior to his marriage. On Nov. 25 Derby was on his way from Station S, where he is employed, to his home, at 84 North Elliott Place, when he was confronted on Greene Avenue by two men who were strangers to him. One of them seized him, while the other leveled a revolver at his head and said: "We are brothers of Mary Lyons, and unless you marry her immediately I will kill you."

Mr. McCaffrey said that Derby was so frightened and bewildered that he allowed himself to be taken to the corner of Broadway and Gates Avenue. Mary Lyons and her sister were waiting there, and the whole party boarded a Gates Avenue car and went to Bishop McDonnell's residence. A priest there declined to marry them, and they went to St. James's Pro-Cathedral, where the ceremony was performed. As they left, the man with the pistol said: "Now that you have given my sister a name, you shall never see her again." Mr. Caffrey says that Derby never has seen her since.

J. Grattan McMahon, for the defendant, denied the charges. He said that Derby proposed marriage to his client, but the priest at the Bishop's residence refused to perform the ceremony without a dispensation. Derby went home and changed his clothes, and when he returned they went to the Pro-Cathedral and were married.

Decision was reserved.

YALE-CORNELL RACE OFF.

Ithaca Crew Managers Intimate that the Negotiations Are at an End.

ITHACA, Jan. 14.—The refusal of Yale to grant Cornell's request, contained in the latter's acceptance of Yale's challenge for a boat race, caused considerable disappointment here. In an interview to-night Prof. E. W. Huffcutt, President of the Cornell Athletic Council, said:

"Cornell regrets that Yale finds it impossible to assent to terms which appear to us to be in every respect fair and sportsmanlike. The terms proposed are an exact equivalent of the terms of the challenge. Moreover, they are precisely the terms which Yale proposed to Harvard last year, and to which Harvard assented. It seems, therefore, that Yale's disinclination to accept them must be due to reasons quite distinct from any objections to their fairness and having to do with her general intercollegiate policy. In this spirit Cornell accepts the decision of Yale, and trusts that the good understanding that began last year may continue, even though different policies at the two universities render future intercollegiate contests between the two impossible."

Capt. Frederick D. Colson of the 'Varsity crew said: "Cornell oarsmen regret that Yale has made it impossible for another test to be made between the two different styles of rowing inseparably connected with the names of Courtney and Cook. As Cornell has accepted Harvard's challenge for a boat race at such time and place as may be agreeable to the two crews, it only remains to decide upon such time and place. All through the negotiations with Harvard and Yale it has been taken for granted that Cornell would row Pennsylvania and Columbia this year. Only matters of detail have to be determined. Personally, I would like to see a quadrangular race arranged between Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Cornell."

Prof. Huffcutt denied the report that a challenge had been received from Wisconsin by Cornell. He said, however, that it was not improbable that the Western crew would be represented in the general regatta if one should be arranged.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company A's Scores in the Contest for the Kemp and Clark Trophies.

Company A made a rather poor showing last night in the competition for the Kemp and Clark Trophies, now in progress at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Private L. J. F. Rooney and Capt. H. W. Janssen made the best scores, each finishing his string with 46 out of a possible 50. The scores:

Kemp Trophy Match.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private L. J. F. Rooney	23	23	46
Capt. H. W. Janssen	22	24	46
Sergt. T. J. Conroy	22	22	44
Private E. O. Hopkins	22	22	44
Private D. H. Miller	21	23	44
Private W. G. Happy	24	18	42
Private W. M. Connell	20	22	42
Corp. G. F. Picken	21	20	41
Private W. E. Ward	20	21	41
Private H. D. Nichols	19	22	41
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt, Jr.	19	22	41
Corp. C. S. M. Hook	23	17	40
Private H. E. Mann	20	20	40
Private F. C. Wichtman	20	20	40
Private J. J. Gordon	21	19	40
Lieut. W. E. Schastey	21	17	38
Private J. G. Geoghegan	20	17	37
Private H. L. Naisawald	20	17	37
Private J. K. Green	20	16	36
Private T. Budenbach	20	15	35
Private P. Ford	18	16	34
Private C. M. Amerman	15	18	33
Private J. K. Morgan	14	19	33
Lieut. J. R. Cummings	14	19	33
Corp. J. L. Jordan	14	17	31
Total	490	489	979

Clark Trophy Match.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private M. Woolley	21	22	43
Lance Corp. J. A. Swinnerton	22	17	39
Private J. E. Kerley	16	23	39
Corp. L. O. Fisk	18	20	38
Private J. J. Healy, Jr.	18	19	37
Private H. Woolley	19	16	35
Private H. P. Howden	21	13	34
Private J. Dixon, Jr.	17	17	34
Private J. W. Jordan	17	17	34
Private R. S. Hayes	17	17	34
Private R. H. Lockwood	16	18	34
Private G. P. Disoway	19	14	33
Sergt. R. T. Smith	15	18	33
Private E. A. Wilson	18	14	32
Private F. O. Byrne	17	15	32
Private T. A. Maher	17	14	31
Private G. Oakley	15	16	31
Private J. Miner	15	16	31
Private W. F. Geoghegan	13	17	30
Private B. V. Curnen	17	12	29
Sergt. G. A. Schastey	16	12	28
Private D. M. K. Gerard	10	17	27
Private G. C. Dillard	9	15	24
Private W. L. Maher	17	4	21
Corp. W. A. Belcher	12	5	17
Total	412	388	800
Kemp Trophy	490	489	979
Aggregate total	902	877	1,779

A PALACE OF SPORTS.

Plans for a Colossal Structure on the Lower Part of the Boulevard.

A few copies of a prospectus outlining the main features of the proposed structure of colossal size devoted to sports, and more especially to cycling, on the lower part of the Boulevard has been issued, and it is proposed to raise capital for the enterprise. At present Charles E. Potter of Potter & Noel, real estate agents in the Havemeyer Building, is acting for the interested parties, whose identity, beyond saying that the owners of the property have a slight interest, he will not divulge.

The plans of the projected structure, which have been drawn by William Tyson Gooch of the firm of George Edward Harding & Gooch, architects, are for a fire-proof building, seventy-five feet high, three stories, on a plot 343 by 200 feet, bounded by the Boulevard, Amsterdam Avenue, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets. Stores on the ground floor, Summer and Winter gardens, rinks, and rooms for clubs are all included in the specifications. On the auditorium boor it is proposed to construct a bicycle track of eight or ten laps to the mile, on which to give cycle races several times each week.

Provision will also be made for storing several thousand bicycles. Mr. Potter estimates the cost as over $1,000,000. He says that operations may be commenced in the Spring.

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MR. MOODY'S BIG MEETING

People Turned Away from Carnegie Hall a Half Hour Before Services.

THE GOOD HABIT OF GIVING

It Makes No Rows Over Wills—Peabody's Example—What the Evangelist Gets Out of His Work—Over Pew Backs for a Convert.

Dwight L. Moody held his last weekday services at Carnegie Hall yesterday morning and afternoon. He will hold two meetings in the same hall to-morrow, one at 3 P. M. and the other at 8 P. M.

The last working day was a "field day," as the evangelist said he wanted to make it, and he talked to a tremendous crowd at each service. In the morning all the seats except a few in the topmost gallery were occupied, and in the afternoon the hall was full, and people were being turned away a half hour before the meeting opened. Many hundreds stood in the spaces beneath the gallery throughout the services, and none left to make room for those outside the doors until the last word of the benediction. There was never perhaps a larger audience in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Moody spoke with fervor, but seemed to make no appeal to the emotions of his audience. He spoke of plain Scriptural teachings, and of the necessity of religious belief, but did not attempt to sway the feelings as he had done at previous meetings. He spoke upon the same subject morning and afternoon, "How to Get Eternal Life," and devoted himself to illustrating the theme by dozens of incidents drawn from the treasury of his own experience.

Don't Buy My Pictures.

Before commencing his talk yesterday morning, Mr. Moody cautioned the audience against buying pictures of himself or some one else that were offered on the steps and in front of the hall.

"I have been blamed," said he, "because men are said to be selling my photographs in front of this hall on Sunday. Don't be fooled. I have not had a picture taken for years, and I don't know whether they are selling photographs of myself or of some one else. Don't buy them."

After the singing of hymns by Prof. Burke, Mr. Jacobs, Miss Marmier, and others, Mr. Moody began his morning talk by saying that somebody had written to him asking that he state as plainly as possible how to get eternal life. He said: "I will make it as plain as God will let me. Avoid the sin of covetousness. Get into the habit of giving. It's a good habit. Some of the rich men in New York ought to go down into the tenement districts and live for a week. A week would be enough for them. Then they should build decent houses for the poor people to live in, with plenty of light and air, and with parks for the children to play in. They wouldn't get more than 2½ or 3 per cent. on their money, but they would get plenty of interest in another way. That's what George Peabody did in London. He invested his money that way and there was no row over his estate. A big funeral and a big lawsuit—that's about the end of many great fortunes.

"I've Made a Good Thing of It."

"I heard a man on the street say: 'Moody has made a good thing out of it.' Well, I should say I have made a good thing out of it. I have had forty years of peace and happiness. I've had forty years of victory over sin. Haven't I made a good thing of it? I should say I have." [Laughter.]

In the afternoon meeting Mr. Moody took up the same theme.

"People are always talking about giving up something to be a Christian. I didn't give up anything; I got something. A man doesn't have to give up his lust for drink and sin; they at once become hateful to him. He doesn't give them up; he is glad to be shed of them.

"I was in the North of England years ago, preaching in a little town, and a woman came to me and said she wanted me to talk to her nephew. She said: 'I have got him to promise to come to one of your meetings by giving my word I would never ask him to go to another religious service. I want you to talk at him. He will come with me to-night.' I told her she was making a mistake; that I could do nothing for the boy; that he would not let me get at him. She told me he was an infidel and didn't believe in the Bible, and thought that I was a humbug. Now, I didn't like the prospect, but you can't get away from the persistency of a woman. [Laughter.]

"When night came I was in hopes the boy had stayed away. That sort of people generally stay away, or if they come, get as far off as possible. There are men in New York you couldn't hire to come to Carnegie Hall. But there was the boy, with his aunt, about two-thirds of the way down the church. His aunt had got him in the pew, and she sat at the entrance, to keep him from escaping.

Over Pew Backs for a Convert.

"I saw that the only way I could reach him after the sermon was to go over the backs of the pews. I saw his aunt standing with her back to the pew to keep the boy in until I could reach him. But the boy saw the trick we were putting up on him, and fled over the backs of the pews to the rear as I was climbing over those in front.

"I said to the aunt: 'Don't despair. We shall get him yet.'

"Eight years afterward I was in the little city, and that boy, then a successful man, came to me and told me he had been converted a year after I left. I got him to go before a meeting of 3,000 drinkers and tell his experience, and he was instrumental in rescuing hundreds of those men.

"When he spoke to them I could hear the fetters snapping all around me."

The Rev. Drs. Marling, Faunce, Dixon, Kittredge, Warren, and Littlefield and a number of other clergymen assisted Mr. Moody in the services yesterday.

Part of the money collected, Mr. Moody said, would be sent to aid starving Cubans.

PENSION FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

Sixty Policemen on Retired Pay Who Are Perfectly Able to Do Duty.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Gross abuses of the pension funds of the Chicago Police Department were disclosed at to-day's meeting of the Senate Committee investigating the Chicago Civil Service Commission and police force.

A list was produced of over sixty ex-policemen now on the pension rolls of the Police Department, who, it is claimed, are perfectly able to do duty as police officers, but who have been retired, it is alleged, for the purpose of making a place for some candidate for a police star who had a political pull.

It developed during the examination of ex-Capt. J. P. Mahoney that Wheeler Bertram, now Chief of Police of Evanston, is drawing a pension from the City of Chicago of $84 per month. The irregularities extend as far back as Mayor Hopkins's administration in 1895.

BARGE COAL KING RECOVERED.

Towed into Newport News After Drifting at Sea for Two Weeks.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 14.—After drifting aimlessly at sea for two weeks, the barge Coal King, Capt. Nelson, was towed into port this afternoon by the tug C. W. Morse. The Coal King left Boston on Dec. 31, in tow of the tug L. Luckenbach. On the night of Jan. 1 her hawser snapped. The barge's signal was not seen by the tug, which, with two other barges, proceeded on her course.

A gale was raging, and huge waves broke over the vessel. The crew sent their anchor over, but the cable parted after sixty-five fathoms had been let out and the barge was left at the mercy of the sea.

After drifting about six days the schooner Joseph N. Elliott, bound from Boston to Charleston, was sighted. The schooner offered assistance, but it was declined. Three days afterward the British steamer Greenbrier was spoken. Capt. Nelson asked to be reported as needing a tug, which was done. Last Thursday morning the tug C. W. Morse, with two barges in tow, bound from Boston to Norfolk, sighted the Coal King and went to her assistance. When the barge reached here to-day all on board were well and reported that their supply of provisions would have sustained them for several weeks.

WOMEN ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Crokerism Criticised, Van Wyck Complimented, and The Times Praised at the Universalist Church Alliance Meeting.

The Woman's Alliance of the Universalist Church met yesterday at the Prospect Heights Church, Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, Brooklyn Borough. Mrs. Charles H. Eaton of the Borough of Manhattan presided at the business session. The Rev. Alice K. Wright acted as Chairman of the literary exercises, and after an introductory address presented Miss Minna E. Conklin, who spoke of current affairs throughout the world. Of the new City Government she said that it was in the hands of Irish-Americans and that American Americans had no show. The city, she said, is now ruled by King Croker I. and saloon keepers are assured that everything will be open on Sunday except the eyes of policemen. Mayor Van Wyck is a gentleman, she said, and gave evidence of it in banishing cuspidors from his office.

Mrs. John Coleman Adams spoke of the steady progress of Universalism and referred to a letter recently published in THE NEW YORK TIMES protesting against the liberal reports of Prof. Adler's lectures and Dr. Savage's sermons. It was, she said, the business of newspapers to print news, and the liberal space given to such sermons by THE TIMES indicated the spread of liberal thought.

Mrs. Alvah Guyon Brown delivered an address on "Fields of Work for Women," and Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake spoke on "The Public Phases of Woman's Work." The latter said that the Statue of Liberty would remain a mockery until woman had the ballot.

MEETING OF PATRIA CLUB.

Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge Talks on the Cost and Value of the Republic.

The Patria Club held its monthly meeting last night at Delmonico's. The topic of discussion for the evening was "The Republic," and there was a large attendance in expectation of the address by the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie of Cambridge. President William Ives Washburn was in the chair.

Dr. McKenzie devoted himself more to what the citizens owe the Republic than to the question of what the Republic is or will be. He said that it takes twenty foreigners to make one good American, and that we tear up the flags of twenty nations to make from them the Stars and Stripes. The greatest duty of the citizen, he said, is to vote. The Republic has cost a great deal in life and treasure and must be kept up at any price. It is still an experiment, although, he said, it has not made a single serious mistake from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers to Jan. 14, 1898.

He declared himself as opposed to the exclusion of immigration, and would like to see America always worthy of the eulogy of Lowell, who said she always had "room about her heart for all mankind."

At the suggestion of a member, Asa Bird Gardiner also delivered a short address.

It was said last night that Mrs. Ballington Booth would not be able to make the address at the February meeting. She had promised to do so, but she is not strong enough for the effort.

AID FOR THE HOSPITALS.

Report of Contributions Received by the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the general collection:

FROM CHURCHES.

St. George's, Episcopal	$541.65
Messiah, Unitarian	540.88
Society for Ethical Culture	113.70
Divine Paternity, Universalist	96.46
Riverdale Presbyterian	92.10
Adath Israel Congregation	57.00
St. Mary's, Episcopal	11.42
St. Augustine's Chapel, Episcopal	5.96

FROM MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES.

Shipping Auxiliary	$1,882	I. K. Gracie	$25
Produce Exchange	511	T. M. Barnes	25
Park & Tilford	100	Henry Burden, H.	20
Samuel Keyser	100	John B. Ireland	10
G. G. W.	30	C. H. Godfrey	10
James C. Carter	25	E. R. Herrick & Co.	10
G. E. Kissell	25		

The "Woman's Fund."

Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the association, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the collection:

Mrs. G. T. Baker	$25	Mrs. Edward Neill	$5
Mrs. F. M. Warburg	25	Mrs. M. D. Collier	5
Mrs. S. B. Prench	25	Mrs. H. Rosenwald	5
Miss Mary D. Van Winkle	20	Mrs. F. A. Graydon	5
Mrs. G. de F. Lord	20	Mrs. C. J. Gould	5
Mrs. Austin Corbin	20	Mrs. A. Welman	5
Mrs. A. M. Dodge	10	Miss S. M. McKim	5
Miss E. Hendricks	10	Mrs. D. B. St. J. Roosa	5
In memory of Mrs. Elkan Namburg	10	Mrs. A. C. Addonds	5
Mrs. F. Delafield	10	Mrs. W. G. Choate	5
Mrs. Almira Geer	10	Mrs. R. Turnbull	5
Mrs. C. T. Barney	10	Mrs. Lee Jones	5
Mrs. L. C. Clark	10	Mrs. E. B. Sexton	5
Miss Helen C. Butler	10	Mrs. C. C. Tiffany	5
Mrs. Edgar W. Bass	10	Mrs. H. S. Henry	5
Mrs. E. Sturges	10	Mrs. Max G. Hopf	5
Mrs. T. Barnes	10	Mrs. D. D. Willamson	5
Mrs. N. Chandler	10	Mrs. C. F. Harbeck	5
Mrs. E. C. Moore	5		

BIJOU RESTAURANT CLOSED.

Old-Time Tenderloin Resort Squeezed Out by the Raines Law.

The Bijou restaurant, at Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, was finally closed last evening after a somewhat uncertain existence for the last two or three years. It is the first of the old-time Tenderloin resorts to give up the fight against the Raines law. The Bijou was originally known as Clark's, but changed hands about the time the present liquor law went into effect. No one could tell exactly who was the owner, as the license under which liquor was sold was taken out in the name of the Shenandoah Club. Judge Stover, in the Supreme Court, recently decided that the club was simply a subterfuge to evade the law, and for the last two weeks the place has been dispensing only soft drinks, not having even a liquor or restaurant license.

Last evening H. B. Sire dispossessed the tenants, and for the first time in its history the place is closed. It was a noted resort in its day, and was frequented by men about town, and was especially lively on the nights following a big football game at Manhattan Field, as a certain class of the college boys made it a sort of headquarters.

IT MAY BE A PHARAOH'S HEAD.

Dr. C. S. Robinson Tells a Startling Story at a Lecture.

At the first of six lectures on "The Bondage and Exodus" which are being given at the Church of the Puritans in Harlem Dr. Charles S. Robinson, the lecturer, made a startling announcement. The photograph of a mummy's head had been thrown on the screen, and he told the circumstances under which he procured it.

When the famous discovery was made at Dayr el Bahry of the royal mummies and priests, one sarcophagus was found to have been rifled. It was that of Menephtah, the "Pharaoh of the Exodus."

Prof. Wilson, the American photographer, was occupied in photographing around the Dayr el Bahry amphitheatre when he noticed the mysterious actions of an Arab, who finally, when observed, strolled up to him and saying "Mummee, mummee," drew from under his cloak the head in question, which, after some dickering, Prof. Wilson purchased and transferred to Dr. Robinson.

No other depositories of mummies from which such a relic could be stolen were known at the time. The head is evidently that of a royal mummy, and the lecturer suggested that in all probability his hearers were gazing on the very lineaments of the Pharaoh who took the ten plagues.

The Correspondents' Club.

The Correspondents' Club, composed of the New York representatives of out-of-town papers, elected these officers yesterday at the annual meeting, held in the office of The Baltimore American: President—F. E. Perkins, Boston Globe; Vice President—G. P. Brown, Chicago Chronicle; Secretary—Charles Scanlan, Philadelphia Record; Executive Committee—C. H. George, Baltimore American; L. L. Redding, Chicago Times-Herald; M. F. Murphy, Chicago Tribune; F. Eppelsheimer, Philadelphia Inquirer.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Broadway Tabernacle Congregation to Hold an Important Meeting on Wednesday Evening.

THEY MAY CALL A PASTOR

President Raymond of Union College the Favored One, but He Will Not Say that He Will Accept a Call If Extended to Him.

Great interest is manifest in the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle, now that there is a possibility of calling a pastor, and the congregational meeting on Wednesday evening is certain to be largely attended. A majority of the members are now said to favor extending a call to the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union College. President Raymond will give no assurance that he will accept such call if extended. The reason is that complications exist at Union College. Things are not wholly to his liking there, and a meeting of the Trustees is to be held soon. After this meeting it is said that President Raymond will be in a better position to talk with the Tabernacle Pulpit Supply Committee.

A part of this committee was in communication with the Rev. Dr. Barrows of Chicago, and hoped to have secured from him sufficient encouragement to warrant the pressing of his name. Of course, no call had been extended. Publication of the news of this move led to an active opposition, and it is possible that no action will be taken on Wednesday evening, pending the meeting of the Union College Trustees.

A gentleman long familiar with Congregational affairs in this city, and familiar with church economy here, said yesterday: "The whole trouble with the Broadway Tabernacle is that the Trustees let things drift. No one is called to the pulpit simply because nobody takes the action of calling any one. The official body of the church goes for months and months without holding a meeting. Those who are warmly interested are unable to get those in official charge to give sufficient consideration to the important matter, which must be considered and acted upon. That matter is the radical change in Church methods. The change is the same as came some time since to the Marble Collegiate Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The Tabernacle Trustees have been accustomed to govern a church in which the membership is representative of families and family life. Conditions have changed in and around the Tabernacle limits, as they changed in and around the Marble Collegiate limits. For example, attached to the latter are probably not ten families of its old congregation, and yet there are more people within what may be called its district than ever before. In a great degree the same conditions have come into the Tabernacle field, and they must be met. Until they are, the Tabernacle Pulpit Supply Committee will look in vain for a pastor. People in the vicinity of the churches named are the unchurched well-to-do. They are not attracted to religious services. They have no home, at least not in New York. They come here almost as visitors, although they claim to be New Yorkers. They spend a few months here each Winter. The rest of the time they are at Newport, Nice, Bungiah, or in Europe. A splendid opportunity is open for the Broadway Tabernacle to reach these people in its present location. But if it remains there, it cannot remain a family church, and if it undertakes to do so it will fail."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 16.

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SUBJECT—Beginning of the Ministry of Jesus. (Matthew, iv., 17-25.)

GOLDEN TEXT—The people which sat in darkness saw great light. (Matthew, iv., 16.)

Three important facts are presented to us in this lesson. They are independent facts, not necessarily in any way connected with each other. Two of them are evidently general facts belonging to the entire time of our Lord's earthly ministry. The other is a special fact, having a definite occasion and a definite purpose.

The first of these facts is, "Jesus began to preach."

The second is, "Jesus called Peter, and Andrew his brother, and James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother."

The third is, "Jesus healed all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people."

The chronology of these events St. Matthew does not attempt to declare. Evidently, however, they all occurred a long time after the temptation in the wilderness.

Neither does St. Matthew, or any other of the evangelists who refer to these facts, speak of them as if for the purpose of making known to us what kind of a man Jesus was. Nothing in the narratives show either the state of His mind or heart. He is evidently not set before us in these facts as an example.

When we read that Peter, and Paul, and John, and others, preached—ordained elders—and wrought miracles of healing, the very way in which the facts are told gives us at once some idea of the men themselves and of the motives which inspired them. Who, for instance, has not become fairly well acquainted, after our recent studies in the Acts, with Peter and Paul—Apollos and Timothy?

But it is not so with the writers of the four Gospels. It is but very seldom that they give us any inkling whatever as to what kind of a man Jesus was. They tell us how the people who heard Him speak and saw what He did were affected, but almost nothing concerning His own personality. The story is always told in the simplest and most unimpassioned words possible, and our attention is fixed upon what was done, much more than it is upon Him who does it. By meditating ourselves upon His deeds we form our own ideas of Him, but we are not much aided by the art or skill of the writers who record the deeds. They emphasize His work rather than Himself.

With ordinary men, the character of the man leads us to understand the work that he does. We do not expect Paul, for instance, to speak or act as Peter does, because we know that they are two entirely different men. Each does a work belonging to his character. But it is not so with Jesus. We see His work, and from it we form our opinion as to His character. With others we learn the character, and from it we expect a special work. This is an important distinction to bear in mind in all of our studies in the Gospels. It indicates that as a man—the Gospel writers would have us understand—that Jesus's work as our Redeemer is a more important thing for us to consider than His holy personal character. For we are saved by what He has done, and not by what we may be, or may become, by trying to copy His example. But when faith lays hold of and rests in His finished work, then love always sits at His feet, and longs to grow into His likeness, not that we may be saved thereby, but that He may be glorified.

The First Fact—Preaching.

With these considerations before us, the first great fact to which our attention is now called very naturally suggests the question: Why did Jesus preach? We can easily understand why Peter and Paul preached His Gospel, and why His messengers to-day do the same, but why He did it is not so easily understood. His messengers preach in order to make Him and His Gospel known among men; but of Him it is said "He could not be hid," even when He particularly desired it. (Mark vii., 24.) He often forbade men, as well as "unclean spirits," to speak of Him. But as for Himself, He said: "The spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He hath anointed Me to preach the Gospel to the poor." (Luke iv., 18-24.) Even when men were seeking Him to be healed, and had waited all night for His return to heal them, He would not tarry in their midst, but said to His Disciples: "Let us go into the next towns that I may preach there also—for therefore came I forth.' (Marak i., 35-38.) Preaching was a more important work in His eyes than even healing the sick and casting out devils. And yet it is evident that He did not preach in order to make Himself known. Every miracle He performed did that with the voice of a trumpet, so that "His fame went through all Syria." (v. 24.) There must, therefore, have been some other reason than such a desire to account for His preaching.

If now we consider for a moment the subject of His preaching, it may help us to reach this reason. This subject is given us very briefly, but very clearly. "Repent." He said, "for the Kingdom of heaven is at hand." This it is said "Jesus began" to do, (v. 17.) Evidently St. Matthew intends us to understand that it was a thing He continued to do. It was, therefore, not the subject of any one discourse in some one place, but it was the burden and root of all His teaching in every place from that time forward. A little further on (v. 23) He speaks of it as "the Gospel of the Kingdom." St. Mark and St. Luke describe it as "the Gospel," or "the glad tidings of the Kingdom of God." (Mark i., 14; Luke viii., 1.)

Thus Jesus by His preaching made known the good news that He had come to establish the "Kingdom of God" among men, and to declare the condition upon which any man could enter that kingdom. This condition was very simple, but it was very radical. It was not reform, but repent. Jesus did not call men simply to a better kind of living or conduct among themselves, or to a more faithful observance of their duties toward God, but to a deep sense of sin and to a godly sorrow for it. He always addressed men as sinners. He says of Himself, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save the lost," (Luke xix., 10;) not only to save, but "to seek," in order "to save." Hence, He also said, "I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." (Matt. ix., 13.)

When "the first man, Adam," became a sinner, as we saw last week, he immediately hid himself from God. He had lost his fellowship with Him, and was afraid to seek Him. All of his children were born "in his likeness." Neither he nor they could ever have known anything of God's grace by their own efforts. But God sought man in his hiding place and called him: "Where art thou?" (Gen., iii., 9.) Then He made known to him a way by which his shame could be covered, and himself restored through a promised Saviour.

So when "the second man" came to bring the children of "the first man" back from the wilderness into "the kingdom of God," He went everywhere seeking the lost, and calling them to repent and return to Him. As God called Adam, so the Son of God must call the Sons of Adam. The Saviour of sinners must preach to sinners. It was an important feature of the great work of man's redemption, and He must fulfill every part of that gracious work.

The Second Fact—Calling.

This brings us to the second great fact in our lesson. Jesus not only Himself preached, but He called others to preach also. So it has been ever since. Christianity is the only religion that the world has ever seen which has extended its influence by simply preaching. St. Paul explains the reason why: "For after that in the wisdom of God," he says, "the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." (1 Cor. i., 21.) But Jesus did not choose His agents from out of the schools of learning, nor from among the men of power in the world. He chose humble fishermen—Peter and Andrew, James and John.

When He called them to Him at this time they were actively at work in their daily labor. That labor was very significant of the work to which they were to be exalted. It demanded watchfulness, patience, experience, skill, and endurance. They were in the habit of casting their nets into a great deep, and they knew not what would be the result. They might gather in a multitude of fishes, or they might draw to themselves only broken nets. Fishermen were admirably fitted to become "fishers of men."

This, however, was not the first time that they had seen and heard Him. Many days—perhaps many months—before two of them were standing on the bank of the River Jordan with John the Baptist. They had left their home in Capernaum to attend his ministry, and to be baptized into his baptism. As they stood together, Jesus of Nazareth passed by. To them He was an utter stranger. But John pointed Him out as "The Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." (John i.: 29.) Evidently this was what they longed for—to have their sins taken away—for at once both of these men, Andrew and John, followed Jesus and abode with Him that day. What was said and done during these hours has never been recorded on earth. But immediately Andrew found Peter and brought him to Jesus, and probably John did the same with James, his brother.

Then they parted from Him. He went into the wilderness to be tempted of the Devil, and they returned to their nets and their boats. But He did not forget them, and we may be very sure after such a personal interview they never forgot Him. So when He came into Galilee, and called them to Himself, it is not strange that they immediately left their boats, their nets, their father and their home—everything that was dear to them as men—that they might be the servants of Him which "taketh away the sin of the world."

The Third Fact—Healing.

The third fact in our lesson is of very much the same nature as the first. It is a fact which belonged to the whole of Jesus' earthly ministry. The Apostle Peter summed up Jesus' life in very much the same way when he said in the house of Cornelius, the Centurion: "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power; who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him," (Acts, x., 38.) Time and space forbid that we should now enter into any examination of the details of this most gracious ministry. St. Matthew himself, however, in another place gives us an explanation of it. He says that Jesus healed the sick and cast out devils, not simply as a matter of kindness and compassion, but "that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by Esaias the prophet, saying, Himself took our infirmities, and bear our sicknesses," (viii., 17.) Now, these words are taken from the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah—the chapter which, above all others, sets forth the Messiah as the substitute for the sinner.

When Jesus, therefore, healed the sick, cast out devils, cleansed the lepers, raised the dead, and did other similar miracles, it was not merely a good work for the relief of human suffering that He was doing, but in some real sense, it was part of His work as the Redeemer of men. Having taken upon himself our sins, He must of necessity enter, not only into our condition as those who are under the law, and who are tempted, but also those who suffer. Yet being Himself "without sin," He must be Himself without sickness. His body could no more suffer from disease than it could "see corruption" from death. (Acts ii.: 24-27.)

But when he healed we are told that "there went virtue out of Him." (Mark v.: 30; Luke vi.; 19.) And that "He groaned in spirit and was troubled," (John xi.: 33,) even when He knew that He was giving, or about to give, the most intense joy. When He performed many such miracles we find Him needing and seeking rest in prayer, (Mark i.: 34, 35,) but the sick are "immediately"—"at once"—"perfectly" whole. He took their place as one convalescent from sickness, and they took His, as those in perfect health. "So He was their Saviour. In all their afflictions He was afflicted." (Isaiah lxiii.: 8, 9.) But it was only to those that believed. Where there was no faith, there was no healing. (Matt. xiii.: 58.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What three important facts are presented to us in this lesson?

What is said of the chronology and purpose of the record of these facts?

What difference is noted between the records concerning other men and those concerning Jesus of Nazareth?

What is the special thing emphasized by the writers of the gospel?

What important distinction is to be borne in mind in studying the gospels and what does it indicate?

What question is suggested by the first fact of this lesson and what is said of Jesus' preaching?

What was the subject of Jesus' preaching, and what is said of it?

What did He make the condition for entering the kingdom of heaven, and how did He always address men?

How did God deal with "the First Man" when he sinned?

How does this explain why "the Second Man" preached?

What is the second fact brought before us, and when did Jesus call?

What is said of their business as fishermen, in fitting them to become "fishers of men"?

Under what circumstances had Andrew and John seen Jesus before, and what does it explain?

What is the third fact of this lesson, and what is said of it?

How was "healing" part of Jesus' work of redemption, and whom alone did He heal?

Consecration of Bishop McVickar.

Bishop Potter of this city, Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, Bishop Jaggar of Southern Ohio, Bishop Randolph of Southern Virginia, and Bishop Whittaker of Pennsylvania will take part in the consecration of the Rev. Dr. William N. McVickar of Philadelphia as Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island on Thursday, Jan. 27. The consecration will take place in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut Streets, of which Dr. McVickar has been rector for many years. He will wear the same robes worn by the late Bishop Brooks at his consecration in Trinity Church, Boston.

CONGREGATIONAL ROOMS.

To be Established in the United Charities Building Extension.

Late yesterday afternoon the last workman made the final stroke of his varnish brush on the extension of the United Charities Building. Next week all the rooms are to be cleaned and the new occupants will begin to move in. These occupants include the Congregational Mission Boards, which have had their headquarters in the Bible House since its erection. These boards are to occupy the entire eighth floor, which will be known as the "Congregational Rooms."

The Home Missionary Society is to have the southwest corner, with three small rooms for the Secretaries. There is to be a large business room and a small one on the Fourth Avenue front for the Treasurer. The American Missionary Association will have the corresponding rooms on the Twenty-second Street side, with three rooms for the Secretaries. The building fund will have the northeast corner, and the American Board, for its district office, the extreme rear. All of the rooms are finished in oak. The removal from the Bible House is to be begun at once and the boards expect to be settled in the early part of February.

The Ministers' Club is to transfer its Monday meetings to the assembly room of the Charities Building, and this room is hereafter to be designated as the Congregational Chapel, for services in connection with the boards, on the departure of missionaries and other occasions.

FIRST LONG ISLAND CHURCH.

Presbyterian Meeting House Built in Elmhurst in 1663.

The oldest church on Long Island of which there is any authentic record is the Presbyterian Church in what was known as the township of Newtown, and earlier still the village of Middleburg, now part of the Borough of Queens. Its original name was the Presbyterian Meeting House, and it was established in 1663 by the Rev. William Leverich, an ancestor of the late William Leverich, President of the Bank of New York, and Charles D. Leverich, one of the present Directors of the bank.

The Rev. William Leverich came to this country in the ship James, Oct. 10, 1633. In 1658 he came to Long Island from Boston and settled in Huntington. He was a graduate of Emanuel College, Cambridge, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1625 and the degree of A. M. in 1629. His first charge in this country was in Salem, Mass. Then he went to Dover, N. H., and afterward to Boston, where he remained for over twenty years.

After coming to Long Island he preached in Huntington for five years, and at last prevailed upon his flock to build the Presbyterian Meeting House in Middleburg, or Elmhurst, as it is now called. It was the first church ever built on Long Island.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

More Active Work to be Undertaken by the New York Committee.

With the assistance of the new Assistant Secretary, the Rev. W. S. Hubbell, for the past fifteen years pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, the New York Sabbath Committee purposes to undertake more active work than for several years past. The officers say they have no intention of trying to secure for New York a Puritan observance of Sunday, but that they do intend to take measures in regard to Sunday bicycling and the growing practice of keeping stores of many sorts open on Sunday. Last year the committee secured the defeat of a bill introduced at Albany to legalize Sunday baseball playing, and it has had much to do in drafting bills affecting Sunday practices introduced at Washington and in several State Legislatures, for, although it is the New York Sabbath Committee, it is National in scope.

Pastors to be Installed.

The new chapel of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Dean Street and Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, is completed, and will be dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 6. The pastor of the church is the Rev. William J. Hutchins, and although he has been preaching to the congregation for some time, he has never been formally installed. That ceremony is set down for Feb. 26, when the Moderator will be the Rev. A. H. Moment. The sermon will be preached by the father of the pastor-elect, the Rev. R. G. Hutchins of Cleveland, and the others who will assist are the Revs. H. T. Pearsall and L. R. Foote.

The new pastor of the Prospect Heights Presbyterian Church, Tenth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Herbert H. Fisher, is to be installed on Monday, Jan. 24, when the sermon will be preached by the Rev. F. A. Nelson. Others to assist will be the Rev. A. H. Moment, the Rev. W. A. Halliday, and the Rev. M. W. Gilland. Mr. Fisher has been supplying the pulpit since November.

Dr. Paxton Is to Preach.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton has been invited to preach in the New York Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, until April 1, and has accepted the invitation. He will preach there to-morrow at both services. The matter of extending a formal call to Dr. Paxton has not yet been officially acted upon and cannot be until the congregation has a meeting. The session has been urgently advised to recommend to the congregation that it call Dr. Paxton, and it is known that many members favor such action. The financial condition of the church has improved, the debt has been reduced, and since Dr. Paxton has been preaching there the congregations have been large. There are, however, some obstacles in the way of securing him, since it is known that he is still averse to taking a regular pastorate. He is to preach for the present, and the matter of a permanent pastor is to be left to the developments of the future.

Deems Memorial Church.

The congregation of the Church of the Strangers yesterday came into legal possession of the Central Congregational Church, in Fifty-seventh Street, and officially changed its name to the Deems Memorial Church of the Strangers. A farewell service is to be held in the old church in Mercer Street a week from to-morrow. Invitations to speak will be extended to Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, as warm friends of Dr. Deems. No release from the old property has yet been obtained from the Sailors' Snug Harbor Trustees, but the property is to be abandoned, and the furnishings offered for sale. The mortgage on the new property was $55,000, but that has been reduced this week by $5,000, so the work in Fifty-seventh Street is begun under a debt of an even $50,000. The first service in the new church will be held on Jan. 30.

Christian Endeavor Reorganization.

There has just been effected a radical change in the organic form of Christian Endeavor Unions in New York. Heretofore there have been two unions covering the same territory. One was the New York Local Union, including seniors only, and the other the juniors. One organization has been formed, called the New York City Christian Endeavor Union, with three subordinate divisions—senior, intermediate, and junior—each with a Chairman. The second of these is a new division, intended for the young people of from fourteen to eighteen years of age. Intermediate Endeavor societies have recently been formed in the Madison Avenue Reformed, Seventh Presbyterian, First Union Presbyterian, Ascension Baptist, Lexington Avenue Baptist, and Central Presbyterian Churches.

Patriotism and Religion.

Special services for students and college men will be held next Sunday evening at the Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-first Street, when the students' choir of 150 voices will sing. The speakers will be President Carter of Williams College, who will speak on "Patriotism and the Republic"; Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton, who will speak on "Patriotism the Duty of Religious Men," and Bishop Potter, whose subject will be "Religious Men the Best Patriots." Admission will be by ticket, and the body of the church will be reserved for men.

Assisting Poor Churches.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Cobb, in the forty-fifth annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Congregational Church Building Society, reports that 183 churches have made application for aid to the amount of $686,162. The board appropriated $296,495 to 166 of these and loaned $232,323.22 on houses of worship. Sixty-three churches asked parsonage loans to the amount of $43,990, of which the board granted $35,190 to 57. Churches have paid on loans $21,867, and the loan fund is now $412,883.63.

First Presbyterian Chapel.

The new organ, decorations, and hymnals with which the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, has been furnished, were, with the exception of a part of the cost of the hymnals, the gift of Albert Remick, one of the Elders. The organ is pronounced ideal for its place. There are seven stops in the great organ, scheme and five in the swell, and there are five combination pedals. The decorations of the chapel are tasteful, and at the rear a partition has been provided, in order that late comers may not, upon entering, disturb the worshippers. The chapel was formally opened and the organ dedicated at a special service and recital on Wednesday evening.

City Mission Work Conference.

On Wednesday, in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, there will be a rally of the city mission workers of New York. In the afternoon Mrs. Whittemore of the Door of Hope, Miss Helen F. Clark, and the Rev. J. M. Wood, United States Navy, will speak, and in the evening S. H. Hadley of the Water Street Mission and the Rev. F. P. Stoddard of Strong Place Baptist Church will make addresses. At the same church on Thursday evening there will be a mass meeting in the interest of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip. The Rev. Dr. John F. Carson and the Rev. W. T. McElveen will be the speakers.

To Benefit Armenians.

An entertainment and fair for the benefit of the Armenian Church in New York, which holds its Sunday services in St. Chrysostom's Church, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, will be held in Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, this evening. Armenians will furnish the music, recitations, and performances which make up the entertainment programme. A number of curious Armenian articles that have been donated will be sold at auction for the benefit of the church. There will also be Armenian refreshments prepared by an Armenian caterer.

A Farewell to Dr. Eliot.

The Unitarian Club of New York will have a meeting and dinner at the Hotel St. Denis on Wednesday at 6:30 P. M. The meeting after dinner will be made a farewell to the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of Brooklyn, who has been appointed Secretary of the American Unitarian Association in Boston. The speakers for the evening are the Hon. John A. Taylor, the Rev. Samuel Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., and the Rev. Mr. Eliot.

The Feast of the Holy Name.

The Holy Name Societies connected with the Roman Catholic Churches throughout the United States will hold special communion services in the churches with which they are connected to-morrow morning to commemorate the annual feast of the Holy Name. It is expected that over 45,000 members in this city and Brooklyn will participate.

Church News and Notes.

The twenty-seventh anniversary of Dr. Virgin's pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational Church will occur in April.

A class for religious study to be conducted by the Rev. Minot J. Savage will be established in the parlors of the Church of the Messiah, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30.

The sixteenth anniversary service of the Jerry McAuley Cremorne Mission will be held at the mission building, 104 West Thirty-second Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

"Derelicts, or Our Treatment of Social Outcasts" will be Dr. Eaton's subject at the evening service at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Forty-s

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Fencing Master—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Whirl of the Town—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—The Governors—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15. Matinée—The Passing Regiment—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—Countess Valeska—8:00. Matinée—2:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exhibition—1:00 to 10:30.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Messiah—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Kodak Pictures—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—The Salt of the Earth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

CUTTING DOWN THE CARRIERS.

The reduction of the force of carriers in the large cities, and especially in New York, is a blunder and an outrage.

It is done because money must be saved, say the economical leaders of the party in power. Beyond doubt money should be saved. The revenues are not sufficient to meet the expenditures. If they are not to be increased the Government must spend less. But the saving should be in direct outgo which brings in nothing. A public building postponed; an inland creek left undredged; unearned pensions withheld; a hundred needless clerks in the Pension Bureau discharged, as the Commissioner is ready to do if Congressmen will let him alone—these are instances in which money can be really saved, making the balance in the Treasury larger.

But the pay of letter carriers is not an expenditure like these; it is a part of the operating expenses of a business department, and it produces revenue far beyond th expense itself. The Post Office Department as a whole is operated at a loss. But the transmission and delivery of letters yield a profit, and the handling of local letters on a considerable scale, as in great cities, yields a very large profit. To cut down the force of carriers must have one of two results: either it must reduce the amount of mail matter handled, every ounce of which pays a profit, or it must lead to accumulation of such matter and to confusion in handling it, which must be remedied sooner or later by employing a larger force. In either case there is no real saving, but a sure loss.

The Post Office Department, as we understand the matter, is not to blame for this step. The business of the large cities has grown so with the renewed prosperity of the country that, to keep pace with it, an extra force had to be put on, and the appropriation, based on smaller business, has been exhausted. The House Committee declines to report favorably a deficiency appropriation, and there is nothing for the department to do but to cut down expenses. We do not wish to judge motives harshly, but the House is largely made up of representatives of districts in which there are no large cities, and in which free delivery of mail matter is neither practiced nor justified. These gentlemen cannot see why residents of New York should have their mail sent out to them five, six, seven times a day when their own constituents have to go for their mail and get it only once or twice a day. That state of facts arouses some of the jealousy that is natural with the residents of the country toward those who dwell in cities.

Natural, but unjust, and in the long run costly. The mail matter of the large cities is, as a rule, carried very much shorter distances than that of the small offices, but the charge on each letter is the same. The more mail matter there is in the big cities the cheaper can that for the small offices be carried. The surplus collected in New York makes possible a uniform rate for Texas and California, for Maine and Oregon, for Delaware and Arkansas. The experience of the department shows beyond all dispute that the more deliveries there are in the large cities the more rapid is the growth of the business. It is within bounds to say that the two deliveries now cut off from single blocks in this city will cost more in revenue than is collected from entire Congressional districts in the thinly settled parts of the country.

We cannot but hope that before very long these facts will be understood by the majority in Congress, the appropriation made, and the present grave blunder rectified.

SOUND POLITICS.

The sentiment for currency reform is clearly spreading among Republicans who have heretofore been wedded to the "let-alone" policy.

For this there is one reason of a purely political nature that has much weight. The shrewder politicians are beginning to see that if they drift into the contest of this Fall and the larger contest two years hence without having done anything, simply clinging to the defensive position of 1896, they will be at a grave disadvantage. That defensive position is hard to hold. The very key to it is a full Treasury. The Treasury is full now with the proceeds of the loans Mr. CLEVELAND was cursed for making, but it is being emptied by the extravagance of Congress and the failure to provide new revenues. If the country should have poor crops or an industrial depression within the next two years, and the Treasury reserve should again be drawn down, the situation of the party in power for the campaign of 1900 would be very critical.

On the other hand, a sound measure of currency reform would strengthen the National credit, promote prosperity, and, above all, win to the right side many who were with Bryanism in 1896. It would raise the courage and stiffen the backbone of the friends of sound money everywhere, and it would convince large classes in the South and Southwest that good money is not for the East and North alone, but for the whole country. From a party standpoint the reform is the best policy. It is so from the standpoint of the lasting interests of the Nation. This is becoming plain to party men who were very dull in seeing it. Definite, substantial action by the House, even if nothing were done in the Senate, would help the Republican Party more than any line of policy now open to it.

A GREAT UNDERTAKING.

For any new track or tracks which the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company may construct and operate on, above, under, or contiguous to its existing lines, or for any extensions of its lines, the company must pay to the city an annual sum or rental to be fixed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. The franchise which the annual payment secures will be limited in the discretion of the commission to a period not exceeding thirty-five years, and at the expiration of that period provision will be made for a revaluation as the basis for continuing the franchise. Paying for the privilege of occupying and using the public streets will be a new experience for the company.

The company must also obtain the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property along the line of the proposed "connections, extensions, additional track or tracks, or facilities." This provision of Section 32 of the Rapid Transit act apparently applies to the laying of any new track or tracks in down-town districts under, over, or contiguous to the present tracks, as well as to the extensions in up-town districts.

We understand that the company in asking for the consents of property owners along the line of its proposed east side extension from Tremont Avenue to Bedford Park invites consenting property owners also to pledge themselves not to begin actions for damages. Property owners north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street might be willing to give this pledge to encourage the construction of the road. We presume consents with that rider would be less easily obtained along the avenues below One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street on the east side and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street on the west side. If the company has it in mind to increase its down-town capacity in order to provide for the great increase in traffic due to the northward extension of its lines it would have to be prepared to meet a great many damage suits.

The cost of discarding the steam locomotives now used by the company and substituting electric motors, with the necessary power houses and connections, is roughly estimated at $10,000,000. The northward extensions which the Mayor said the company should be "compelled" to build and which Mr. GEORGE GOULD cheerfully promises to undertake will cost, with the new equipment and rolling stock required, probably not less than $20,000,000 more. Land damage contingencies it is impossible to estimate, but it would not be unreasonable to add to the probable cost of the new lines of the North End at least $5,000,000 for building new down-town tracks and as a provision for the resulting damage suits. This brings the cost of the improvements which the Manhattan Company appears to be about to undertake up to $35,000,000, a sum equal to the maximum estimate of cost of the underground tunnel.

In one sense this is a very large sum of money. But it is by no means a sum large enough to deter investors of broad views who have faith in the future of the city and are willing to stake great sums on their judgment of the earning power of a new enterprise. The public is aware that the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company has in the past been managed with great conservatism. Some of its patrons use words not so pleasant as that in describing its policy. Mr. GEORGE GOULD'S announcement, however, indicates that a great change has come over the management, whether due to his influence on Mr. SAGE or to Mr. SAGE'S influence on him is not stated. At any rate, if Mr. GOULD'S words mean anything they mean that his company is prepared to spend thirty or thirty-five million dollars just as soon as it can get the necessary authorization and make the contracts, in order that, to use his own words, it may "leave nothing undone to adapt its accommodations in the fullest possible degree to the requirements and comfort of the public."

The public will share the company's eagerness to see the work begun. At present there is a widespread desire to hear more about the plans. It is to be hoped that they will at once be laid in detail before the Rapid Transit Commission, in order that people may judge of their adequacy.

LOUISIANA AND THE NEGROES.

It is no secret that the movement for a Constitutional Convention in Louisiana is intended to secure the adoption of the suffrage system recently put in force in Mississippi and South Carolina for cutting down the negro vote.

The condition in these two States for voting is the ability to read and explain a passage from the Constitution of the State. In South Carolina, after this year, the possession of $300 worth of real estate is taken as an equivalent. Under the educational test, fairly applied, it is plain that illiterate negroes and whites would be excluded. It is only too probable that the test would not be fairly applied and that illiterate whites would be admitted and negroes not so illiterate be shut out. As the negroes are more generally illiterate than the whites, it is they who will be most heavily hit by the device, and that, unquestionably, is its purpose.

Nevertheless, we believe the change to be a sound one, and in the end for the benefit of the negroes themselves. It will give them a stronger inducement to educate themselves, and will make those who become voters better voters than the negroes have generally been in the past. It will tend to put an end to the corruption of which the race has been the victim at the hands of Republican politicians like HANNA. They will not be regarded as mere raw material for the manufacture of delegates at the lowest cost. Many negroes who have been debauched by the temptations of base politics will be driven to earn an honest living, and the more ignorant, who have been bought and sold like cattle in the market, will be forced to look upon the suffrage as something to work and study for, not a mere gift of the Government to be turned into cash or whisky. The motive for the change is not high, but the effect of it will, we are sure, be good for all concerned.

"THE HONOR OF FRANCE."

Whenever a French political scandal seems to be upon the point of breaking out, desperate attempts are made by the persons about to be implicated to hush it up "for the honor of France." That was the form of appeal adopted when the President's son-in-law was suspected of carrying on a trade in public honors. That was the appeal made when it came to be believed that a gang of promoters, with the connivance of many public men and many public journals, was engaged in swindling the French people into throwing good money after bad in the hopeless enterprise of the Panama Canal. That was even the appeal when the scandal was social and not political, and it came to be believed that Frenchmen of birth and position, who would have challenged anybody who denied that they were chivalrous gentlemen, had assaulted and trampled upon women like a gang of cowardly brutes in their frantic eagerness to save their own skins from a fire. That is now the appeal, when the justice of French courts-martial has been brought into question, and doubt increases whether DREYFUS was convicted upon testimony that will bear the light.

"This reasoning mistakes the age." In a country in which the press is free, scandals cannot be got rid of by "hushing them up." They can be successfully treated in that way in St. Petersburg, and a Court scandal, as we have had recent proof, can be muddled and obscured if not absolutely suppressed in Berlin. But in Paris it is not so. An official censorship over the press is the natural corollary to the hushing-up process, and it was natural and almost inevitable that it should be attempted in France. The Government has in effect given notice of its intention to re-establish the censorship. This notice so nearly coincided in point of time with the latest recrudescence of the Dreyfus case as to leave no doubt of its specific object.

But, in fact, after seventeen years of complete freedom of the press, it is a crazy expectation that the French people will consent to any abridgment of that freedom. The effect of trying to hush up a scandal about the French Legislature or Parisian society or the French Army is simply to spread the scandal, and to implicate in it the innocent along with the guilty. It may be that DREYFUS was justly condemned, but nobody can read the current news without suspecting that he was not fairly tried nor without being assured that his accusers and Judges have something to conceal. By challenging the most conspicuous among them to meet him before a tribunal where nothing can be concealed, M. ZOLA is making the most respectable appearance of his life. It may of course be that he is relying upon evidence that is untrustworthy, but he has given the strongest possible assurance of his own good faith in daring the heavy penalties the French law provides if he fails to make his charges good. It seems certain that he has succeeded in dispelling the secrecy in which it has been hoped to bury the scandal, whatever the scandal may be. If the Government ventures to press the prosecution which it has found itself forced to announce, a trial will be had before a tribunal where "the national defense," "the honor of the army," and "the honor of France" can no longer be invoked to keep the truth from coming out. The policy of hushing up is pretty plainly fated to be as futile in the Dreyfus case as it was in the Wilson case or in the case of Panama.

THE RIOTS IN HAVANA.

The riot in Havana marks another acute development of the chronic crisis of Spain. The fate of Señor SAGASTA'S well-meant scheme of autonomy has been curious. It was devised for the purpose of conciliating the insurgents and inducing them to submit to at least a nominal Spanish rule. As a matter of fact, the Spanish rule proposed is much more than nominal, and would leave Cuba very nearly as much as ever to the tender mercies of the mother country. But, however that may be, the project has absolutely and definitively failed to accomplish its purpose. Its design was to pacify the insurgents, and not a single insurgent has been pacified. On the other hand, it has had a curious effect in making worse the condition of Cuba. For without conciliating Cubans, it has disaffected Spaniards, both in Spain and in Cuba. A surging mob of loyal Spaniards in Havana threatens the newspaper which is now, as it always has been, simply the faithful and official organ of the Spanish Government.

The position with which we have become familiar to nauseation is that Spanish pride will not suffer the Government to submit to rebellion against its authority. But what is this outbreak in Havana but an insurrection against Spanish authority and a direct defiance of the Spanish Government? And what will the Spanish Government do about it?

The effect of the project of autonomy has thus been to produce two sets of rebels instead of one. It is a natural conclusion of the farce into which Spanish rule in Cuba has degenerated. But the farce is also a frightful tragedy. All over Cuba the wretched people are dying of starvation, while the Cuban rebels and the Spanish rebels proclaim against each other a war of mutual extermination.

"The near future," said President McKINLEY in December, "will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace * * * is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be considered." Has not the demonstration been made? Is there any doubt that the Spanish experiment has finally and definitely failed? Is it not time to consider "the exigency of further action by the United States," before the inhabitants of the wretched island have completed the devastation of Cuba or their own mutual extermination?

If the railway companies of Brooklyn and Manhattan need a bridge across the East River, and if such a bridge when built will pay interest on the investment, why don't the companies go ahead and build it? If such a bridge will not pay, why should the city build it?

The reprobation of ALLEN O. MYERS could be borne by anybody with as much equanimity as that of any other citizen of the United States. For he is one of the most disreputable of a very disreputable gang of politicians and nobody will believe that he entertains moral indignation or any other moral sentiment whatever. Every American citizen ought to resent his rowdy insolence to the President of the United States, except the President himself. The President has no occasion to resent it. On the contrary, he may very well feel grateful to MYERS for diverting to his own impudence some of the attention that would otherwise be paid to the President's part in the Ohio Senatorial election.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Thursday night's panic at the City Hall station of the Third Avenue Elevated road was sufficiently terrifying to those who formed helpless units in the screaming mass of closely packed humanity that fought for life high in air on the narrow stretch of planking, but it was only a hint, just a shade more impressive than that given every day in the year, of the great tragedy which is sure to take place sooner or later at that station. The conditions there invite disaster; the public know it and the officials of the Manhattan Company know it, and yet nothing is done by either! The remedy for the existing evil is as obvious as the evil itself. The platform should be widened and passengers leaving the cars should be kept separate from those waiting to enter. As it is, the two streams of hurried men and women meet face to face in a passageway hardly broad enough for one, and crush past each other under no effectual control or even supervision by the road's employes. When nothing out of the ordinary happens, when the trains arrive and depart exactly on time, nothing serious happens; the strong go first, the weak follow, and somehow or other the crowds untangle themselves. The margin of safety, however, is almost infinitesimal. A minute's delay in the movement of a single train, a slight increase of the throng beyond its usual proportions, and such scenes as those of Thursday are inevitable. Let the interruption or disarrangement be a little more serious, and that platform will be heaped with corpses. What can the company do? It can buy some of the adjoining property and make its facilities bear some proportion to its traffic.

—While the Prohibitionists are busy in defending such stattitory coercion as they have been able to bring to bear upon their fellow-citizens, and in demanding further enactments of the same kind from usually obdurate Legislatures, the cause of temperance is making rapid but almost unnoticed advances along entirely defferent lines. It is the business man that is waging against "rum" the real campaign, not fierce, not noisy, not emotional, but determined, already in no small measure successful, and sure in the end to make excessive drinking at least as sore as murder or theft. The business man does not waste much time in denouncing intoxicants, and none in threatening those who indulge in them with prison; he simply says, "if you drink you cannot work for me." This ultimatum has now been formulated by most of the great railways, other corporations are repeating it one after another, and private employers, commercial and professional, are fast joining in the enforcement of this great boycott against drunkards. The effects of the movement are to be seen in every line of industry. Now, whatever may be said about other sorts of prohibition, this sort certainly does prohibit. And it is worth noting that the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad has just forbidden its motormen even to live in buildings where liquor is sold. This goes far beyond any compulsion ever attempted by the laws of Maine or Iowa, and yet it excites no complaints that even the greatest stickler for "personal liberty" would think of heeding.

PERSONAL.

—WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE is a good civil service reformer, and his statements as to the popularity of that reform among the people as distinguished from a small but vociferous gang of petty politicians are clear proof of his powers of observation. Why, however, does he declare that Chicago's verdict in favor of common sense and common honesty was convincing as to the sentiment of the Nation because it came from "a typical American city" and not from "Boston and the Mugwump East"? This is hard to bear, particularly from an Indiana man, for Indiana, whether Mugwump or not, is certainly "East," and so is Chicago itself, for that matter, as any real Westerner whom Mr. FOULKE chooses to question will readily tell him. As for "typical cities," who shall say that they are not as plentiful in this part of the country as in any other part? Boston is, to be sure, a bit peculiar, but if it isn't American then Americanism doesn't exist. The West complains because the East sometimes speaks of it with levity; the East has still greater reason to complain of the unreasonable bitterness with which the West, except when it wants to borrow money, utters criticism and denunciation. Why not be kind to us? Is that phrase "wild and woolly" never to be forgiven?

—Friends of the late MOSES P. HANDY assert that it was he who coined the term "Popocrats," as descriptive of the advocates of free coinage, and they also declare that it was he who first called Major McKINLEY "the advance agent of prosperity." As regards the former appellation, the story is that Major HANDY and MURAT HALSTEAD were in a street car on the way to their hotel after one of the sessions of the Chicago Convention, which they attended as newspaper correspondents. They had listened to the reading of the platform, and to the fierce harangues of ALTGELD, TILLMAN, and BLACKBURN. As they talked together, Major HANDY exclaimed: "Well, McKINLEY is already elected; the speeches of ALTGELD and TILLMAN settle it. The Republican Party does not want any better campaign document. There is no longer a Democratic Party, but simply a Popocratic Party." Mr. HALSTEAD caught the unfamiliar word, appreciated its usefulness, and asked permission to employ it in his account of the convention. "Advance agent of prosperity" is said to have been invented by Major HANDY while he was at Canton watching the throngs of workingmen and business men that arrived there daily in the ante-election period, all eager for relief from the commercial depression from which the country had suffered. Whether at the time of his death the inventor of these two terms—if he did invent them—was equally well satisfied with each of his achievements has not been recorded by his associates.

—Everybody expected, of course, that Yale would at last come into possession, by purchase or gift, of the Marsh collections, but that fact need not prevent one from extending fervid congratulations to the university on her acquisition of these priceless treasures. In consequence of Prof. MARSH'S generosity she is now the absolute owner of relics of the past that have much more than scientific value. Some of these specimens are in the realest sense historic, and around them cluster not only the memories of bygone ages, but of the greatest battle of the century—the battle in behalf of the evolutionary theory. They armed the hands of DARWIN and his followers with weapons that made their victory over the world of thought complete.

THE VIADUCT.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By Russell Sturgis.

The necessity of building a viaduct from the steep hillside at West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street to the slope of the hill a little further to the north afforded, a few months ago, an admirable opportunity for putting up a fine monumental structure. It is but seldom that so good a chance is offered to the decorative designer. The simplicity of the problem was such that there could be but little dispute over its practical solution. Landscape engineers such as those employed by the Park Department could have shown to any designer the necessary height of the viaduct, that height which it must have in order to receive vehicles entering upon it from the carriage drive existing at its southern end, in Riverside Drive, and that which is to be built at its northern extremity; and the designer could have seen most readily what would be the effect on his design of making the viaduct a little higher than absolutely necessary. The road as it turns in a great sweep at Claremont, at the northern extremity of the present Riverside Drive, might give off a branch to cross the viaduct at a level or might descend a little to reach the viaduct, which structure in that case would be shorter, for it would decrease in length and in cost with every foot taken from its height. The streets of the valley below are laid down on the map and also on the face of the ground; they are not to be changed; the blocks of buildings are already rising there. The Department of Public Works could have told the designer whether those buildings were to be allowed to abut against the walls of the viaduct or whether, on the other hand, the viaduct was to be isolated, with space enough on either side to expose it completely. This would be an important consideration, because the one condition of things would necessitate a solid wall like a great railway embankment with vertical sides and with open arches spanning each cross street, much in the picturesque way in which the old Fourth Avenue structure crossed the Harlem flats; while the other arrangement would allow of and would, in a sense, necessitate the building of a bridge of open arches. One or two huge spans of ironwork or eight, ten, or twenty arches of stone or granite woud have been the choice. The horizontal angle which this roadway crossing the valley would make with the meridian line, and therefore with the streets and avenues below was also easy to fix. In fact, there was here a chance to do what the modern architect seldom has to do, namely, to erect a purely monumental structure. The architects and landscape architects of the day would have been eager to undertake the task. They would have come by dozens and by scores, each with his proposition, and each with the scheme of combining landscape effects with architecture which his own idiosyncrasy had dictated.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, which in the later stages of its preparation took the proposed form of a lofty column with an esplanade and much sculpture at its base, had been originally proposed as an arch—a triumphal arch, as the phrase goes. In fact, the original law, as passed by the Legislature five years ago, appropriating a quarter of a million dollars, spoke of an arch as the accepted form of the memorial. Now, there are two kinds of triumphal arches whose traditions have come down to us from the empire of the Caesars. One is the massive block of building pierced with one arch or with three—the familiar City Monument, the structure which, as has been pointed out, was not primarily intended to span a roadway, nor derived originally from a city gate, which was rather a pedestal for a great group of sculpture, but carried up and carried out, heightened and broadened in accordance with the importance of the group of sculpture and the general theme. The arch of Septimius Severus is one good instance; where it stood there was no roadway of importance to pass through and under it, as it was at one end of the Roman Forum and carried some immense composition of a quadriga and many statues on its top, while the triumphal arch itself was merely a huge pedestal pierced with arches in its lower part that it might not too much incumber the ground and also that it might receive architectural treatment the more readily. This, we say, was a type of one kind of triumphal arch; the other was the archway which really spanned—was intended to span and had to span—a roadway; which might have bronze gates hung between its abutments and seem all the more fitting for such treatment. The very type and model of such arches as this and their application is to be found at the little town of St. Chamas, not far from Arles, in Provence. There the roadway from Arles to Aix crosses the Touloubre, a little stream except in seasons of flood, on a bridge which remains intact since the time of Vespasian, and at either end of this bridge is a simple gateway consisting of a large arch in a wall of no great thickness, but adorned with Corinthian columns and their entablature. These gateways carried proper laudatory and dedicatory inscriptions and still bear traces of them. Even now, in decay and defacement, this bridge, with its arches, is a most interesting structure, at once picturesque and dignified, a noble architectural composition in spite of its small dimensions and moderate cost.

If the commission charged by law with the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial would consent to erect one arch as a monument to New York soldiers who fell in the civil war and one to the city's sailors, one of these two gateways could worthily cross either end of the viaduct. It is to be remembered that the viaduct, as it might be, that is to say, lowered a little and having the driveway dip a very little at each end as it approaches the bridge, would not be so unreasonably low. There is nothing to prevent the two triumphal arches from being sufficiently large—at once high enough and massive enough to compose well with the bridge. But, indeed, if the commission should object to dividing their monument and should insist on building one single structure, Trajan's Arch at Ancona would show them how to do that, for that triumphal arch stood at one end of a long pier and connected it with the quays of the town. Nor are there lacking other examples of the commemorative archway serving as a gate; in fact, the City of Rome knows several such, and one of the most interesting in the world is at Saintes, in Western France, pierced with two archways side by side, twin openings, suggestive at once of the double dedication to the fallen warriors of sea and land.

Whether this combination of two monuments could be brought about or not, it is clear that a magnificent chance has been lost and that the citizens of New York have their own folly and ignorance to chide for this artistic failure as for so many economical and social failures. The proposed bridge as designed by the late Department of Public Works and approved by the late Department of Parks is a wholly inexpressive and characterless row of iron arches, the stock in trade of every iron-working establishment in the land—a mere piece of perfunctory putting together of familiar parts, good enough to get estimates on, but absolutely without design of any sort, artistic or constructional. Perhaps such pressure may be brought to bear upon the new authorities that the thing can be done cheaply, and this will be desirable because a few years hence when New York wishes to replace the wretched thing by a worthy successor, the less money there has been sacrificed the easier the new undertaking will seem. RUSSELL STURGIS.

THE MONUMENT FOR CAPT. REID.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in your issue of recent date that the Captain Samuel Chester Reid Memorial Association of the State of New York was formed by a number of war veterans and other patriotic citizens of the Borough of Brooklyn to assist in raising funds to erect a monument over the long-neglected grave of a National hero. The object of this memorial association is a noble one, and it is entitled to the earnest co-operation of all classes of citizens of this great Republic.

The grave of Capt. Samuel Chester Reid, who designed the American flag in its present form, and hero of Fayal, whose unequaled fight in the armed privateer General Armstrong, against a British squadron undoubtedly contributed to Gen. Andrew Jackson's triumph over the British invaders at New Orleans, is as yet unmarked by a grateful people.

Several years ago Congress appropriated the sum of $250 to erect a monument to the memory of Capt. Reid. The only stone that could be bought for such a sum would be an ordinary stock piece of granite a few feet high, and this would not include the cost of inscription, carting, and erection. The action of the economical statesmen who voted an appropriation of only $250 to mark the grave of one of their country's noblest heroes was a slap in the face to the spirit and patriotism of every true American. If the schoolboys and schoolgirls of this great land would each contribute one cent to a fund for the erection of a memorial to Capt. Reid they would be doing a noble deed, and would achieve a victory where Congress ignominiously failed. How the spirit of the designer of the American flag would be touched to see the tribute paid to his memory by the Nation's hope—Young America.

There is not the slightest excuse for the frugality displayed by Congress. Every year the United States spends thousands of dollars that are wasted in senseless salutes to the setting sun; yet the man who achieved one of the most memorable victories over our country's chief enemy has no fitting tablet to mark his last resting place. Is this creditable to us? Assuredly not. For as day after day from public building and fort in the United States, day after day from mastheads in all parts of the globe the beauty of "Old Glory" flirts in dalliance with the breeze, it symbolizes the principles of our freedom and our institutions, and tells to all the universe our proud pre-eminence in the congregations of the world, and yet—the shame of it all—the man who designed the emblem which typifies so much of the genius of the country he loved and fought for is moldering into dust in an unmarked grave in Greenwood. For how much does our boasted gratitude, our vaunted patriotism stand!

JAMES W. WEBB.

City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1898.

CRITICISES A CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Excuse these few lines, which in their own poor way must take up the cudgels for the poor sailors, fishermen, "et hoc genus omne," whom a traveler writing from Marseilles, and from the high standpoint of "an American Protestant," chooses to look down upon and in his little way throw stones at.

It needs little travel in the United States to find all kinds of spots, convenient and inconvenient, where statues are erected to the honor of those who have lived, been loved in their lives, and gloried in after their deaths. No stranger passing up the Hudson but would ask what the mausoleum was that is Grant's last resting place. None on visiting Washington but would seek to know what the meaning of the column to Lincoln. Why, then, should the Marseillaise be thought poorly of, that they pay devotion to the Virgin, who is called Star of the Sea? What more beautiful than the love of a child for its mother? And they, those poor, ignorant sailors, love their mother. They do not burn candles to save their souls from purgatory, but as votive offerings for the graces that have been shown or for which they ask, and the paper mentioned they went to mass, Captain, mate, and whole crew, to thank God and tender thanks to the Star of the Sea in that their lives were saved. Do Protestants in this country never decorate their altars, never have thanksgiving services? It is enough. I am sorry indeed that any man can travel and find matter to scoff at even in the least intellectual religion.

I have found plenty to set me thinking of my own omissions when I have seen the priests worshipping at the shrine that held Buddha's tooth. Sir, yours is a great paper, the men who write your leaders, &c., men of mark and education, but it belittles your pages when such letters as that from Marseilles appear. EVELYN BELLEW.

Westfield, N. J., Jan. 10, 1898.

FIRST MARTYR BLOOD OF 1770.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue you mention a tablet erected in the General Post Office Building by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter to mark the site of "the first liberty pole erected (1766) to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp act," on which tablet it is stated that "in its defense the first martyr blood of the American Revolution was shed on Jan. 18, 1770." Strictly speaking, this is all correct, but somewhat misleading. The liberty pole, the scene of so many conflicts between the British soldiery and the citizens, was on the common; but, in the series of running fights which occurred on the memorable 18th of January, the place where the first citizen blood was shed (one killed, three wounded, and several injured,) occurred at Golden Hill, about the corner of present William and John Streets, where, in the year 1893, the Sons of the Revolution placed upon the John Street side of the corner of the Humphreys's Homeopathic Medicine Company's Building, a handsome bronze tablet, inscribed:

"Golden Hill."
Here, Jan. 18, 1770,
The fight took place between the
"Sons of Liberty"
And the British regulars, 16th Foot.
First bloodshed in the War of the Revolution.

This tablet was intended to establish not only the scene of the first bloodshed of the Revolution, but the location of "Golden Hill," as confirmed by ancient city maps and close typographical investigation by the Sons of the Revolution.

I desire to call attention to this point, because from the wording of the article in your paper, as well as in the other papers which have noticed this tablet in the Post Office, it might erroneously be inferred by your readers that the Post Office Building is located on what was Golden Hill, and that the "first bloodshed" was shed there. Whereas Golden Hill was at the junction of John and William Streets, and was the actual scene of deadly conflict.

HENRY R. STILES, M. D.

New York, Jan. 12, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Easily Ascertained.

"I don't deny that he's brilliant; but has he staying qualities?"

"H-m-m! I don't know. You might invite him to call."—Chicago Journal.

Always Welcomed.

"Are you certain that you are enjoying your share of the returned prosperity?" asked the chronic pessimist.

"Certainly," replied the optimist. "I should think anybody would enjoy prosperity."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Just the Word for Him.

"In your letter to me about the Post Office at Sorreltop," said the Senator, "you spoke of Higginside as the 'present incumbrance.' You mean of course, the 'present incumbent.'"

"'Incumbrance' is the right word, Senator," replied the man who was after Higginside's job, somewhat stiffly.—Chicago Tribune.

His Fate.

Easterner—I am looking for a man named Smarth, who came here from our section some years ago.

Westerner—Look along among those palaces on New Street. He has probably made a fortune by this time.

Easterner—He had money when he came here.

Westerner—Oh! Look in the poorhouse.—New York Weekly.

An Objectionable Diversion.

Foster—So her father refused to consent to your marriage with his daughter.

Biglin—No, that's just the deuce of it. He gave me no answer when I told him what I had called for, and told me if I didn't leave in less than two seconds he'd kick me out. What's to be done with a fellow who will wander off in that way from the subject of discussion?"—Boston Transcript.

TREMBLE, AND OBEY!

Oh! oh! Willie, what a silly
Ass you show yourself to be!
Now in China, Silly Billy,
You're like a monkey up a tree.

A tree that for the German nation
Bears nothing—neither nut nor fruit.
Swallow, Bill, your proclamation,
Climb down, you silly thing, and scoot.

Tremble and obey—this late day—
Oh! Willie dear, it is most clear
No ass to-day can you out-bray,
Oh! Willie, change your brand of beer.

You say you want some ships of war;
But, Willie dear, you've got no coal,
And if you get them, you jackdaw,
You'll surely get them in a hole.

Some other fellow'll gobble 'em
Before they have grown very old
Unless at home you hobble 'em
So they can't stay out in the cold.

Oh! Willie dear, when Darwin wrote
That from the monkey came the man
He knew you not, that man of note,
Or he would have changed his plan.

We now know, Willie, sure as sight,
You've proved it as no other can,
Did he still live he now would write
That monkey surely comes from man.

Your father had a brain as true
As any other man we meet,
But we can only see in you
Conceit, conceit, conceit, conceit.

Your granddad had a level head,
He, as a man, was true and wise;
But in your head all sense lies dead,
You're a peacock-monkey in disguise.

This is a breed that's rather new
And not much to be desired;
Perhaps it may seem good to you,
But by none else is it admired.

GORILLA.

POPE FAVORS A REPUBLIC

An Article Published in Rome Contrasts Italy with Switzerland and the United States.

VATICAN OR DYNASTY MUST GO

Italy's Throne Believed to be Seriously Menaced, and This Is Given as a Reason Why the Papal Policy Is Now Announced.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, in a startling statement this morning, quotes largely from an article in Civilta Cattolica, which, he declares, is directly inspired by the Vatican and the Pope, advocating as the solution of the eternal question between the Vatican and the Quirinal the establishment of an Italian republic.

The article, which is based on the Pope's Christmas allocution, declares that the thing which stands opposed to Papal independence is not Italian unity, but "the special and concrete form wherein that unity is at present maintained, with results much more disastrous to the State than to the Holy See." It proceeds to assert that the co-existence of the Vatican and the Italian monarchy is impossible, and that one or the other must go. It then suggests the Constitutions and cities of Switzerland and America as examples of "admirable and glorious Constitutions, true unities of nation and state, though differing from that of Italy, which has produced nothing but weakness, misery, and starvation."

The article concludes:

"Without the aid of foreign bayonets the true Italy will find for itself its own way, and will rise again, let us hope, from the ignominy in which it now lies prostrate to true greatness."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent asserts that this is "an intentional revelation to the outer world of the policy actuating the inner mind of Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State." He adds: "Probably there would be no truth in the supposition that either Cardinal Rampolla or the Pope has any idea of even a temporary alliance with the Republican party, but yet they believe that, while peace with the King is impossible, it might be possible with a republic. The reason for the appearance of this astounding pronouncement at the present moment is the belief that not only the Ministry, but the dynasty itself, is menaced more seriously than usual."

THE BRITISH TRADER ABLAZE.

Steamer Laden for Boston Burns at Her Dock in London—Her Cargo Probably All Lost.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The Chamber of Commerce has been notified that Mr. John Wylde, the local agent of the Johnston Line, received a cablegram from London this morning stating that the steamship British Trader, Capt. O'Hagan, which was loaded and ready to sail from London for this port, took fire this morning at her berth at Victoria Docks. The fire is thought to be serious, as London shippers having goods on the Trader have cabled to their consignees in this city asking if they shall duplicate their shipments.

The British Trader is a steel vessel, and is the latest acquisition to the fleet in the Johnston service from London to this port. She registers 2,170 tons net, is 350 feet long, and 45 feet beam. The steamer was launched at Newcastle, England, about fourteen months ago.

WEST INDIES AND SUGAR.

Ministers Oppose Mr. Chamberlain's Plan of Countervailing Duties.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily Mail says: "The delay in action regarding the West Indies and sugar is due to dissension in the Cabinet. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, favors countervailing duties, but other Ministers, fearing opposition from the free traders, prefer the policy of assuming a portion of the West Indian liabilities and subsidizing other industries."

VOYAGERS FROM ENGLAND.

Jockey Sloane and Ratcliffe's English Wife Coming to America.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, which will sail for New York from Liverpool to-morrow, will take among her passengers "Tod" Sloane, the American jockey. He says he is going to Cincinnati to ask Mr. Fleischman to release him, so as to be able to ride in England.

The American Line steamer St. Louis, leaving Southampton for New York, to-morrow, will take among her passengers the reputed English wife of Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor.

LAURENCE IRVING ENGAGED.

Sir Henry's Son to Wed Miss Ethel Barrymore, the Actress.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Daily Mail this morning contains the formal announcement that Mr. Laurence Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving, is engaged to marry Miss Ethel Barrymore, the actress.

Miss Barrymore is a niece of Mr. John Drew, and is now playing at the Lyceum Theatre, London, with Sir Henry Irving's company in Mr. Laurence Irving's drama "Peter the Great."

Maurice Barrymore gave out a brief statement last night at the Harlem Opera House concerning the marriage of his daughter, Ethel Barrymore, to Lawrence, the son of Sir Henry Irving.

"Mr. Irving is a most admirable young man," said Mr. Barrymore, "and I shall not place any obstacle in the way of my daughter's happiness. She is but eighteen years old, but fully competent to make her own choice in the matter. She went abroad with William Gillette's "Secret Service" company, and, while acting with him, met Mr. Irving. She has been on the stage for three years past, and has played with her two uncles, Sidney and John Drew, and with her late grandmother, Mrs. John Drew. I shall be quite as happy as she is at the outcome of this matter, no matter what it may be, as I have full and complete confidence in her."

NOBLEWOMAN WEDS A MARINER.

Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce United to Master Hunt.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Lady Ernestine Brudenell-Bruce, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Allesbury, has just married at Liverpool Master Mariner Harry Brady Hunt of Limerick.

The parties formed a romantic attachment through meeting at a nautical school in Liverpool, where the lady, who is a famous yachtswoman, was studying to obtain a Board of Trades yachtmaster's certificate. The board, however, declined to grant it.

Hunt had been an apprentice and mate, studying for a certificate, and has been appointed master of a sailing vessel.

The marriage was celebrated in the quietest manner possible, and it is said that Master Mariner Hunt's wife intends to accompany him on ship.

CHARLES P. VILLIERS DYING.

He Was Born in 1802 and Has Sat in the Commons Since 1835.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, member of Parliament for South Wolverhampton and known as the "Father of the House of Commons," having sat continuously in the House since 1835, is believed to be dying.

The Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, M. P., is the third son of the Hon. George Villiers, son of the first Earl of Clarendon, by the only daughter of the First Lord Boringdon. He was born in 1802, was graduated at Cambridge M. A., in 1827, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in the same year. Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary life is longer than that of Mr. Villiers, but the latter was born in 1802, as already stated, and is thus seven years older than the Grand Old Man.

CURRENCY NOTES FOR INDIA.

Measure Introduced in Council to Relieve the Monetary Stringency—Capital in Silver Locked Up.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 14.—Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister of the Council, introduced a bill to-day providing for the issue of currency notes in India against gold. Mr. Arthur, the paid Secretary of State in London, in behalf of the banks and Chambers of Commerce, indorsed the measure.

The Finance Minister said the Indian money market was experiencing a period of extreme stringency. The local resources, he added, were unable to supply the demands of trade. The scarcity, he explained, was due to the banks remitting their capital home and keeping as little as possible in India. This policy was adopted before the legislation of 1893, and was not in consequence of that legislation. But, while they were advancing toward the attainment of a sixteen-pence rupee, this success militated against the transfer of sterling capital to India in exchange. The banks must operate upon commercial principles, and no blame was attached to them.

Sir James Westland denied the allegation that the Government was holding money in order to starve commerce and force up exchange; but the recent demands on the Government, he continued, had been so heavy that it had been obliged to ask the Secretary of State to intermit the drawings. The amount in hand was ample to assure the convertibility of the Indian notes. Therefore, there was no risk from a currency point of view.

In conclusion, the Finance Minister said: "The Secretary of State will draw on the Treasury, if it is requisite, to the full extent to which funds are available. But, if the demand continues beyond that point, he will, in issuing telegraphic transfers, set apart the gold received and transmit it to this country."

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.—The commercial situation has a more favorable aspect, with the prospect that the stringency in money will gradually relax and accommodation become available.

The stringency is largely due to the locking up of capital in silver under the idea that the mints would be reopened. It is also due in part to the exodus of merchants because of the famine.

Although the bank rate is 12 per cent., loans are only obtainable at from 15 to 18 per cent. There is a balance in the Treasury of about ten crores of rupees, while the currency notes in circulation represent twenty-three and three-fourths crores, against which exists a reserve of fifteen crores.

THE CUNNINGHAME SUICIDE.

Sir Charles Had Been Infatuated with Marjorie Pryor, a Chorus Girl, Who Abandoned Him.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It has been an open secret in theatrical circles that Sir Charles Arthur Fairlie Cunninghame, who, as announced by The Daily Mail to-day, committed suicide at the Hotel Victoria, this city, during the night of Dec. 26, had been infatuated with Marjorie Pryor, a tall, blonde chorus girl of the "In Town" company, which visited the United States under the management of George Edwardes. During the company's London engagement Sir Charles Cunninghame occupied a front seat nightly, watching the girl, and, after the performance, he drove away with her.

He followed the company to America and returned here in December, when it was reported that he was considerably downcast because Miss Pryor had refused to have anything more to do with him.

The Coroner gave out a report of the case to-day, showing that Sir Charles shot himself in the head. A brother of the deceased testified that he did not know where Sir Charles had lived during the past year. When the brother last saw the deceased the latter was suffering from depression. It was understood that Sir Charles left a letter directing that his clothing and effects be given to Miss Pryor. Sir Charles Cunninghame was supposed to be wealthy and to have separated from his wife.

According to Debrett's, Sir Charles Arthur Fairlie Cunninghame was the tenth baronet of that name. He was born Jan. 2, 1846, and succeeded his father, Sir Percy Arthur, in 1881. He was educated at Cheltonham College and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the Ayrshire Yeomanry Cavalry. He married in 1867 Caroline Madelina, daughter of Capt. William Fordyce Blair of the British Royal Navy. The couple had three daughters, the eldest of whom, Edith Magdalen, was married in 1894 to Matthiew Charles Edward Fortescue, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of County Louth. His residence was at Garnock House, Ryde, Isle of Wight. The family is descended from William Cunninghame, second son of the first Earl of Glencairn, by William's second marriage in 1499 with Dame Marion Auchinleck.

STRIKING ENGINEERS WAVER.

Withdrawal of the Eight-Hour Demand Favored by Some, but Repudiated in a Manifesto.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The committee of the Allied Trades Unions, on the initiative of the Amalgamated Engineers, has decided to withdraw the demand for forty-eight hours of labor per week, and the Workmens' officials hope the employers will follow suit, withdraw the lock-out notices, and thus end the great labor dispute which began on July 12 last.

The decision of the committee of the Allied Unions means the withdrawal of the strikers' principal demand and the immediate or early end of the struggle. The statements of the strikers' representatives, however, are conflicting, as while the decision mentioned above was announced emphatically at Glasgow and in Manchester, where the employers were advised to that effect, Secretary Barnes of the London branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers declares the announcement is untrue.

A manifesto of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, issued this evening, ignores to-day's reports. It merely recites the Engineers' contentions and says they are willing to arbitrate the question of hours of work.

ANTI-ZOLA RIOTS IN PARIS.

Students Renew Their Disorderly Demonstrations and Come to Blows with the Police.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A number of law students, after leaving a lecture to-day, march to the office of the Aurore in procession, shouting denunciations of M. Emile Zola, who recently wrote a letter to that paper alleging irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy court-martial, formally accusing the Minister of War, Gen. Billot, and others of perjury and challenging the Government to prosecute him. The students made disorderly demonstrations in front of the offices of the Aurore, and were eventually dispersed by the police.

There was a renewed anti-Zola demonstration upon the part of the students this evening. They paraded the boulevard St. Michel, shouting: "Down with Zola!" "Down with the Jews!" The police dispersed the students. Blows were exchanged between the rioters and the officers.

Later the students reassembled across the River Seine and descended the boulevards. The people on the omnibuses joined in the cries of the students. The police finally dispersed the students on the Avenue de l'Opéra.

There were fresh disorders on the boulevard late this evening. M. Roser, editor of La Justice, was maltreated and his wife molested. Many arrests are reported.

Count Esterhazy had a narrow escape from arrest for divulging what occurred at the court-martial. He was able, however, to convince the authorities that he was not responsible for the indiscretions complained of.

GERMAN WARSHIP DISABLED.

One of Prince Henry's Ships Perhaps Seen Near Bab-el-Mandeb.

PERIM, Jan. 14. — The British steamer Dunera, from Southampton on Dec. 29 for Bombay, reports having seen a German warship in a disabled condition. She has no further details.

The Island of Perim referred to is off the Arabian coast, in the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, at the entrance to the Red Sea. The German warships Deutschland and Gefion, under the command of Prince Henry of Prussia, are now on their way to China. They were last heard of at Port Said on Jan. 5.

FORGERY BY LADY SYKES.

Sir Tatton Says Her Misdoings in This Regard Have Continued for a Period of Twelve Years.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., opened for the defense to-day in the suit of Mr. Daniel Jay to recover from Lady Sykes, wife of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., the sum of £15,870 ($79,350) loaned to the defendant in 1898 on the security of notes apparently signed by her husband. Counsel pointed out the "absurdity of the suggestion" that a man of the wealth of Sir Tatton Sykes, able to obtain any sums on easy terms, should employ his wife to borrow money secretly at 60 per cent.

Sir Tatton Sykes testified that he had never heard of Mr. Jay until May, 1897, when the payment of the notes was demanded. The signatures, he continued, were not his. Lawson Walton, Q. C., cross-examined Sir Tatton Sykes and showed him the checks which a Monte Carlo banker yesterday testified Sir Tatton had signed and afterward repudiated. The Baronet scrutinized the checks and positively denied having signed them. He further said the story of the banker (Mr. Unwin) on the subject was a fiction.

"Do you suggest," asked Mr. Walton, "that Lady Sykes has been forging your name?"

"I would rather not discuss the matter," replied Sir Tatton.

"When did you first ascertain Lady Sykes had forged your signature?" counsel then asked.

"Maybe it was twelve years ago," answered the witness. "The first forgery was for £10,000 ($50,000.) In December, 1896, I became aware that my signature had been forged in a number of transactions."

An expert in handwriting, named Englis, testified that the signatures on the bills and letters of authority purporting to be signed by Sir Tatton Sykes were, in his opinion, forgeries executed by a woman.

Sir Tatton denied generally his wife's evidence, and said he regarded the transaction with Mr. Jay as being "wicked and criminal conduct" upon the part of her ladyship.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY

Annexation of Crete to Greece Proposed as a Last Resort.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—The Sultan granted an audience to-day to M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, who, it is asserted, made an important communication with reference to the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the Governorship of Crete.

M. Zinovieff declared that unless the Sultan withdrew his objections to Prince George, Russia would propose the annexation of Crete to Greece.

The Revolt in Beloochistan.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.—Col. Mayne, with 250 of the Bombay Infantry, landed at Ormara, Beloochistan, on Tuesday. He found all quiet there, left fifty men, and then proceeded toward Basobe, twenty miles north, with 200 men. Lieut. Turner, who escaped after the attack on the British survey party, is reported safe.

Gen. Jamont to Succeed Saussier.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Cabinet Council today will nominate Gen. Jamont to succeed Gen. Saussier as Commander in Chief of the French Army.

Senator Tabarrini Dead.

ROME, Jan. 14.—Senator Tabarrini, President of the Council of State, is dead.

ST. PAUL FIRM'S ASSETS VANISH

Crisham & Winch, Carriage Dealers, Were Rated at $70,000 in October and Fail with $4,000 Left.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14.—Crisham & Winch, in the carriage and sleigh business, failed this week, and William Williams was made the assignee. The impression was that the firm had assets amounting to at least $60,000. Mr. Williams, however, reported without delay that the assets would not exceed $4,000, and that the partners, according to their statements, had no personal estate whatever.

Francis L. Winch, formerly a wealthy resident of Chicago, was summoned before the court on the affidavit of Mr. Williams that he had concealed $50,000 worth of personal property. He was confronted with his own typewritten statement showing $50,000 of assets in April, 1893. He admitted that in 1893 he was worth $70,000 in mortgages and cash, which he had received from his guardian, John S. Newberry of Chicago. He claimed that he had lost it all. He had discounted the mortgages at a sacrifice to get cash, had taken a trip to Europe, and lived freely, maintaining horses and servants at his home in Saco, Me., where he had a six-thousand-dollar house, which was afterward mortgaged for all that it was worth. He invested $10,000 in The Biddeford Times at Biddeford, Me., and had owned The Old Orchard Sea Shell, a seashore publication, and had lost on the investments. He had put $30,000 into the business here in St. Paul. When he made the statement to R. G. Dun in October, 1897, that he was worth $70,000, he considered his business here worth $40,000, and at that time he supposed that he was worth as much as in 1893. Mr. Winch could not tell in detail what had become of his money. He knew that now his cash assets were $1.25, and that he had no money in bank. The case was taken under advisement.

W. C. STEWART MARRIED AGAIN.

Wedded to Miss Olga Gabel of This City in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 14.—W. C. Stewart, residing at the Hotel Majestic, New York, and Miss Olga Gabel, residing at the Hotel Winthrop, New York, arrived this morning, were married at noon, and started for New York on the afternoon train.

The bridegroom obtained a divorce here a year ago, and was a companion of Count Louis de Onativia, who procured a decree at the same time.

Mr. Stewart's bride was accompanied by her parents. A wedding breakfast was served.

Miss Olga Gabel is twenty-eight years old, the daughter of Emil Gabel, dealer in beltings, at 44 Dey Street. Mr. Gabel came to New York about two years ago from Chicago, and the family, consisting of himself, his daughter, and his second wife, have lived since then at the Hotel Winthrop. It was at a reception at the hotel less than three months ago that she met Mr. Stewart.

William C. Stewart is about forty years of age and has lived at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, for a few months. He was married over twenty years ago in Pittsburg. Last Winter he went to Dakota, obtained a divorce from his wife, and returned to New York. His fifteen-year-old son, Richard, died in Pittsburg less than two weeks ago.

Mr. Stewart left no word of his departure, and most of his friends did not know that he had gone until last night. They were surprised at the report of his marriage. His brother, David Stewart, said he had known of the engagement, but he did not expect the marriage to take place so soon. He did not know why the party had gone to the Dakotas.

"My brother and his fiancée and her family left the city a few days ago," he said. "Before that I did not know that an early marriage was contemplated. Why they went to Dakota I cannot say.' His divorce was regular, and was obtained by him on grounds that are legal in that State, and after a residence such as is required by the law. While there I am under the impression that he met Count Louis de Onativia, who was, I understand, also obtaining a divorce. It was nothing more than a passing friendship, however. My brother and his bride left Sioux Falls this morning. I expect them here Monday. They will take up their residence at the Hotel Majestic, and my brother will engage in business in New York permanently."

Assembly Ball in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—The first of the Assembly Balls, Philadelphia's most fashionable functions, was held in the foyer of the Academy of Music to-night, and was marked by the presence of an unusually large number of out-of-town guests. These included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Elisha Dyer, Perry Belmont, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, T. F. Sykes, S. C. Cornwell, and Mr. and Mrs. George T. McCandless of New York. Col. Edward Morrell led the cotillion.

OPENING OF GRAND OPERA

A Brilliant Audience Is Expected at the Metropolitan on Monday Night.

SEASON MAY BE EXTENDED

Mme. Melba Will Make Her Reappearance—A List of the Box Holders and Some of the Subscribers for Orchestra Stalls.

Monday night marks the opening of the grand opera season in this city, and on that occasion there probably will be one of the most brilliant audiences assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House since the closing of the season last year, when the operas were given under the management of Abbey & Grau.

This year the season will be short, lasting as scheduled five weeks, but it is likely to be extended. Grand opera under the management of Damrosch & Ellis gives every prospect of satisfactory results. The company they have gathered does not contain the mighty array of artists Mr. Grau has given New York heretofore, but the company promises to give the opera in a wholly satisfactory manner. The greatest works of the greatest composers will be presented in a series of performances in Italian, French, and German.

The subscription sale of boxes and seats for the season closed one week ago. From an authoritative source it is said the total amount realized by the subscription will be over $50,000.

Mme. Melba on this occasion will make her reappearance in this city. It will be remembered she was compelled to return to Europe in the middle of last season on account of sickness.

The company has been singing in Philadelphia since November. After the performance this afternoon the entire company will leave there for New York for the remaining five weeks, if not more, after which they will go on a tour of the Western cities.

The first week is attractively opened with "La Traviata," an opera which Mme. Melba sang for the first time in New York last season. The Alfredo will be M. Saligniac, and the Germont of Campanari is well remembered from last year. The Flora will be Mme. Van Cauteren; Annina, Mme. Mattfeld; the Marquis will be sung by Mr. Rains, the young American basso, and the Doctor by Mr. Stehmann. Gastone will be Signor Vanni; Baron Douphol, Signor Viviani.

List of Box Holders.

The box holders for the season are as follows:

PARTERRE BOXES.

Box 1—J. A. Roosevelt, Monday; L. S. Leiter, Wednesday and Friday.
Box 3—R. T. Wilson and M. Orme Wilson, Friday.
Box 5—H. A. C. Taylor, Monday; Walter Oakman, Wednesday; John Notnam, Friday.
Box 7—Mrs. C. W. Astor, odd nights and even matinées; John Jacob Astor, even nights and odd matinées.
Box 9—Mrs. Stanford White, Mondays; J. M. Bowers, Wednesday; Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Mrs. J. B. Wetherill, Fridays.
Box 11—Perry Belmont and S. B. French, matinées.
Box 13—Edward Cooper and Edward T. Sloane.
Box 15—Adrian Iselin.
Box 17—W. D. Sloane and H. McKay Twombly.
Box 19—H. I. Barbey, Mondays and matinées; H. F. Dimock, Wednesdays; J. A. Burden, Fridays.
Box 23—Elbridge T. Gerry.
Box 25—G. G. Haven, odd nights and even matinées; Mrs. John Sloane, even nights and odd matinées.
Box 27—George S. Bowdoin, Charles Lanier, and Mrs. Howard Meyer, Wednesdays.
Box 29—F. H. Benedict and G. Kortwright, Mondays, Fridays, and matinées; A. Bierstadt, Wednesdays.
Box 31—Harry P. Whitney.
Box 33—Thomas Hitchcock, Mondays; J. Stickney, Wednesdays; J. J. Wysong, Fridays.
Box 35—J. Pierpont Morgan.
Box 2—A. D. Juilliard, odd nights and matinées; Anson Phelps-Stokes, even nights.
Box 4—C. H. Marshall, Mondays; Mrs. J. Schmid, Wednesdays; Mrs. Leary, Fridays.
Box 6—William K. Vanderbilt.
Box 8—Miss de Forest.
Box 10—George F. Baker and H. C. Fahnestock.
Box 12—Henry Clews, odd nights and even matinées; George Gould, even nights and odd matinées.
Box 14—Mrs. George H. Warren, Mondays, Fridays, and matinées; Joshua W. Davis, Wednesdays.
Box 16—Levi P. Morton, Mondays and matinées; Mrs. Frederick A. Bell, Fridays.
Box 18—Calvin S. Brice.
Box 20—D. O. Mills.
Box 22—W. Seward Webb, Monday and Fridays; Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Wednesdays and matinées.
Box 24—Miss C. White.
Box 26—S. D. Babcock.
Box 28—W. Bayard Cutting.
Box 30—William C. Whitney.
Box 32—Luther Kountze and Stuyvesant Fish, Fridays.
Box 34—Heber R. Bishop and F. S. Witherbee, Wednesdays.

Other Subscribers.

Grand tier and stall boxes: R. M. Grinnell, Miss E. Breese, Alfred Hoyt, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Braxton Grisby, G. Arents, Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. R. Hoe, Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge, Mrs. Amos Morrill, James H. Proctor, J. B. Thomas, R. Delafield, Frank Scott Gerrish, E. C. Moore, Jr., J. B. Ireland, Mrs. C. F. Clark, John C. Westervelt, R. Foster.

Among the subscribers for orchestra stalls are A. Belmont, Clement March, Cecil Baring, Isidor Wormser, J. G. Agar, Murray Guggenheim, Warren Delano, Jr., F. C. Moore, W. Barbour, L. W. Lawrence, Henry Evans, Mrs. Mitchell, E. R. Kellogg, R. Chesterman, G. S. Homer, Bridgeman Parish, Mrs. M. Lee, W. Lefferts, E. T. Wills, C. E. Post, Mrs. J. Wright, Miss M. Jones, J. E. Cowdin, McCoskry Butt, Mrs. C. Montant, Mrs. M. Stachelberg, G. E. Coleman, W. F. Bacon, Mrs. H. D. Draper, G. Butler, John Daniels, J. F. Tobin, Miss Prieth, J. G. De Forest, Mrs. G. B. Selb, L. E. Wells, Henry Clotz, H. D. Lyman, C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Hugh Porter, G. B. Haight, Hugh N. Camp, Jr., E. Pfizer, M. W. Hunt, Miss S. Shipley, M. G. Clement, J. B. Hoagland, Henry H. Vail, J. C. Dutcher, Otto M. Eidlitz, L. Oppenheim, H. B. Brundett, Mrs. H. M. Henry, J. D. Layng, Miss C. W. Smith, J. A. B. Cowles, F. J. Dupignac, J. J. Goodwin, John R. Downey, W. E. Merrill, Miss C. Wrey, George R. Read, Miss A. Stone, Mrs. P. Mali, Jacques Huber, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Miss H. F. Pratt, Mrs. J. W. Payne, Mrs. Henry T. Wright, Mrs. F. R. Rohl, Mrs. J. A. Hamann, Dr. G. Evans, Mrs. H. L. Deas, and Mrs. Tangermann.

THE HENSCHELS' RECITAL.

A Large Audience Hears the Singers at Chickering Hall.

It is like trying to paint the lily or gild refined gold to write of a Henschel song recital in these days. Mr. and Mrs. Georg Henschel have been so long before this public and have so endeared themselves to the lovers of good music that their merits are thoroughly well known. There is nothing to be said about the perfection of their fascinating art that has not been said a hundred times over. It is like Mrs. Browning's lovely thought of tolling the "silver iteration." It may be very sweet, but it is the old, old story.

Yesterday afternoon Chickering Hall was crowded with an audience of evident refinement. Those who were present heard a charming programme charmingly sung. The duets were one by Paisiello, Mr. Henschel's "Gondoliera," and one from Boildieu's "Les Voitures Versées." Mr. Henschel's solo numbers were Bach's "Vergissmeinicht," an air from Handel's "Rinaldo," Schubert's "Der Lindenbaum," "Die Krähe," "Letzte Hoffnung," and "Der Leiermann," Franz's "Widmung," Rubinstein's "Der Asra," and the couplets of Vulcan from Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis."

Mrs. Henschel's solos were Salvator Rosa's "Star Vicino," Dr. Arne's "Polly Willis," the old Irish song, "The Glen of Kenmare," Brahms's "Von Ewiger Liebe," "Auf die Nacht," and "Mein Lieb ist ein Jaeger," Henschel's "Malgré l'Eclat," and "The Sunny Beam," and Wagner's "Attente." In none of these songs was the work of the two artists more enjoyed than in Mr. Henschel's own duet. In the solo numbers perhaps Mrs. Henschel's delivery of "Von Ewiger Liebe" and Mr. Henschel's "Der Asra" were the most admirable.

THE NEUENDORFF CONCERT.

Arrangements for the Memorial Entertainment Nearly Completed.

The arrangements are almost completed for the memorial concert for the late Adolph Neuendorff, which will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, Thursday evening, Jan. 27. An orchestra of 150 from the Philharmonic Society and Symphony Orchestra will furnish the music, and they will be alternately under the direction of Anton Seidl and Walter Damrosch.

Many of the foremost foreign as well as American artists have volunteered their services. Among them are many members of the Damrosch & Ellis Opera Company, Mme. Marie Barna, E. Leon Rains, Ellison Van Hoose, and others. The soloists and entire chorus of the Temple Emanu-El, where Mr. Neuendorff was conductor for three years, have offered their services. They will be under the direction of Heinrich Zoellner. Nahan Franko will play a violin solo.

The committee having the concert in charge consists of Edward Lauterbach, Theodore Killian, Oswald Ottendorfer, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, Jacob H. Schiff, Randolph Guggenheimer, Anton Seidl, Charles F. Tretbar, Walter Sanger, Heinrich Zoellner, Julius Lorens, August Spanuth, H. E. Krehbiel, M. Auspitz, Gallus Thomann, Nathan Straus, and others.

MR. AND MRS. McKINLEY DINED.

President and His Wife the Guests of Vice President Hobart at a Dinner of Twenty Covers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Vice President and Mrs. Hobart entertained the President and Mrs. McKinley this evening at a beautifully appointed dinner of twenty covers.

The drawing rooms and library of the Vice President's mansion, the former home of Senator and Mrs. Cameron, were fragrant with roses, while the table at which the guests were seated was superbly decorated with Bridesmaid roses and lighted with tiny wax tapers under silver and white shades. Mrs. Hobart's gown was of pearl gray brocade, trimmed with rare old laces, with which she wore ornaments of pearls and diamonds.

This was Mrs. McKinley's first appearance as a dinner guest in Washington since the inauguration, and was consequently awaited with great interest. She wore a very rich toilet of blue satin with diamond ornaments. The other guests present were the Secretary of State and Mrs. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Alger, the Attorney General and Mrs. McKenna, Postmaster General and Mrs. Gary, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Bliss, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Sanford, and Mr. Sewall of New Jersey.

NEW YORK DENTISTS DINE.

The Institute of Stomatology Celebrates Its Second Annual Banquet.

The members of the New York Institute of Stomatology held their second annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. Covers were laid for one hundred members and guests at a horseshoe-shaped table in the small drawing room. Dr. E. A. Bogue presided. The guests were Seth Low, Horace E. Deming, Dr. B. Holly Smith of Baltimore, Dr. E. H. Smith, Dr. W. H. Potter, Dr. E. B. Merrill, and Dr. R. R. Andrews of Boston, Dr. J. A. Woodward of Philadelphia, Dr. C. A. Marvin of New Jersey, Prof. H. F. Osborn, Dr. H. W. Gillett of Newport, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, Dr. D. F. Marrian of Salem, Mass., and Dr. G. S. Allan.

After a brief address by the presiding officer, Mr. Low was introduced to speak on "Broader Education for Professional Men." The other speakers and their toasts were H. E. Deming, "Professional Atmosphere of Morals"; Prof. Osborn, "The Physician and the Biologist"; E. B. Merrill, "Practical Plans for the Foundation of Dental Charity"; Dr. Potter, "Independent Journalism"; Dr. H. C. Meriam, "Lessons of the Past and Obligations of the Future" Dr. J. Morgan Howe, "Secrets and Patients, Preventives of Professional Growth," and Dr. Marvin, "The Influence of College Teaching Upon Professional Conduct."

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa was announced to speak on "The Duty of Dentists to the Worthy Poor," but the serious illness of his wife kept him from the banquet, and Dr. Andrews spoke in his place.

The institute is composed of dentists of the city and its vicinity. It was incorporated last year. Its officers are E. A. Bogue, President; C. A. Woodward, Vice President; C. A. Brockway, C. O. Kimball, and J. Morgan Howe, Executive Committee; J. Milton Smith and G. A. Wilson, Secretaries, and J. Adams Bishop, Treasurer.

T. H. KELLY'S MUSICAL.

Mme. Nordica, Miss Eustis, and Theodore Bjorkstern Sing.

A musical was given last night at 763 Fifth Avenue by Thomas Hugh Kelly. Mrs. Kelly, his mother, assisted him in receiving the guests, who numbered 150 or more. The attractions at the musical were Mme. Nordica, Miss Lydia Eustis, and Theodore Bjorkstern.

The programme opened with a selection from Bozzini by the Dannreuther Quartet. Mr. Bjorkstern sang two selections. Miss Eustis then sang "Apres un reve," by G. Faure, and "Ich Grolle Nicht," from Schumann. The quartet sang one of Grieg's romanzas, and Mme. Nordica then gave an aria by Gounod, "Reine de Saba."

Miss Eustis sang again, and so did Mr. Bjorkstern, and then Miss Eustis and Mme. Nordica sang a duet, and the latter sang three numbers alone—a sonnet called "The Rose," by Weber; Chaminade's "Berceuse," and "Spring," by Weil. Victor Brigel and Mr. Simmons acted as the accompanists.

Among the guests were Archbishop Corrigan, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Grant, ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Devereux Clapp, Bourke Cockran, the Misses Brice, Fordyce Barker, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. George B. Fowler of 18 East Fifty-eighth Street received yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. Assisting her were Mrs. Broderick and Mrs. Longmeyer.

Mrs. Heber R. Bishop had about 250 persons at her cotillion last night. The house at 881 Fifth Avenue was artistically decorated. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Anna H. Jackson, daughter of Mrs. William H. Jackson, to the Rev. William Walton Rutherford. The ceremony will take place on Monday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church.

There was the usual attendance at the Friday evening class at Sherry's last night. The committee of patronesses that received were Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. F. Le Roy Satterlee, and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster.

The first of a series of four receptions given by Mrs. Josiah Taylor Marean, in honor of her cousin, Miss Elizabeth Wisner, who recently made her début, took place yesterday afternoon at her home, 126 Willow Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Marean was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George A. Stanton and Mrs. Mason Clark.

Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., of 14 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Lucy Bunce, daughter of Admiral Bunce, United States Navy. Covers were laid for eight. Those who attended were Miss Grace Porter, Miss Grace Murray, Miss Lucy Bunce, D. Edwards, Charles F. Grant, Wyllys Terry, and Mr. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major H. G. Ward.

Major H. G. Ward died in San Diego, Cal., yesterday, aged sixty-seven years. When a young man he was a conductor on the New York Central Railway. Through advice given him by Mr. Wells of Wells, Fargo & Co. Ward invested his savings and in a few years was a millionaire, residing in Paris. With his son Frank, now of Buffalo, he secured several Panama Canal contracts and made more money. Later Major Ward lost his fortune in Wall Street. He removed to California ten years ago.

Mrs. Caroline P. Von Schaumburg.

A cablegram received in Philadelphia yesterday announced the death at Dinard, France, on Wednesday of Mrs. Caroline Page Von Schaumburg, widow of Col. James W. Von Schaumburg, who was a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia. Mrs. Von Schaumburg's death occurred at Monplaisir, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Hughes-Hallett, formerly Emily Von Schaumburg.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH J. BOYCE, President of the Long Island Machine Construction Company of Long Island City, died suddenly at his home in Flushing on Thursday night. He leaves a widow and four sons.

JOHN HETHERINGTON died at his home, 70 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night. He was born in New York in 1821, and was engaged in the trucking business for nearly half a century. He retired ten years ago.

LEROY D. BROWN, a prominent educator, died in San Luis Obispo, Cal., Thursday. He had been Superintendent of Public Instruction in Ohio, President of the University of Nevada, and Superintendent of Public Schools at Los Angeles.

Mrs. JOHN W. MCCARTHY, wife of former Village President McCarthy, died at Port Chester, N. Y., yesterday. Mrs. McCarthy was a daughter of Gen. Harry Morris, who earned distinction during the War of 1812. She was President of the Port Chester Hospital Society and a leader in charitable and benevolent work.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Waltham Watches.
The best in existence. Elgat millions in use, all keeping correct time. Prices much lower, but quality higher than ever. Best assortment in the country; inspection invited.
HOWARD & CO., 264 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MARRIED.

BAYLIS—McCARTER.—At 1,044 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Jan. 12, 1898, by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., of New York, Fanny A., daughter of Thomas N. McCarter of Newark, N. J., to Charles S. Baylis of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ABEEL.—At

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Carley, Stokes & Co.
INVESTMENT SPECIALISTS.
Undertake the selection of railway bonds and shares which are gaining in value because of new developments.
Encourage transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in fractional lots at price of 10c share lots.
MAIN OFFICE: 20 BROAD ST.
UP TOWN:
Waldorf - Astoria Office, Astor Court,
when new building completed,
ADJOINING ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.
The public is cordially invited to our Information Room, adjoining New York Stock Exchange on New Street.
Market letters prepared by Francis D. Carley mailed on application.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.,
MATURING IN 1909.
Notice is hereby given that the offer heretofore made for the refunding of the above bonds into 4% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, maturing in 1946, will be withdrawn on February 1st next. Until then, the conversion can be effected upon the basis of $1,210 in 4% Bonds for $1,000 in 6% Bonds, with an adjustment of the accrued interest. The larger part of the 6% Bonds have already been refunded.
A STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION TO THE UNDERSIGNED.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.

Memphis Light and Power Company,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Holders of First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds
secured by mortgage dated February 14th, 1891, to Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT BONDS NOS. 197, 200, 236, 315, 320, 351, 373, AND 383 HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR REDEMPTION ON
January 15th, 1898,
(after which time interest thereon will cease,) and will be paid upon presentation on or after that date at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York City.
Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee.
By JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

Issue of $2,000,000
Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company
5 PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS.
The subscription for $1,000,000 of the above bonds will close at noon on Saturday, January 15th.
Foor & Greenough,
18 WALL STREET.
New York, January 14th, 1898.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000, }
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

Westchester Electric First 5's,
Union Railway First 5's,
BOUGHT BY
CLARENCE H. WILDES & CO.,
36 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Heavy realizing sales in the general list and aggressive attacks by bear traders were responsible for the irregularity of yesterday's stock market and the many net declines which closing quotations showed. All day there were profit-taking sales by speculative interests, who were steady buyers up to within a few days ago, and, although there was continued commission house activity and steady buying by a number of inside interests, the market during the greater part of the day was sluggish and soft.

***

It was an active day on the Stock Exchange, considerably more than 500,000 shares being traded in. The greater part of this activity, however, was contributed by a few of the more conspicuous stocks which Wall Street calls "specialties." The Street has a habit of so terming any stock in which there may be exceptional activity or a sensational price movement, and consequently in an active market there are many more "specialties" than usual. This theory has now been stretched far enough to put New York Central and Michigan Central in this class.

***

Contrary to the expectations of the bears, London was a heavy buyer of stocks in the New York market yesterday. Evidently foreign speculators were quick to see the absurdity of Thursday's Cuban war rumors, and they quickly changed their position on the American market.

***

Despite the heavy profit-taking and the activity of the bears the commission houses were active purchasers of the list. It was this buying that gave the market the undertone of strength which throughout the day was apparent. For a week past there has been extensive liquidation of long stock by the traders, who have been following the lead of some of the larger operators. These professionals have not only taken their profits on the long side, but have gone short for a turn. The stocks they have sold have gone into the commission houses, and into the hands of many strong financial interests, whose continued buying has been a notable feature of the market of late.

***

Just before the close yesterday the Washington houses appeared as sellers of many of the active stocks, especially of the grangers. Previously there had been many rumors regarding the expected decision in the Nebraska rate case, most of these telling of how the Supreme Court had decided to demand a reargument of the suit. The Washington sales in the last hour were understood by the traders as confirmation of these stories, and consequently the professionals redoubled their activity as sellers of the list.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $145,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 113@113½@112¾; $25,000 fives, coupon, at 115.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canadian Pac.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H...	¾
Chic. & Alton	1½	N. Y., S. & W. pf...	¾
C., Lor. & W. pf.	½	Ore. R. & Nav.	1½
Consol. Ice	1	Ore. Short Line	½
Hawaiian Sugar	½	Third Av. R. R.	7
Lacleede Gas pf.	1½	U. P., all in. pd.	⅝
Michigan Cent.	¾	Wisconsin Cent.	1¼
Nat. Linseed Oil	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Missouri Pac.	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1½	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi. & Northw.	⅝	Pacific Mail	⅝
C., B. & Q.	¾	P., C. & St. L.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C. & St. Lt. pf.	½
C., M. & St. Paul	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1	St. Ry. pf.	⅝
C., Lor. & W.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Wabash pf.	⅝
Ill. Central	½	W. & L. E. pf., t. r., $1 as. pd.	½
L. E. & West. pf.	½		
Manhattan Cons.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. 5s, 1885-1925	5	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	5
C., R. I. & P. rcts.	1	U. P. 6s, '96, ex m.	3½
K. P. con. t. r.	1	U. P., pur. money	1
Nat. Starch 1st	1	West. U. col. t. r. 5s	1¾
		Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	2⅝

Bonds Declined.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf.	1½	St. P., M. & M. 1st, Montana 4s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1¼
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	U. P. ext., s. f. 8s	1
Manhattan 4s	½	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	1
O. & Miss. 1st pf.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $146,917,329; balances, $8,911,941; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,412,550.

Money on call in London, 1@1½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2¼@2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was very dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—65c premium. Boston—10c discount @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@5c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@58½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26¾d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange, 800 shares of Phenix sold at .09. On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Consolidated Imperial sold at .02, 200 Deadwood at 1.25, 100 Iron Silver at .40, 400 Mexican at .25, 500 Mount Rosa at .13, 200 Mollie Gibson at .23, 200 Pharmacist at .09, and 300 Sierra Nevada at .55. On the Mining Exchange, 100 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 12,000 Cannon Ball at .005@.005¾@.005⅛, 13,000 Gold Magnet at .01, 1,200 Jefferson at .04½@.04⅝, 25,000 Justine at .000½@.01½@.009, 4,500 Old Gold at .008, 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 70,000 Sentinel at 0.1@.01⅝@.009, and 11,000 Tamarack at .008⅝@.008⅛.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ½ to 59½; New York Central, ⅝, to 117; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 40; St. Paul, ⅝, to 99½; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 90; Atchison, ¼, to 13½; Erie, ¼, to 15⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅝. Illinois Central sold at 110¼ and Pennsylvania at 60¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112 13-16, for money, and 112 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £90,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 17½c and exchange on London was 25f 21½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 166.30 and in Rome at 104.85. American eagles quoted in London at 76s 9¼d.

A YEAR OF BETTER BUSINESS.

In talking of the general business outlook to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, President William J. Coombs of the Manufacturers' Trust Company expressed his satisfaction at the improved conditions which now exist compared with those which presented themselves at the beginning of 1897. Mr. Coombs said:

"Last year's business, although apparently slow, has upon the whole been very satisfactory, and better conditions have prevailed in many lines. For 1898 the outlook, in my estimation, is much more favorable than was that upon the 1st of January of last year. There seems to be a stronger confidence among the people in the possibility of at least some legislation that will remove the errors in our financial system, and that would certainly have a generally beneficial effect. In the present year there may not be such large returns from the crops as our farmers obtained in the past year. But reports of a larger wheat production elsewhere than that of the year previous are partially offset by the unfavorable yield in Australia's grain production.

"I look for a more active money market this year than we had in 1897, and although it is contrary to the general impression which prevails among banking men I believe that we shall have average higher rates for money.

"The tremendous increase in our export of manufactured goods, inclusive of those of such staples as iron, steel, and copper, will form a more important factor in our commercial prosperity and in our trade balances than is generally anticipated. A great advantage to be derived from the exportation of articles of this character is that when such a current of commercial activity is set in motion, and is making the steady progress which is observable on the part of the American export trade, the future volume of business will be of a uniform character, with less liability to fluctuation than is the course of trading in the other great staples—wheat and cotton.

"Unless a tremendous slump comes in the value of American railroad securities, or there shall develop some good cause for uneasiness in regard to them, it is my belief that there will be such an inflow of investment capital and of gold to this country from foreign nations as will bring about apprehensions of a serious nature in the money markets of Europe. Everything transpiring here in regard to railway interests is of a favorable tendency, and recent decisions as to matters of traffic do much to divest the situation of all uneasy features. The settlement of the Union Pacific affairs in so satisfactory a manner is also a matter for confidence among those who feared that disturbing consequences in the money market would follow that immense financial transaction.

"I am disposed to look for a year of much better business than we have known in recent times, and I do not think there will be any disappointment of my hopes."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of January to-day will cover sixty-five roads, and will show 18.02 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st Week of January.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$37,215	$10,734	....
Ann Arbor	33,379	12,217	....
Atlantic & Danville	10,491	209	....
Balt. & Ohio Southw.	124,469	14,420	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	55,123	....	1,427
Bur., C. R. & North.	69,106	14,170	....
Canadian Pacific	401,000	81,000	....
Central of Georgia	110,669	7,596	....
Ches. & Ohio	202,977	16,127	....
Chi. & East Illinois	105,637	23,695	....
Chi. Great Western	80,062	17,924	....
Chi., Ind. & St. L.	50,587	7,542	....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	504,126	100,011	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	21,648	....	3,545
Chi. & W. Michigan	23,454	3,814	....
Clev., C. C. & St. L.	251,417	7,558	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	27,043	10,510	....
Den. & Rio Grande	148,400	45,200	....
D., G. R. & W.	21,741	5,211	....
Evans. & Indian	5,142	714	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	10,025	1,108	....
Flint & Pere Mar	45,781	5,050	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr.	9,334	4,330	....
Georgia	29,220	973	....
Grand Rap. & Ind.	33,499	5,937	....
Cinn. R. & Ft. W.	6,189	....	10
Traverse City	747	296	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,502	568	....
International & Gt. N.	79,844	21,810	....
Iowa Central	29,028	5,007	....
Kanawha & Michigan	9,777	367	....
Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	47,845	24,996	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	7,580	2,344	....
Lake Erie & West.	60,020	9,649	....
Louis., E., & St. L.	23,407	8,316	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	7,711	1,487	....
Louis. & Nash.	880,745	23,435	....
Mexican Central	217,170	3,292	....
Mexican National	103,662	19,447	....
Minneapolis & St. L.	27,635	2,471	....
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	91,315	18,974	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	278,181	30,051	....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	415,000	94,000	....
Central Branch	21,000	10,000	....
Mobile & Birm.	9,634	3,523	....
N. Y., Ont. & West.	47,071	894	....
Norfolk & Western	221,432	....	3,387
Northern Pacific	307,208	105,991	....
Ohio River	17,703	136	....
Oregon R. & Nav.	116,636	38,075	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	19,178	4,569	....
Pittsburg & Western.	35,568	....	22
Rio Grande Southern.	8,053	2,502	....
Rio Grande Western.	39,000	5,250	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Island.	23,000	2,700	....
St. Louis & San F.	95,059	9,987	....
St. Louis Southw.	95,700	13,900	....
Southern Railway	346,878	8,807	....
Texas & Pacific	146,603	21,313	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	31,973	4,299	....
T., St. L. & K. C.	34,899	....	2,854
Wabash	205,259	30,755	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	51,100	1,700	....
Wheeling & L. E.	26,063	9,710	....
Wisconsin Central	71,559	11,069	....
Total (65 roads)	$6,099,474	$942,530	$11,245
Net inc. (18.02 p. c.)	....	931,285	....

THE LOCAL RAILWAY GROUP.

Manhattan Elevated made a new high price yesterday, selling in the first hour above 120. All day the stock showed considerable strength above 119, until it was made a special point of attack by the bears in their general raid in the last hour. Under the pressure then brought to bear Manhattan broke sharply to 117, subsequently rallying back to 117⅞ and closing with a net decline of one point for the day. There was no news regarding the property, but there was much talk regarding the early giving out of contracts for the proposed extensions and electrical equipment of the road. The buying was done largely by pool brokers. Commission houses also took round lots of the stock. About 50,000 shares of Manhattan changed hands during the day.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, after showing firmness during the first three hours of business, sold up to 41¼ on the announcement of the Appellate Court's refusal to sustain the objections to the Brooklyn Bridge loops. As was to have been expected, there was profit taking on this announcement, the sales breaking the stock to 39¼. It closed fractionally higher, with a small net decline.

Third Avenue Railroad was one of the most conspicuous stocks on the list. It sold as high as 186½, an advance of over 11 points above Thursday night's final quotation. The stock closed at 182, with a net gain of 7 points. Its strength was due to the announcement that the Third Avenue Company had acquired the Union Railway system, better known as the Huckleberry Road.

Metropolitan Street Railway was less active than usual. It closed at 133, which has been its closing figure for the past four days.

GRANGERS UNDER PRESSURE.

The Granger stocks were all notably weak yesterday. Apparently the profit taking, which was the most notable feature of the day's market, was heaviest in the Grangers. The Washington selling in the last hour also centred in this group. St. Paul was the most active Granger, over 23,000 shares being traded in. It sold down close to 95. Burlington was next with 22,000 shares, and in the last hour this stock sold below par. Rock Island, on transactions of 10,000 shares, sold at 90. Chicago Great Western was also active, but showed rather more firmness than the others of the group. Northwest suffered with the rest of the Granger stocks. All of the group closed close to their lowest prices, showing their greatest weakness in the last hour.

VANDERBILT STOCKS FIRM.

New York Central and Michigan Central, the two Vanderbilt stocks which were conspicuous in Thursday's market, were again quite active yesterday. New York Central was traded in to the extent of about 25,000 shares, and, after selling at 114¼, held strong until just before the close. In the general raid, however, the price was knocked down below 112. A subsequent fractional rally made it close with a small net decline for the day. Michigan Central, on transactions of over 10,000 shares, was notably strong, selling up to 107. It closed at 105¾, with a fractional gain. Canada Southern in the early dealings also showed considerable strength, selling as high as 55½. Lake Shore was inactive, and did not change in price. There was no news regarding the Vanderbilts, although the same unconfirmed rumors which have been in circulation of late were met with on every hand yesterday.

SUGAR TRUST SUPPORTED.

Sugar Trust had another weak day yesterday. On transactions of over 60,000 shares it sold down to 138, and closed near that price, with a decline of a full point. In view of the aggressive selling of the stock by the traders, however, it showed more strength than might have been expected. The buying of it was of a much more confident character than has been the case for several days past. Brokers usually credited with acting for speculative interests in the management of the company, who of late have been doing nothing in the stock, reappeared as purchasers yesterday. The recent weakness of Sugar Trust has made the majority of the professional traders very bearish on it, and during the past week there has been a large short interest created.

NORTHERN PACIFICS STRONG.

The Northern Pacific stocks were notably strong in yesterday's market. They were quite active, about 32,000 shares of the common and over 20,000 shares of the preferred changing hands. The common stock sold up to 25¼, and suffered but little in the general slump at the close. Its final quotation was 24⅝, a fractional net advance. Northern Pacific preferred sold as high as 64¼, and closed at 63½, showing neither gain nor loss for the day. London was a heavy buyer of both the Northern Pacific stocks, and reorganization interests were also credited with large purchases.

NO BOND CALL TO-DAY.

To-day and for several coming Saturdays the usual bond call on the Stock Exchange will be done away with. It has been decided to try the plan of abolishing this call, which has been talked of for some time.

Under the present system there is every day a regular call in the bond room between 11 and 12. Quotations then made are sent out by the Stock Exchange as official, and are printed on the official lists. There has been considerable dissatisfaction over this method for some time, and it is in response to this that the committee has decided to try the abolition of the call.

For some time past a number of the younger brokers, foremost among whom has been Mr. Frederic B. Cochran, have been pointing out the defects of the present system of bond calls and agitating the question of adopting a better and more modern method of securing official quotations for the securities dealt in on the Exchange. They have argued, as against the present system, that at the daily calls the active brokers are too much occupied with completing transactions to pay proper attention to the requests for bids and offers, and that consequently the resulting quotations are in many cases misleading. They also have pointed out that inasmuch as the call is now made early in the day, the quotations sent out on the official lists are very often different from the actual closing bid and asked figures.

It is proposed to do away with the call altogether and to put reporters in the bond room, who will collect the quotations at intervals and make records of them for use on the lists. By this means it is claimed that the figures will be as nearly correct as possible, and that quotations representing the real closing bid and asked prices can be collected and sent out after 3 o'clock. They also argue that the change will better suit the convenience of the brokers by not requiring their absence from the floor of the Exchange during the hour now taken up by the call.

It is also proposed to ask for the present smoking-room of the Exchange for the bond department, the room now used for bond transactions being considered better adapted for the smokers.

Mr. Cochran said yesterday that the decision to give the new plan a trial was most gratifying to himself and his friends who have been working for the change, and added that he felt sure the proposed method will meet with general approval and be adopted permanently in the near future.

WALL STREET TALK.

Following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

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Gold coming back from Canada. About $650,000 received during the last ten days.

Western Union Beef Company disposing of its stock and property situated in Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Montana.

Refusal of Appellate Division of Supreme Court to grant injunction against Brooklyn rapid transit in bridge "loop" case.

Dispatches from Havana stating that everything is calm in that city.

Monetary Commission to hear Secretary Gage to-day or Monday on his financial recommendations.

Bill introduced in the Assembly prohibiting advertising in cars of elevated roads of greater city.

Increase of $33,000 in value of dry goods imported during past week as compared with previous week. Increase of $150,000 in value of amount marketed.

Introduction in the Assembly of a dollar gas bill for Greater New York.

Expected that Ogden Gateway will not be closed to competitors of Oregon Short Line after Union Pacific begins to again operate that road.

Statement of an officer of the Illinois Steel Company that output has been sold ahead up to next October.

Resignation from Chairmanship of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange of Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan. Mr. Peters has been Chairman of the Consolidated Exchange for nineteen years.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,422,030, against $2,389,152 last week, and $4,889,187 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,290,663, against $2,140,805 last week and $5,082,823 in the same week of last year.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The year has opened with a very satisfactory prospect. It is all the better that there is no wild excitement in the speculative markets, and while stocks advance a little, grain yields a little.

"Since 1892 was on the whole the most prosperous year thus far, comparisons indicate, notwithstanding the lowest prices ever known, that the volume of business is larger, and, in spite of some cutting of rates, the earnings of railroads are larger than in the best year of past history.

"A most encouraging feature is the report of foreign trade, the principal exports amounting to $88,076,480 for the month of December, against $81,628,865 last year, when the aggregate of all exports was $117,-000,000. The increase promises an even larger excess of exports over imports for the month than was expected, and in spite of the decrease of $4,000,000 in cotton, nearly all due to a fall in prices, and some decrease in oil for a similar reason, the increase in provisions and in breadstuffs has caused an increase which for the calendar year is $51,600,000. New York exports in January thus far are smaller than last year, while the imports are also smaller, but at this season a larger proportion of the exports goes to other cities.

"The iron furnaces in blast Jan. 1 report an output of 226,608 tons weekly, against 228,024 weekly Dec. 1, with an increase of 12,481 tons in the unsold stocks held by furnaces. While this shows a consumption 52½ per cent. larger than a year ago, there would be discouraging indications of consumption but for the fact that several furnaces have stopped for the holidays, and these, with several others, have started since Jan. 1, while the demand for finished products does not diminish. The Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 100,000 tons steel rails, and a new railroad in Maine 12,000 tons, and other orders for cars, railroad supplies, plates, bars, and structural material are unusually large for the season.

"The woolen manufacturers have been buying wool largely, and for reasons not publicly explained. It is evident that large orders have been taken by the leading mills, and at prices which they find satisfactory, and the rush of small mills to buy wool has made most of the market during the past week, although sales have declined about 40 per cent. compared with the previous week. But there is decidedly better demand for men's wear goods, and the makers look forward to a good season. The cotton manufacturers, heavily overloaded by excessive production, find no increase in demand and no gain in prices. The boot and shoe manufacturers shipped more cases from the East during two weeks of January than ever before, but are receiving few new orders, although in brogans and women's light goods the orders are enough to run the factories for some time.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Distributive trade remains rather quiet, mild weather throughout the country tending to check distribution of Winter goods. Prices generally remain steady or tend upward, except for some grades of iron, and orders for Spring trade, where received, are encouraging. Industrial activity is most manifest at the West, where the demand for iron is very large. A feature of the week was the placing of an order by one railroad for 100,000 tons of steel rails, with smaller orders aggregating in the neighborhood of 25,000 tons more. Pig iron production is now at an unprecedented rate, the furnace capacity being estimated at 1,000,-000 tons a month. Prices and stocks begin to show the influence of this immense production. At the South manufacturing activity is a feature, sales of iron being very heavy. A good export demand for cotton and grain at steady prices is a feature. At the East a number of strikes against wages reductions are reported or expected in the cotton industry. Some woolen mills, working on heavy men's-wear goods, are refusing orders, their capacity being fully booked.

"Anthracite coal production, it is hoped in that trade, will be restricted sufficiently to allow of the advance of 20 to 40 cents per ton being maintained. Weather has been disappointing at the Northwest, but an improvement in the demand developed at some centres as the week advanced. The rush to Alaska has already begun on the Pacific Coast. Freight charters are reported lower.

"Bank clearings indicate a heavy volume of general business throughout the country, aggregating for the week $1,442,-000,000, an increase over last week of 1.6 per cent., a gain over this week a year ago of 37 per cent., over 1896 of 36 per cent., and over 1894 of 56 per cent. Compared with this week of 1892, a period of very large business, the gain is 2 per cent. As was expected, weekly failures are slightly smaller in number, amounting to 323 this week, against 333 last week, 478 in this week of 1897, 412 in 1896, 378 in 1895, and 404 in 1894.

"The recent falling off in wheat exports proves to have been due to the usual holiday quieting, and not to any falling off of demand from abroad. The total export of wheat (flour included as wheat) from the United States and Canada for this week amounted to 5,135,166 bushels, against 3,481,-000 bushels last week, and 3,948,000 bushels this week a year ago; 3,202,000 bushels in 1896, and 3,594,000 bushels in 1895. Corn exports for the week show a gain of 1,000,-000 bushels, amounting to 4,641,000 bushels, against 3,455,000 last week, and 3,336,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896.

"Railroad earnings meet favorable expectations, and gains over last year are both large and numerous. Earnings of leading railroads for the month of December increased 13 per cent., while for the calendar year the earnings of 111 companies aggregated $565,757,000 on a total of 100,000 miles of track, an increase of 7.5 per cent. over 1896, following a gain in the latter year over 1895 of 1.5 per cent., that year, in turn, showing an increase of 5 per cent. over 1894. The Pacific roads did relatively the best of the American lines, followed by the Southwestern, granger, and Central Western roads. Net earnings for November were also very favorable."

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Benj. B. Odell, Jr., and Edward H. Hobbs, as Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank.)
$6,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1940.
$33,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1940.
$9,000 Mt. Morris Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1940.
$8,000 Ohio Mining & Manufacturing Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1925.
80 shs. Ohio Mining & Manufacturing Co. Prefd.
200 shs. Broadway National Bank.
83 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
70 shs. Murray Hill Bank.
(By order of Wm. B. Davenport, Esq., Public Administrator of Kings Co.)
$1,500 Newark Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1944.
(By order of Administrators.)
13 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
420 shs. Goodyear Shoe Machinery Co.
102 shs. Pensylvania R. R. Co.
232 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
162 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
82 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
25 shs. Nassau Trust Co.
136 shs. Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
$500 Metropolitan Gas Light Co. 6 p. c. Bd., 1901.
$5,000 Kansas Pacific R'way Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. Bds., (Trust Co. Certf.)
100 shs. North Western Ohio Natural Gas Co.
$17,000 Williamsburg Gas Light Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1900.
15 shs. 6th National Bank.
42 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
80-100 sh. Long Island Traction.
$2,000 St. Louis & San Fran. R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. R. R. & Land Bds., Series C. 1906.
$9,000 Peoria & Eastern Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 4 p. c. 50-yr. Bds., 1940.
$2,000 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Adj. Bds., 1995.
$4,500 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. Genl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1995.
$200 Colonial Club of N. Y. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 Southern Ry. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1994.
$500 Unadilla Valley Ry. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1933.
$400 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé Ry. 4 p. c. Adj. Bd., Scrip.
150 shs. Southern Ry. Prefd.
10 shs. Short Line Construction Co.
200 shs. Kingston & Pembroke Iron Mining Co. (For account of whom it may concern.)
6 shs. Etna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
47 shs. East River Natl. Bank.
20 shs. State Bank, N. Y.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$2,000 Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap R. R. 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Central Trust Co.
$10,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
$2,000 Xenia Electric Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Bds.
1 Membership N. Y. Metal Exchange.
$2,000 Penn. Cordage Co. of N. J. 1st Mtge 6 p. c. Bds., 1916, (Hypd.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
16 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Standard Natl. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Standard Natl. Bank, N. Y.
$3,000 Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark R. R. Co. 7 p. c. Consld. Mtge. Bds., 1909.
100 shs. Eastern Elevator Co. of Buffalo.
$4,000 Staten Island Electric R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
6 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	230
American Exchange	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	225	Mech. & Traders'	110
Central National	165	Mercantile	168
Chatham	285	Merchants'	145
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Exch	120
City	700	Metropolis	440
Citizens'	125	Nassau	150
Columbia	150	National Union	227
Commerce	207	New Amsterdam	235
Continental	127	New York	285
Corn Exchange	285	New York County	700
East River	155	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	80
Fifth Avenue	2890	Ninth National	90
First National	3000	Nat. B'k of No. Am.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	125	Oriental	140
Fourth National	185	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	Park	263
Garfield National	600	People's	205
German-American	117	Phenix	90
Germania	300	Republic	153
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	185
Hanover	365	Second National	450
Hudson River	155	Seventh National	100
Imp. & Traders'	515	Shoe & Leather	98
Irving	145	State of New York	110
Leather Manuf'rs'	170	Tradesmen's	105
Lincoln National	775	West Side	275
Manhattan	230	Western National	135

FINANCIAL.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
3 1-2 Per Cent. Bonds of 1997,
Principal and interest payable in GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES of the present standard of weight and fineness without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom under any present or future law of the United States or of any State or County thereof.

NEW YORK AND LONDON, January 1st, 1898.
To Holders of Bonds

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, B. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants; The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,800.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	$74,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	4,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Tunnel Co. (240 shares at $20)	
Montana Railway Co. ($900,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Ontario & Pleasant Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,827,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	3,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City.	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs.	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha.	87,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association.	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., ($23,200 each)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co. of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, ($8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $340,863 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds	350,000.00

Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. 25,000.00

Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company. 136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons, $3,400—being 85 coupons due March 1, 1892, 35 coupons due Sept. 1, 1892; 33 coupons due March 1, 1893; 31 coupons due September 1 1893. 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash in hand held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made thereunder as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value.

Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to such purchaser, or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale, by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount of his bid. The sum so posited on the acceptance of any bid of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned, by presentation of collaterals notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks, and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title, and interest of said complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty, or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and

W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the above advertisement has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, viz., the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., As Trustees under the Trust Deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and

W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE OF CLAIMS OF the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in the suit of Ames and others against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, William D. Cornish, as Special Master, will offer for sale by public auction, all the claims and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, the amount of which claim, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, was on the 30th of October, 1897, the sum of $446,188.17.

The undersigned, as such Special Master, under the same order, will also offer for sale by public auction all the claim and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, which claim or demand, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, amounted on the 31st day of December, 1897, to the sum of $318,151.38.

The undersigned will sell both the aforesaid claims by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Bidders will be required to pay ten per cent. of their bid in cash to the Special Master at the time of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the said Court, when a proper assignment of the said claims will be prepared for delivery. The sales of the said claims are made subject to the confirmation of the sale by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in said suit of Ames and others against said Union Pacific Railway Company and others.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Dated January 15, 1898.
Room 1314, No. 27 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Both the local and the out-of-town tractions traded in on the curb showed considerable strength yesterday. Brooklyn City Railroad held the first place, and sold, ex dividend, over 200. Kings County Elevated was in demand, at an advance over the figures of the day before, but the offerings were light. Third Avenue Railroad and Forty-second Street made good advances, the former reaching 180, and closing at its top price, and the stock and seconds of the latter gaining 8 and 11 points, respectively. There was a fair demand for Buffalo and New Orleans common.

In the group of ferry securities, Hoboken recorded a gain of several points. Illuminating gas stocks were firm, with little activity. There were many transactions in Standard Oil at steadily advancing prices, until 351 was asked. The stock closed at a slight reaction from this price. Pneumatic was the only stock among the miscellaneous quotations to show improved demand. Some round lots of it changed hands at 1¾.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	210
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	205
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	88
Brooklyn, Crosstown 5s	7½	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	107
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s, trust receipts	107	109
Brooklyn, Crosstown 5s	79	80
Buffalo Street Railway stock	109	111
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons.	169	177
Buffalo Street & N. E. River	173	175
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	46
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) stock	94	95
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	321	330
Eighth Avenue Railroad	52	54
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	92½	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	4
42d St., Manhattan Elevated	3	4
Kings County Elevated	45	47½
Kings County Traction	102	104
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	3½	2⅝
New Orleans Traction common	12	15
New Orleans Traction pf.	180	200
Ninth Avenue Railroad	115	117
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	108½	110
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	190	200
Sixth Avenue Railroad, ex div.	178	180
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	110	112
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	200
Union Railway stock	175	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	20
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock	104	108
Indianapolis Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	90
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	55	59
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	76	78
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	52	54
Logansport & Indiana stock, ex dividend	69	71
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	103

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs.	102	103½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	93
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	28½	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	103
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. Y.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. Y. stock	16	20
Consolidated Gas (Jersey City) stock	79	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Consumers' Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Grand Rapids Gas Company of New York	310	325
Mutual Gas Company of New York	63	65
Madison (Wis.) stock	111	112½
Madison (Wis.) Gas Co. 1st	105½	107
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	98½	101
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	87	89
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	46
St. Paul Gas stock	75	80
St. Paul Gas bonds	135	137
Standard Gas, New York	151	153
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	115	117
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	19½	20½
Standard Gas stock	89	91
Syracuse Gas stock	85	87
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	102½	103½
Western Gas Company stock		
Western Gas Company bonds		

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Tree Spreaders	36	39
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Barney & Shipyard stock	65	65
Cramps	35½	38¼
Glucose common	93	94
Glucose preferred, ex dividend		1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	8	9
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	55	60
Herring-Hall-Marvin Milling pf.	92	95
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	113	117
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	23¾	24½
Lorillard Company pf	74	76
Malt common	9	12
Malt preferred, ex dividend	91	91
Michigan-Peninsular	107	107
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	107
New York Biscuit Company	105	8½
Nicaragua Canal Con.	6½	355
Pennsylvania Coal	340	14
Pratt & Whitney	10	69
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	880¼
Standard Oil Trust	379½	13
Trenton Potteries	10	53
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	9
Union Typewriter 1st	9½	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	90	81
Wagner Car Company	77	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	156¼	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	100	30
Central & South American Tel.	180	106
Commercial Cable stock	61	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	2½	65
Iron Steamboat	55	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	15	60
Electro-Pneumatic	30	1⅞
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	149	52½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	110	152
Northwestern Telegraph Company	39	115
Trow Directory pf.	110	43
Wool Exchange		112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 14, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
159	163	10	Adams Express	162	162	162	162	.....
21½	22½	500	American Cotton Oil	22	22	21¾	22	.....
118½	120	8	American Express	120	120	120	120	.....
7⅝	8	500	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
138	138⅞	62,265	Am Sugar Ref. Co.	139¾	139¾	138¼	138⅝	-1
112	113	450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113½	113½	112¾	112¾	-1¼
89¼	89½	1,330	American Tobacco	89¾	90¼	88½	89¾	+ ¼
116	118	145	American Tobacco pf.	117	117	117	117	.....
12½	12⅞	965	At., T. & S. F.	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	- ⅛
30½	30⅝	4,886	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31	31⅞	30⅝	30⅝	- ⅛
38¾	38¾	360	Bay State Gas	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	- ⅛
39⅜	40	31,142	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	40⅜	41¼	39¼	39½	- ⅛
120½	122	158	Brooklyn Union Gas	120½	121¾	120½	121¼	- ¼
5½	6	300	Bruns. Co., 2d in. pd.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	.....
54	54½	4,100	Canada Southern	54	55½	53½	54	- ⅛
87⅜	87⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛	87⅝	- ⅛
22⅜	22½	8,215	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
166¼	170	127	Chicago & Alton	169¼	169¼	166¼	166¼	- ⅝
100¼	100½	22,670	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	101½	101½	99¾	100¼	- ⅝
105¼	105⅜	670	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅜	10,805	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	- ⅛
25⅜	25⅝	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	25⅝	25⅝	24¼	24¼	- ⅝
9⅞	10	2,123	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅞	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	- ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	1,000	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	32⅜	33¼	31½	32	+ ⅛
96⅞	96⅞	23,955	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	96⅞	96⅞	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
144½	145½	995	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	146	146	145	145¼	+ ⅛
122½	123	2,120	Chi. & Northw.	122⅜	124¼	123	123	+ ⅛
165¼	166	176	Chi. & Northw. pf.	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	+ ⅛
90	90½	9,760	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	91⅜	91⅜	90	90⅛	-1
7⅜	8	7,015	Chi., Term. & Trans.	7⅜	8⅛	7½	8	+ ⅛
26⅞	27⅛	1,585	Chi., Term. & Tr. pf.	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	- ⅛
17⅛	17¼	9,310	Cleve., Lor. & W.	18⅜	18⅜	17¼	17¼	- ⅛
49	50	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½	- ⅛
34¾	35¼	1,650	Columbus Gas	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	- ⅛
80	85	80	Consolidated Gas	85	85	85	85	.....
7	7½	10	Consolidated Ice	7	7½	7	7	.....
179	181	205	Consolidated Ice pf.	181¼	181¼	181¼	181¼	+ ¼
92½	93	1,518	Consolidated Ice pf.	92½	93½	92½	93	+1
84	86½	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	+ ⅛
47⅝	47½	1,550	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	47⅝	48	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
12½	13	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	12½	12½	12½	12½	- ⅛
108	.....	100	Erie 1st pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
38⅜	38⅝	600	General Electric	38¼	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	- ⅛
34⅜	35	1,628	Hawaiian Sugar	35	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
30¾	31	600	Illinois Central	31	31	30½	30⅝	- ⅛
106½	107	2,046	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	106¾	107¼	106½	106½	- ⅛
21	21¼	500	Lacledе Gas	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼	- ⅛
47¼	47¾	1,360	Lacledе Gas pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	- ⅛
93½	95	400	Lake Erie & West.	93	93	93	93	- ⅛
17	17¾	30	Lake Erie & West. pf.	18	18	18	18	.....
72	73	120	Lake Shore	73	73	73	73	- ⅛
178	180	240	Louisville & Nashville	179¾	179¾	178¾	179⅝	- ⅛
56⅞	57	7,705	Manhattan Con.	57⅝	56¾	56¾	56¾	- ⅛
116	118	48,809	Metropolitan St. Ry.	119	120¼	117	117⅝	- ⅛
112¾	113¼	2,592	Michigan Central	113¼	113⅝	113	113	- ⅛
105	105½	9,415	Mo., Kan. & Texas	105¼	105¾	105	105¼	- ⅛
12⅝	13	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	13	13	12⅞	13	- ⅛
35	35⅜	1,325	Missouri Pacific	35	36	35	35⅜	- ⅛
33¾	34⅛	6,360	Mobile & Ohio	34	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	- ⅛
29	30	100	Morris & Essex	30	30	30	30	.....
170	175	3	National Lead Co.	175	176	175	175	.....
36¼	36½	235	National Linseed Oil	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
18¼	19½	510	N. J. Cent., ex div.	19	19	19	19	.....
95½	96	1,050	New York Central	95¾	96¾	95¼	95½	- ⅛
113¾	114⅛	24,691	N. Y., N. H. & H.	113¾	114¼	112⅝	112⅝	- ⅝
188¾	189	144	N. Y., N. H. & H.	188¾	188¾	188¾	188¾	+ ⅛
14½	15	500	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	- ⅛
38	39	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
28½	28¾	600	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	28½	28½	28½	28½	- ⅛
47⅜	48	500	Norfolk & West. pf.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	- ⅛
4⅝	4¾	600	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
24½	25¼	32,939	Northern Pacific	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	- ⅝
6¼	6½	19,702	Northern Pacific pf.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	- ⅛
16½	16¾	1,300	Ontario & Western	16¾	16¾	16¼	16⅝	- ⅛
22½	22⅝	445	Ore. Imp. 4th in. pd.	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
42¼	42½	2,214	Oregon R. & Nav.	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	.....
40	40	1,800	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
70¼	70¾	392	Oregon Short Line	70	70¼	70	70¼	+ ¼
20¼	20½	1,680	Pacific Mail	21	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
31¾	31¾	1,916	Pennsylvania R. R.	31¾	31¾	30½	30½	- ⅛
117¾	118	23,980	People's Gas, Chicago	117¾	118¾	117	117⅝	- ⅛
98⅜	98¾	2,905	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	98⅜	98⅜	97¾	98¼	+ ⅛
41¾	41¾	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
65½	65⅝	935	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	65½	65½	65½	65½	- ⅛
176	177	990	Reading	176	177	176	176	.....
22¼	22½	4,200	Reading 1st pf.	22¼	22¾	22	22	- ⅛
51¼	51⅝	120	Reading 2d pf.	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¼	- ⅛
27¾	27⅞	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	.....
59⅞	59⅞	80	Rio Grande Western	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	.....
122	122½	510	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122	122	122	122	.....
7⅞	8	80	St. Louis & San Fran.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	.....
57½	58	1,355	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	.....
26¾	26¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	.....
23	23	865	St. Paul & Duluth	23	23	23	23	.....
84¼	84¼	280	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	.....
77	77	900	St. Paul & Omaha	77	77¼	76¾	77¼	+ ¼
21½	21⅝	710	Southern Pacific	21½	21⅝	21½	21½	.....
9¼	9½	200	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	.....
32	32	990	Southern Railway pf.	32	32	31½	31½	- ⅛
4	4	600	Standard R. & T.	4	4	4	4	.....
26¾	26¾	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼	- ⅛
11⅝	11⅝	200	Third Avenue	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	.....
176	186½	2,683	Texas Pacific	176	176	176	176	.....
31⅝	32⅜	42,575	U. P., all in. pd.	31⅝	32¼	31⅛	31⅛	- ⅛
9¼	9¾	1,560	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¼	.....
7	7	25	United States Leather	7	7	7	7	.....
64	64	293	U. S. Leather pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
15½	15¾	125	United States Rubber	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
63½	63½	105	U. S. Rubber pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot on Thirty-fourth Street and a Small Sixth Avenue Parcel Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Ottinger Brothers and Korn Brothers to Egan & Hallecy four lots on the north side of Thirty-fourth Street, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue. The buyers give in payment the five eighteen-foot dwellings, 48 to 56 Edgecombe Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. Egan & Hallecy will erect two seven-story apartment houses on the plot just purchased.

The Cutting estate has sold, through Ogden & Clarkson, the five-story iron-front building southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, 46 by 90. It is denied that Francis Leland is the buyer, and, while nothing authoritative can be learned on this point, another report names Nathaniel L. McCready as the purchaser. The reported price, $350,000, is probably a little in excess of the actual figures. About a month ago the sellers refused $315,000, but would have sold at $325,000.

Julius Friend has sold for William R. Peters to Max Freund, for improvement, the lot One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

The Church of the Holy Communion has sold the four-story brick building 330 Sixth Avenue, 18 by 73. The price is reported at $75,000. The building adjoins the church property at the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The ground floor is occupied at present by the Muhlenberg branch of the New York Free Circulating Library and the upper floors by the Home for Aged Women, maintained by the church.

It is reported that Margaret S. E. Cameron has sold the two three-story brick buildings, with two-story brick building at the rear, 165 and 167 Spring Street, northwest corner of West Broadway, 45.3 by 100.

Isaac K. Irin & Co. have sold for Bertha Goodhart, for $17,500, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 1,148 Park Avenue, 17.3 by 55 by 71.

The same brokers have also sold for Henry D. Harris, for $48,000, the two five-story apartment houses, 502 and 504 Manhattan Avenue, each 19.6 by 80 by 95.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Franklyn Lawrence to Moses Arondstine the three five-story flats, 50 to 54 East One Hundred and First Street, 75 by 100.11.

It is reported that William R. Pell has sold to a firm of builders the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Mrs. Mary Sandy the five-story brick double flat 21 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 80 by 99.11.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Herman Mayer the five-story double flat 473 Brook Avenue, 25 by 75 by 99, to Adolph Steiner, for $22,500; for Robertson & Grant, the two four-story double flats, 631 and 633 Eagle Avenue, 25 by 75 by 100, to a Mr. Davidson, for $34,000; for Adolph Steiner, the two-story frame dwelling, on the east side of Third Avenue, 250 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 33 by 100, for $7,000, and the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 100 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, for a Mr. Davidson, for $5,000; also, the lot on the west side of Jackson Avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a Mr. Mulligan, for $1,000.

Howard Walton, who has been associated with A. W. McLaughlin & Co. for the last year, has been admitted to the firm. As dealers in mortgage loans, this concern already enjoys an extended reputation, which, it is safe to say, will be materially increased by the addition of a man of Mr. Walton's thorough training and wide experience in realty matters.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George W. Murray, for $20,000, the five-story brick tenement 158 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Tenth Street, 25 by 105.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 27.6 by 86 and 27 by 88; Frederick Schuck of 18 St. Nicholas Place, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $78,000.

Nos. 191 and 189 Stanton Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95 and 25 by 86.4; Urry Goodman of 76 Eldridge Street, owner; Nathan Langer of 276 Madison Street, architect; cost, $45,000.

Southwest corner of Ninety-second Street and Madison Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with store; N. L. Ottinger of 20 East Seventieth Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 1,031 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 494 Ninth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Louis Stets, premises, owner; R. S. Townsend, architect; cost, $3,000.

Ninety-third Street, south side, 119 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a one-story brick boiler house, 25 by 100; George Ehret of 1,197 Park Avenue, owner; J. Kastner of 744 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

West Farms Road, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, to a three-story frame dwelling and a one and a-half-story frame shop; John W. Peters, premises, owner; L. Falk, architect; cost, $1,300.

Building Law Amendments.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—A bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Grady proposes to amend the building laws so as to provide that "fire stops shall be made between each floor beam by making a tight floor or partition from end to end half way from the top of the beam to the bottom, of cement, lath, and plaster, brick or iron. The space above and below shall be divided by close-fitting partitions reaching up to the top and down to the bottom of the beam, not more than two feet apart, making two tight compartments, one above the other. The outside wall of all wood buildings shall be divided between the upright studs into like compartments."

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 14.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, s w corner 108th St, or at point 44.8 ft w of Boulevard, runs s e 101.9 to Boulevard x n — to 108th St x w 44.8; Henry T. Carey, as executor and trustee, and others to J. Frederick Entz 3,000

CEDAR ST, n s, 49.25x76.5x23.4x76.5; Cedar St, n s, Lot 4, map for Presbyterian Church; Cedar St, n s, Lot 3, same map; William St, 73, 75, 77, 79; Helen L. D. Stokes to the Dudley Company..... 1

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of 178th St, 108.8x33x108x97; Simon Adler and others to Laura Streifler..... 35,000

FORSYTH ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Jonas Weil and another..... 1

GREENE ST, 225, w s, 20.3x87.3; Denison P. Chesebro and wife to Annie Brown.. 1

HORATIO ST, s s, Lot 148, map of John Ireland, 25x87.6; Lawrence Reynolds to George W. Short..... 16,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 75 ft n of Clay Av, 25x— to Crescent Av. x30x—; William F. Smith and others to James Mulligan. 1,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, Lots 57, 58, and 59, map of building lots at Fordham, farm of Charles Berrian, 75x100; Philip Duffey to Samuel E. Duffey..... 6,000

LIBERTY ST, 123 and 125; Greenwich St, 151 to 161; Albert Kellerhouse and wife to John Kellerhouse..... 1

LOTS 140 and 141, Block D, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William Nagle.. 1,000

LOTS 222 and 223, map of amended Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to William M. Dobbyn..... 1,200

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 20.5x110; Belle M. Lumley to Emma M. Denninger..... Exchange and 1

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 325 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Michael Jackle and another. 400

MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 144th St, 75x156.5x75.3x151.8; also, Mott Av, e s, 325 ft n of 144th St, 38.9x163x39.3x159.8; also, Mott Av, w s, 20 ft n of 146th St, 81.9x80x82x75.1; United States Trust Company of New York and another, executors, to Henry Korn..... 23,775

PARCEL OF SALT MEADOW AT MILL Creek, s s, adjoining meadow of Edward Briggs, containing 4 acres; Daniel Quinby and wife to John Bussing, Jr..... 125

PLOT 84 ft n of 52d St, and 425 ft w of 11th Av, runs n 78x n w 75.5x s 91.6x e 75; Frederick W. Flannery to Timothy Donovan..... 1

PRINCE ST, n e corner of West Broadway, 40x71.3; Annie Brown to Denison P. Chesebro..... 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 714, 21x100; William J. Lardner, referee, to Jacob Metz and another..... 3,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 712, 21x100; William J. Lardner, referee, to Jacob Metz and another..... 3,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 710, 21x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Jacob Metz and another..... 3,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 708, 21x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Jacob Metz and another..... 3,000

SUTTON PLACE, e s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St., 16.8x75; George Koell and others, executors, to Frank H. Peterman..... 7,400

WEST END AV, 806, w s, 20x98; George W. Cummings to Josephine Cummings. 1

2D AV, n w corner of 128th St, 83x—x42.8; William Hayes and wife to George J. Gould..... 20,000

7TH AV, 233, 18.6x80; George Wright to Richard Graham..... 18,500

10TH AV, e corner of 54th St, 25.1x100; Catharine M. Bremer to Anna A. Fisher. 3,000

2D ST, n s, adjoining Lot 529, map of division of estate of Petrus Stuyvesant, 24.3x105.11; Julius Bachrach and wife to Louis Bachrach..... 44,000

2D ST, n s, adjoining land of Lot 529, map of division of Petrus Stuyvesant estate, 24.3x105.11; Louis Bachrach and wife to Julius Bachrach..... 44,000

5TH ST, (proposed,) s e corner of Washington Av, 100x101.11x87.10x100.8; Solon L. Frank and others to Samuel Frank... 1

16TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Henry P. Botty and wife to George G. Scheuermann, one-third part..... 10

16TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Henry P. Botty and wife to John G. Bauer, two-thirds part..... 1

16TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; John G. Bauer and wife to Henry P. Botty 100

23D ST, s s, 112 ft e of 10th Av, 22x98.8; Cora C. Russell to Alter Cupeman..... 1

37TH ST, 228 West, 28x98.9; Benjamin F. Cohen and wife to Mathilda Addison. 1

37TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.8; Louisa Weisensee and another to George Weisensee 17,000

46TH ST, n s, 304 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; John H. Judge, referee, to Emily D. Sumner 37,500

64TH ST, 141 West, 17.6x100.5; Mathilda Addison and another to Benjamin F. Cohen 1

74TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 40x102.2; Ambrose F. Travers to F. C. Travers. 10

87TH ST, 40, s s, 328 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.8; Edward N. Cook to Ella F. Cook 47,500

97TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; John Commisky to James J. Nolan 25,500

106TH ST, 38 West, 16.10x100.11; Clara A. True to Jennie E. Moore..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Yellow Pine Company to William H. Smith..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 40.6x100.11; Jacob Hirsch and wife to Thomas McKeone 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Charles A. Goff to Sophie Goff.... 1

119TH ST, 115 West, 18x100.11; Frederic T. James to Gertrude L. S. Sills..... 1

127TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; George W. Short and wife to Lawrence Reynolds 18,000

Recorded Leases.

BRIGNOLI, Giuseppe, to Michele B. Mosso; 548 and 550 West Broadway, 5½ years ..... $2,500-$2,700

CRAM, John S., as executor, to the Traders' Hygienic Ice Co.; 135th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x99.11x irregular, 10 years 2,500-2,600

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, to Adolph Moskovitz; 541 East Houston St, 5 years..... 840

HILDENBRAND, Otto, to Michael Grossman; 276 Broome St, corner of Allen St, 1 9-12 years..... 1,020

HOFFMANN, William, to Rosa Adler; 377 West St, 3 9-12 years..... 3,500

LUTH, Bertha C., to Otto Sommer and another; 803 2d Av, 3 years..... 1,560

MEYER, John H. D., and wife to James E. Monaghan; 1,604 3d Av, store, &c.... 1,800

ROBBINS, Elizabeth P., to Henry Rieper and another; 691 Columbus Av, 10 years 3,200-3,500

TAYLOR, Mary, to William J. Green; 161 and 163 Lincoln Av, 10 9-12 years....1,000-1,200

Mortgages Recorded.

ADDISON, Mathilda, to William E. Finn; 228 West 37th St, 1 year..... $3,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 224 2d St, 5 years 28,000

BARTE, Augusta, to Fritz Barte; 991 East 133d St, one-third year..... 2,800

BAUM, Harris, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 85 to 91 Bayard St, 5 years..... 50,000

BECK, Frederick, to Elizabeth S. Clarke, as guardian, &c.; w s of 7th Av, 20.6 ft n of 133d St, and 3 adjoining lots, 5 years, (4 mortgages) 62,000

BECK, Frederick, to Elizabeth S. Clarke, as guardian, &c.; 7th Av, 20.6 ft s of 134th St, and 2 adjoining lots, 5 years, (3 mortgages) 46,500

BEYERBACH, or Schnaufer, Christina, to Rebecca A. Hunneke; s corner of Daly Av and 151st St, 3 years..... 6,000

CARRARD, Frederic, to Henry M. Gescheidt; s w corner of Madison Av and 115th St, 3 years..... 5,000

CHARD, Richard J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 248 Front St, 1 year 5,000

CIRRITO, Joseph, to George F. Johnson; s s of 103d St, 235.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, (2 mortgages)..... 49,000

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Don A. Gaylord; s s of 103d St, 235.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 2 months 3,400

COHEN, Michael, to Benjamin F. Manierre; 881 and 883 3d Av, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 34,000

DOLAN, James F., to Edward P. Steers; n s of 114th St, 130 ft w of Park Av, 1 year..... 5,000

EDGAR, George, and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Central Park West and 86th St, 1 year..320,000

EGGERS, George W., to Henry D. Goodman; n w corner of 2d Av and 95th St, with adjoining strip, ½ year..... 25,000

FILLEY, Abbie R., to Andrew D. Parker, trustee; e s of Prospect Av, 1,290.5 ft n of road from Harlem Bridge to Village of Westchester, 5 years..... 15,000

FLYNN, Peter H., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 419 West 17th St, 1 year..... 1,200

FORREST, Michael M., to Simon Rossman; n s of 41st St, 250 ft e of 9th Av; also s s of 47th St, 180 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years..... 4,000

GAETJENS, Charles, to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees, &c.; 26 Bowery, 1 year..... 5,000

GLEDHILL, Ellen to Isabella L. Beekman; 357 West 34th St, 3 years..... 10,000

GOFF, Charles A., to Sophie Goff; s s of 79th St, 18.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,500

GRAHAM, Richard, to Amelia Smith; e s of 7th Av, 98.9 ft s of 24th St, 5 years... 13,000

GRAHAM, Richard, to Amelia Smith; e s of 7th Av, 98.9 ft s of 24th St, 5 years... 1,000

HERMAN, Felix, and wife to Anna E. Jaegers; e s of Ogden Av widened, 34 ft n of Union St, 3 years..... 1,500

HITCHCOCK, Harvey N., to Sarah L. Fairbanks; s s of 170th St, 177.1 ft w of Franklin, 1 year..... 5,000

JENKINS, George, to Bradley & Currier Company; s s of 127th St, 190 ft e of Park Av, 3 months..... 5,000

JENKINS, George, to Alice S. H. Davies, executrix, &c.; s s of 127th St, 190 ft e of Park Av, and adjoining lot, 3 years, (2 mortgages) 42,000

KNEWITZ, Annie, to John Duffy; Lot 31, Map No. 2 of Olinville, at William's Bridge, Depot, 3 years..... 1,500

KORN, Henry, to John N. Beekman; e s of Mott Av, 200 ft n of 144th St; also e s of Mott Av, 325 ft n of 144th St, and w s of Mott Av, 20 ft n of 146th St, 3 years 14,000

LAWRENCE, Walter, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 11th Av and 43d St, 2 years..... 600

McKEONE, Thomas, to Jacob Hirsh; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months 38,245

McKEONE, Thomas, to William E. White; n s of 112th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 6 months 8,000

NOLAN, James J. and Mary, to Margaret Wheelehan; s s of 97th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 3,000

PETERMAN, Frank H., to Edward F. Koell and another; e s of Sutton Place, 50.5 ft s of 58th St, 3 installments..... 4,900

RANKIN, John, to William Rankin; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, ½ year 30,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Bungard; 674 East 148th St, ½ year... 3,000

ROWE, George T., to Clara R. Romaine; s s of 137th St, 135 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years..... 14,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary A. Myers; Lots 469 and 470, Block P, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 1,500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; e s of Morris Av, 98.8 ft n of 140th St, 1 year..... 24,000

SMITH, William H., to Kate M. Ladd; s s of 109th St, 150 and 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years.. 40,000

STREIFLER, Laura, to Simon Adler and another; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 55,000

TAYLOR, Thomas E., to Joseph Hesdorf; e s of Avenue B, extends from 17th to 18th St, collateral 10,750

THE DUDLEY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Co.; 45 to 49 Cedar St, 5 years 450,000

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH of St. Raymond to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Green Av, 123 ft s of West Farms Road, 1 year..... 50,000

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH of St. Raymond to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lots 365, 645, 646, 647, 363, 364, 366 to 368, map of property of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island, 1 year..... 10,000

TRIPLER, Thomas S., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of Avenue B, extends from 17th to 18th St, 1 year..... 65,000

TRIPLER, Thomas E., to Grace Wilson, guardian, &c.; e s of Avenue B, extends from 17th to 18th St, 1 year..... 4,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Clementine L. Welling; s s of 180th St, 117.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years 3,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Catharine Lanahon; s s of 180th St, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years.... 3,500

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to John Larkin, as guardian of Frederick S. Taylor; s s of 180th St, 153.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years..... 2,500

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to John Larkin, as guardian of Euphemia H. Taylor; s s of 180th St, 187.4 ft e of Webster Av; also s s of 180th St, 170.8 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 5,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Ernest G. Stedman and another, trustees; s s of 180th St, 185.11 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years..... 3,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Elizabeth M. Burke; 109 West 114th St, 5 years..... 30,600

VIGNA, Emilio, to Edward W. Kilpatrick; 109 West 114th St, secures material 2,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Frank T. Wall and others, executors; n s of 114th St, 131.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 29,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Max Freund; 105 and 107 West 114th St, ½ year..... 2,361

VIGNA, Emilio, to Anna H. Middeberger; n s of 114th St, 162.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 29,000

WALKER, Mary A., to Anna N. Rogers; n w corner of River View Terrace and Dock St, ½ year..... 2,500

WEISSKER, Herman, and others to Anna C. Wildey; s e corner of Eagle Av and Cedar St, 3 years..... 1,800

WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Fred T. Nesbit; n s of 159th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, demand 800

WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Albert Biecher; w s of Southern Boulevard; 75.11 ft n of 184th St, 3 months..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BANNIN, Ellie M., to Francis P. Smith.. 23,000

BRAKER, Henry J., to Sarah K. Cornell.. $5,000

CURRY, Bridget, to Mary M. Johnston.. 1,000

DUER, William A., executor, to Joseph Alexander, (two assignments)..... 1,218

EARLE, William H., and another, executors, to William H. Earle and another, trustees 33,000

FINN, William E., to Sarah J. Burby.... 3,000

KLATZL, John C., administrator, &c., to Charles P. Buckley, trustee..... 3,238

KORN, Isidore S. and Max S., to Josephine Korn 1,500

KRONMEYER, Frederick C., to Sarah J. Burby 7,000

OLSEN, Ole H., to Benjamin Collins....Nominal

OLSEN, Sophia M., to Benjamin Collins.Nominal

THE ISABELLA HEIMATH to Jesse Meyer, 7-29 parts..... 7,000

THE NORTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY to Libbie N. Lyon..... 300

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Della Garry and others, executors, &c..... 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Atlantic Trust Company, as guardian 30,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Emily M. Petit..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Helen L. Beattie..... 2,750

UNANGST, Katie S., to Jonas B. Kissam. 18,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 60; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Louisa C. Miller, owner; Joseph Sinemeyer, lessee and contractor 71

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; John Bluth against William Johnston, owner; Thomas Graham, contractor 742

PEARL ST, n w corner of Park St, 22x63x26.6x54; the Estate of John W. Moran against Eliza Cunningham and M. Bacci, owners; A. Borrone and P. Integlia, contractors..... 105

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 110; 7th Av, 1,919, and 162 and 164 West 116th St; Leo Krug and George Whigelt, owners; Daniel N. Manning, owner; Franklin C. Manning, contractor..... 70

VARICK ST, 67; Central Iron Works against Morgan D. McMonegal, owner and contractor..... 47

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100.2x105.6x100x85.6; Tomas Ciarli and Pasquale Giarlegnio against Matthew R. D'Amora and John B. Pasca, owners and contractors 28

12TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Carmine Cipolla against John and Rebecca Nugent, owners; Montell & Nugent, contractors 180

17TH ST, 17 East; E. Pozzo & Son against Benjamin W. Tilton, owner; Arthur Lunati and Victor Prone, contractors... 40

38TH ST, 149-151 East; Sebastian G. Brinkman against William E. Conkling and Jordan L. Mott, owners; William H. Houghton, contractor 246

59TH ST, 105 East; Jacob Schneider against Mary M. Coulter..... 976

83D ST, 326, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 40x102.2; John A. Schroeder against Joseph E. Weed, owner and contractor; Walworth Ward and the Caldwell Construction Company, owners..... 520

98TH ST, 12 to 18 East; John Bluth against Morris Mandelstein, owner and contractor 685

135TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 50 x100; James Simpson against Pauline Larsen, owner and contractor..... 720

135TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 50 x100; Jacob Bacher, John Gouldsbury, and John Rooney against Pauline or Andrew Larsen, owner; Charles Diehl, contractor 136

135TH ST, s e corner of Brown Place, 50 x100; Behnken & Cordes against Pauline Larsen, owner; Andrew Larsen, contractor..... 300

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Western Boulevard, 50x100; Matthew R. D'Amora & Co. against Shaw & Bahlue, owners and contractors 450

153D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100; William Murray against the Washington Heights Evangelical Lutheran Church, owner; Schneider & Gouder and Robert H. Ostreicher, contractors..... 50

BUILDING LOANS.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; Henry M. Denton, with James L. and Dora Osborne..... 15,000

MADISON ST, 329 and 331, and Scammel St, 21 and 23; Princes Lowenfeld and William Prager, with John Kehoe, 7 payments 20,000

WILKENS PLACE, s e corner of Jennings St, 20x98x25.3x100; Noah C. Rogers, with Agnes Hart, 10 payments..... 9,375

159TH ST, n s, 171 ft e of Melrose Av, —x—; Thomas Williams, on Frederick A. Snow to Frederick Schmidt..... 150

159TH ST, n s, 71 ft e of Melrose Av, —x—; Thomas Williams, on Frederick A. Snow, to Frederick Schmidt..... 150

Lis Pendens.

MOSHOLU PARKWAY, s s, Plot 26, map of property of Abraham Schermerhorn, 24th Ward; Reuben R. Finch against Henrietta G. Thompson and another, executors, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.

VARICK ST, 67; Edward Brandon, as executor, &c., and another against Morgan D. McMonegal and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyons.

23D ST, 46 West; Gilbert M. Speir against Charles Russell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. O'Connor.

78TH ST, 109 East; Josephine C. Kayes, by guardian, &c., against Mary Malovin and others, (partition;) attorney, W. J. Fanning.

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Nathan Hirschbein against Josie Johnson and another, (specific performance;) attorney, L. Moschcowitz.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 190—The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Patten Paper Company, Limited, et al.—Argument concluded by William F. Vilas for the plaintiff in error.

No. 189—Henry M. Baker, appellant, vs. Horace S. Cummings.—Argument commenced by S. R. Bond for the appellant, and continued by Franklin H. Mackey for the appellee.

Call for Monday: 189, 55, 192, 159, 53, (and 175,) 194, 150, 406, (and 421,) 20, 195.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: 289, 290, 292, 1198, 293, 294, 295, and 296.

Appellate Division Decisions.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Matthew C. Kervan, respondent, vs. J. Allen Townsend, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

J. Clarence Davies, respondent, vs. Ellen Collins, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed for the reasons given by Justice Beach in his decision below, with costs to respondent, except that the allowance should be reduced from $50 to $40.

William R. Hearst, respondent, vs. William Berri et al., appellants.—The motion will be granted. Order to be resettled by showing that the dissolution of injunction is made as matter of right and not as matter of discretion. Questions will be settled upon notice to the appellants.

National Wall Paper Company, appellant, vs. Robert P. Hobbs, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Francisco Romeo, respondent, vs. Alfonso Carofalo, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Bridget M. Butler, appellant, vs. William Turbidy et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Henrietta Fisk, respondent, vs. James G. Bennett, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Bernard Vorhaus, respondent, vs. American Surety Company of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Maud V. B. Holme, respondent, vs. John Stewart et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the Matter of Mary E. Neafie, deceased.—Decree affirmed upon the authority of Matter of Beck, (6 App. Div., 211,) with costs to be paid by the appellant personally.

Louis Kaiser, administrator, vs. Colin McLean.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Maud V. Holme vs. John Stewart et al—Motion dismissed, with $10 costs.

Cyril Francklyn et al., vs. William Knappman et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal.

Julius Scharman vs. Frederick Schoelle et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Francis S. Pecko, appellant, vs. Hydraulic Construction Company—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Elizabeth Horn vs. New Jersey Steamboat Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Eugene C. Potter vs. Charles H. T. Collis.—Motion granted.

Moses Elsler vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted.

Isabella S. Marbury vs. Georgiana C. Stone.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Michael Lennon vs. Mary F. C. Smith.—Motion, denied with $10 costs.

Samuel Schnur vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the Matter of Henry A. Frost.—Reference ordered to Mr. Richard W. G. Welling to take proof of the facts stated in the petition; the referee to report such evidence with his opinion thereon.

In the Matter of Annie Miller, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the Surrogate.

William Man vs. Frank Cromwell et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Charles A. Miller, Charles M. Foster, Pepple Jacobowitz, and Silvanus Miller.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Gallagher vs. Wagner—Francis B. Delahanty, Stuyvesant vs. Chappel—Edward E. McCall, Moller vs. Quinn—George H. Cowie.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Quimby—James P. O'Connor, Matter of Glover—M. Simon Bruce.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Courter vs. Traybagen—Frederick J. Winston, Matter of Grand Boulevard and Concourse (three cases.)—Edward L. Patterson.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Wilkinson vs. Cunningham—William J. A. McKim.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—King vs. Simmon—David Murray.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Bennett J. King vs. Jacob Simmon—William H. Ricketts.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Joseph J. McKee vs. Hoffman Machine Company—Arthur R. Pope.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

4—McKeown vs. Steinway R. R. Co.
78—Rogers vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
133—Spatz vs. Gaylord.
147—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.
161—Brown vs. McBride.
203—Bregstrasser vs. N. Y. and Queens Co. R. R.
204—Same vs. same.
21—Bredlinger vs. L. I. Construction Co.
211—Muller vs. Bennett.
74—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson.
22—Herty vs. Kuhler.
37—Hinch vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
198—Tucker vs. Brush.
66—Weiss vs. Young.
87—Romer vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
90—Shephard vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
93—Meyer vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.

The attention of the bar is particularly called to the rules printed on the back of the General Calendar, which will be strictly followed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HORNUM & HOLLY.—Schedules of Hornum & Holly, contractors, of 407 East Ninety-first Street, show liabilities $18,049; nominal assets, $14,806; actual assets, $11,967.

H. A. CASPERFELD.—Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday sold out the effects of Henry A. Casperfeld, doing business as Casperfeld & Co., dealer in jewelry, at 144 Bowery, and realized about $1,800.

M. H. EISNER.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire yesterday sold out a collection of birds and shells belonging to Mark H. Eisner, at 322 East Fourteenth Street, under an execution for $14,687 in favor of the United Growers' Company. The collection brought $30.

H. FINKELSTEIN.—Herman Finkelstein, dealer in fancy goods, notions, and toys, at 22 East Fourteenth Street and 102 Canal Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 28, with liabilities of $43,000, is endeavoring to compromise with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, and many creditors have accepted the offer.

VITASCOPE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn has received an execution against the Vitascope Company of New Jersey, at 101 Beekman Street, for $503 in favor of Philip B. Veiller, on a claim for salary. The company was incorporated in April last, and Mr. Veiller was one of the incorporators.

HOFFMAN MACHINE COMPANY.—The Hoffman Machine Company, manufacturers of bicycle parts, at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, is in financial difficulties, and yesterday Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court appointed Arthur R. Pope of this city receiver, with a bond of $50,000, on the application of Joseph J. McKee and six other stockholders. The company is a West Virginia corporation, and Mr. Pope has also been appointed receiver in that State, but the latter action is merely a formal matter, as the bulk of the assets is in this city. The company was incorporated on Sept. 10, 1895, with a capital stock of $250,000, and Joseph J. McKee became President and Ralph L. Shainwald Treasurer. The business of late, it is said, has not been profitable, and at a meeting of Directors, on Jan. 5, it was decided to place the company in the hands of a receiver, and W. H. Stayton was directed to proceed to Charleston, West Va., to have a receiver appointed there, which was done. The company has issued first mortgage bonds of $15,000, of which $12,000 are outstanding. The liabilities and assets are not given in the papers presented in court. The principal assets are the plant and machinery in the factory at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Out of Town.

J. W. BARKER.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received another attachment against James W. Barker, carpet manufacturer of Norristown, Penn., for $2,248 in favor of Thomas J. Keveney.

MIDLAND TRUST COMPANY.—The Midland Trust Company of Port Hope, Ontario, assigned Thursday. No particulars can be obtained, but it is thought the liabilities are heavy. The deposits amount to over $150,000. The assets of the company consist largely of farmers' notes and mortgages.

Dried Apples Attached.

Deputy Sheriff Burnes has received two attachments from Rochester, N. Y., against E. C. Pritchard & Co. for $1,170, and Brogdon & Bryan for $360, fruit shippers of Springdale, Ark., both in favor of Michael Doyle of Rochester. A levy was made on a shipment of dried apples which arrived at Pier 34, North River, yesterday.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ABARBACH, Max—J. Weiss..... $142
ADLER, Harris B.—I. Feldstein..... 806
AYARZA, Antonio, and Antonio Balanza—Miguel Zepeda and another..... 1,722
ASHLEY HARDWARE AND IRON COMPANY—William Jessop & Sons, Limited. 204
BLAU, Max—E. Koesztler..... 270
BROWN, Alexander G., and Henry W. Hyland—J. B. Ryer and others..... 353
BRENTINI, Giuseppe—J. L. Ughetta..... 490
CHRISTATOS, Nicholas—M. Samuel and another 20
CONNOR, Peter J.—Arthur C. Jenkins.... 526
CARR, Forrest D.—C. H. Chetwood..... 90
DAVIS, Lewis K.—Joseph Spears..... 417
DUR

THE BRIDGE LOOP CASE

The Appellate Division Decides that the Matter Can Go to the Court of Appeals.

NO STAY HAS BEEN GRANTED

Lawyers Were in Doubt, but Justice O'Brien Says that the Injunction Is Not Continued.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the case of William R. Hearst against William Berri and others, which is generally known as the bridge loop injunction case, was handed down yesterday afternoon. It attracted a great deal of attention among the lawyers about the court, as there was considerable difference of opinion among some of them as to the precise meaning of the decision. The following is the decision:

"The motion will be granted. Order to be resettled by showing that the dissolution of the injunction is made as matter of right and not as matter of discretion. Questions will be settled upon notice to the appellant."

The motion before the court was for a resettlement of the order, so that an appeal might be taken to the Court of Appeals, and also for a stay. If the entire motion had been granted there would be a stay, and the injunction against the construction of the loop would remain in force until the case should be decided by the Court of Appeals. The second sentence of the decision, however, seemed to cast some doubt on this, and some of the lawyers believed that the injunction would remain dissolved.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division was seen last evening at his house, in Park Avenue, near Seventy-first Street, and was asked whether or not the decision of the court carried a stay with it compelling the work on the loops on the bridge to stop, pending the decision by the Court of Appeals.

"There was no stay granted," said the Justice, "as the court has not the power to restore an injunction that it has vacated."

"Then the work can go on just as if the decision of the court handed down to-day had not been given at all?" was asked.

"Certainly," was the reply. "By the decision the plaintiff has been granted permission to take his case to the Court of Appeals. There is no question at issue about the right of the Bridge Trustees to grant permission for the running of cars across the bridge, but it will be for the Court of Appeals to decide as to whether or not in modifying their plans at the terminus in allowing the loops to be constructed on the level of the roadway they had the legal right to do what they have done in that work. Should the Court of Appeals decide that the plans as modified for the loops at the terminus are not within the law, and do not come under the 'except as modified' interpretation of the law, all the work done on the loops will have to be undone and the car tracks at the terminus raised. Pending the decision of the Court of Appeals, however, as I have already said, the decision of to-day of the Appellate Division does not carry a stay with it, and the work at the loops can go right on."

follow bridge loop case

More Opposition to Trolley Cars.

An application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Daly in behalf of Herminie Hell for an injunction, pending the trial of the issues, restraining Commissioner of Bridges Shea from issuing a permit allowing railroad tracks to be laid on the Brooklyn Bridge or the operation of trolley lines thereon. The action is a taxpayers' suit, and is based on the allegation that if railroad tracks are laid and trolley cars operated the city's property would be irreparably damaged. A similar application was made in which the city was made the defendant. Attorney James C. Bergen of Brooklyn appeared for Commissioner Shea and contended that under the new charter the Commissioner of Bridges was the sole judge as to the operation of railroads on the bridge, and as his power was discretionary the courts could not intervene. Decision was reserved.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Eastbound Grain Rates Cut—Six Cents a Bushel from Chicago to the Seaboard.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The cut made by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul in eastbound flour rates has been met by all interested lines, and it is expected that the trouble will not stop where it now is. Rates are being cut right along as though there was no agreement for their maintenance. None of the Leiter wheat has been moved as yet, nor can it be learned that any contracts have been made for its transportation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Big shipments of grain were reported to-day as being scheduled to arrive here from Chicago. It is coming at a rate which is equivalent to 6 cents a bushel, through a usual rate from Philadelphia from Chicago is 10 4-10 cents per bushel.

Southern Railway's Florida Service.

Anticipating an unusually heavy exodus of New York people to Florida during January and February, the Southern Railway Company is preparing to transport them comfortably and with expedition. Commencing to-morrow the New York and Florida Limited will be operated, and the trip will be made with but one night of travel. The Limited will consist of dining, sleeping compartment, and observation cars. The new locomotives of the Southern Railway were built with the idea of making schedule time a certainty. No detail has been overlooked by the Southern in providing speed and comfort.

Receivers for a Brooklyn Railroad.

Justice Maddox, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn Borough, yesterday appointed ex-Controller George W. Palmer and Edward L. Langford receivers of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad Company. The bonds were fixed at $100,000. The Central Trust Company, on Sept. 8, 1887, became trustee for the first mortgage on the railroad's property. The mortgage is now due. Default was made on the payment of interest in September, 1896, and March and September, 1897, and the Central Trust Company began a foreclosure suit.

Central Coal and Coke Company.

The latest news here yesterday in regard to the formation of the Central Coal and Coke Company of Ohio, with a capital of $500,000, was that its operations as sales agent and arbiter of rates will begin forthwith. Like associations will be formed in Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Ultimately there will be an Inter-State organization, to which delegates will be sent from the State organizations. The inter-State body will act in the interest of the miners, operatives, and railroads.

Hutchinson Southern Sold.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Jan. 14.—The Hutchinson Southern Railroad was sold here to-day, at a receiver's sale, at the upset price of $100,000, to a Reorganization Committee composed of local capitalists. The road is 117 miles long, running from Hutchinson to Medford, Oklahoma. It was sold under the receivership of the Union Pacific, which held its stock and bonds as security for a loan.

Delaware Valley Railroad.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—The Delaware Valley Railroad Company was incorporated to-day, with a capital stock of $150,000, to operate an electrical road from Delhi to Bovinia Centre, Delaware County. The Directors are Henry Davie, J. R. Honewell, S. P. Wilbur, and George W. Youmans of Delhi; James F. Scott and W. C. Oliver of Andes; Herbert P. Sewell of Dalton, and Alexander Wilson and T. E. Hastings of Bovinia.

To Use Wagner Palace Cars.

The Ontario and Western Railroad has made a contract with the Wagner Palace Car Company to use the cars of that company after April 1. The General Manager of the Wagner Company in this city said yesterday that the contract was for fifteen years.

FIVE WORKMEN BURIED ALIVE.

Explosions Destroy the Timbering in the Anaconda Mine Tunnel.

BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 14.—Two explosions early to-day in the tunnel for the flume near the upper smelting works, in Anaconda, destroyed the timbering and entombed five workmen.

The best miners and timbermen are now driving a three-foot drift near the side of the tunnel. When this can be completed it is hard to say. There are no hopes of the men being alive.

Mrs. Nack's Trip to Auburn Delayed.

AUBURN, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Herman Nack, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree in connection with the murder of William Guldensuppe, will not be received this week at Auburn Prison, to which she was sentenced. This is because Warden Mead has received no official notification of her sentence, and he will not send to Long Island City for her until such notice is received.

The Sloop Farniente Wrecked.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 14.—The sloop Farniente, Capt. Williams, New York for Philadelphia, in ballast, was wrecked on the shoals at Little Egg Harbor this morning, through the Captain mistaking the lights. She is likely to prove a total loss and is being stripped. The Captain and his wife, the only persons aboard, were brought ashore by the Little Beach life saving crew.

Peoria Water Works Sold.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 14.—The Peoria Water Works were sold to-day under the decree to the bondholders' committee for $1,500,000.

EXCURSIONS.

GAZE'S TOURS FARE $480.00

All Necessary Expenses Included.

H. Gaze & Sons, Ltd.

ANNOUNCE SEVERAL TOURS TO THE

MEDITERRANEAN AND ITALY,

by the popular Express Steamers of the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD AND HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

PROGRAMMES MAILED FREE.

ALSO

53 Days' Tour, Italy and Switzerland....315.00
75 Days' Tour, Mediterranean Countries..525.00
117 Days' Tour, Grand Oriental Tour....875.00

Departures in January and February.

Write for Gaze's Tourist Gazette—Hundred pages—all about foreign travel—POST FREE. Apply to

113 Broadway, New York.

Washington

Next three-day trip leaves by ROYAL BLUE LINE, Thursday, Jan. 20.

Including First Class Hotel and Traveling Expenses, $14.50

FLORIDA

A pleasant Excursion to the principal cities and resorts of Florida leaves by CLYDE LINE, Jan. 18, or by PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Jan. 25, visiting Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Ormond, Ocklawaha River, etc.

All expenses included, First Class throughout, $140 and $155 respectively.

PROGRAMMES FROM

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Berlitz School of Languages Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.: 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

THE MISSES WREAKS, EAST 72D STREET. Thoroughly Graded School for Girls. Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDNER. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 14 East 50th St., black male POODLE; license, No. 9,933; collar marked with owner's name and address; liberal reward if returned at once to 14 East 50th St.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS RELATING TO NEW YORK, THE REbellion, and other Americana, and rare old books at auction. BANGS & CO., 91 6th Av., Monday, Tuesday, Jan. 17 and 18, 3 P. M.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

THE FINEST BLACK MARE IN THE CITY for sale. 168 East 83d St. Telephone 340A 79th St.

DRY GOODS.

JEWELRY AND PEARL NECKLACES, specially imported for balls and receptions; prices astonishingly low. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A party interested in mining of rock salt. Address T. C. K., 530 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly first-class cook; neat German; understands French and English cooking; best references. 328 3d Av., near 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—First class; speaks English, French, and German; $30 per month. G., 337 West 51st St., 8th Av.

COOK.—By a good family cook in a small private family; city reference; no objection to country. B. W., 452 6th Av.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent Protestant girl as chambermaid; assist in pantry; best city references. M., Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By an American young man, suffering exceedingly from mental exhaustion, as companion, waiter, or furnaceman, for a rest and to pay expenses; unquestionable references. B., Box 200 Times.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; shirts, collars, fine clothes, nicely done up. C. D., 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By good laundress; good city reference. 220 East 25th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a colored woman; family or personal. Call for three days, Jackson, 230 East 70th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address, H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—Foreman for interior decoration. Apply, giving references and nationality, to E. C., Box 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES. SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD, LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

AMONG THE PINES.

Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed plazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, will be opened in the hotel about January 1st. This department will be under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee. (Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROBERT L. HARRISON, as Trustee, Plaintiff, against JOHN HARPER BONNELL and MARGARET C. BONNELL, his wife; Genevieve H. B. Dominick, Tacie McD. Harper, William D. Harper, Western National Bank of New York City, Bank of New National Banking Association, Chatham National Bank of New York City, National Bank of the Republic of New York City, Second National Bank of Red Bank, New Jersey; Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York City, Ann Wilson, James Nisbet, National State Bank of Camden, New Jersey; John Munroe, Edward Kern, Edgar Lockwood, Henry W. Munroe, Washington National Bank of New York City, William D. Harper, National Union Bank of New York City, Webster Paper Company, Carl Goepel and Max Ruckgaber, Jr., constituting the firm of Schulz & Ruckgaber; Hamilton Bank of New York City, Dobbs Ferry Bank, Market and Fulton National Bank of New York City, Henry E. Bowns, Brooklyn Bank in the City of Brooklyn, Hamilton Bank of the City of Brooklyn, Watertown Paper Company, William H. Parsons, William K. Parsons, Jr., Marshall H. Parsons, William Kesler, Edward Kessler, Gustave E. Kissel, Joseph W. Ogden, Globe Paper Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Albert S. Burlingham, National Bank of North America, in New York, Ninth National Bank of New York City, Poland Paper Company, Edmond Kelly as executor of the last will and testament of Robert E. Kelly, deceased; James E. Nichols, Louis Schott, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston, William S. Buchanan, Thomas E. Morley, Frederick W. Constable, James M. Constable, Hicks Arnold, Thomas B. Hidden, Edward L. Molineux, Edward H. Reynolds, Manufacturers' National Bank of New York, Udell Woodenware Company, Hugh J. Grant, as receiver of the Saint Nicholas Bank; Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Cannon, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank; Continental National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri, and Richard H. Huntington, as receiver of the Bunnville Box and Door Company, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 28, 1897.

ALFRED H. BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Udell Woodenware Company: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Frederick Smyth, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the third day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 3d day of December, 1897.—Dated December 4th, 1897.

ALFRED H. BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 59 Wall Street, New York City. d11-law6wS

DOMINICK & DICKERMAN.

The undersigned, in order to form a limited partnership under the provisions of the statute of the State of New York, DO HEREBY CERTIFY as follows:

FIRST.—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Dominick & Dickerman," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

SECOND.—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is buying and selling on commission grain, cotton, and other natural products, and also corporate, municipal, State, and Governmental stocks, bonds, and other obligations.

THIRD.—The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

Watson B. Dickerman, residing at Mamaroneck, in the County of Westchester and State of New York;

Bayard Dominick, residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York;

Marinus W. Dominick, residing at Englewood, Bergen County, in the State of New Jersey;

Bayard Dominick, Jr., residing at No. 22 West 51st St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who are the general partners; and

Anne DeW. Dominick, residing at No. 35 East 57th St., in the City, County, and State of New York, who is the special partner.

FOURTH.—The amount of capital which the said special partner, Anne DeW. Dominick, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

FIFTH.—Said partnership is to begin on the first day of January, A. D. 1898, and is to end on the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1899.

Dated New York, December 31, 1897.

WATSON B. DICKERMAN,
BAYARD DOMINICK,
MARINUS W. DOMINICK,
BAYARD DOMINICK, Jr.,
General Partners.
ANNE DeW. DOMINICK,
Special Partner.

City and County of New York, ss.:

On this thirty-first day of December, in the year 1897, personally came before me the withinnamed Watson B. Dickerman, Bayard Dominick, Marinus W. Dominick, Bayard Dominick, Jr., and Anne DeW. Dominick, to me known, and known to me to be the persons described in and who made, signed, and executed the above certificate and severally acknowledged to me that they respectively made, signed, and executed the same.

HAMILTON H. DURAND, Notary Public, New York County.

City and County of New York, ss.:

Watson B. Dickerman, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars specified in said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by Anne DeW. Dominick, the special partner, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash. WATSON B. DICKERMAN.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of December, 1897. HAMILTON H. DURAND, Notary Public, New York County.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROSINA SPENCER, plaintiff, against CHARLES L. SPENCER, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, Jan. 7, 1898.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City. Post Office address, New York City.

To Charles L. Spencer, defendant above named: In pursuance of the provisions of section 1,770 of the Code of Civil Procedure, you are hereby notified that the foregoing summons was served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New York, dated the 10th day of January, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at his office in the Court House in the City Hall of the City of New York, on the 11th day of January, 1898. —Dated January 12th, 1898. Yours, &c.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 87 and 89 Centre St., New York City. ja15-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM AUSTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1897. HIRAM VAN DUSEN, Executor. THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-law6mS

CATLIN, NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT. —In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS WILLIAM STUYVESANT CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hand, Bonney, Pell & Jones, No. 51 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of October, 1897. CORA V. R. CATLIN, LYNDE CATLIN, Executors. o16-law6mS

GOODYEAR, EIRENE W. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EIRENE W. K. GOODYEAR, late of the City of Denver, Colorado, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of November, 1897. MARY McNEALE, Administratrix. GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, Atty. for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City. n20-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HIGBEE, ELIZA W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA W. HIGBEE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dowe, Murray & Hartridge, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of November, 1897. HENRY A. CLARK, Administrator with the will annexed. DOWE, MURRAY & HARTRIDGE, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 35 Nassau St., New York City. n6-law6mS

JONES, WALTER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER JONES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James P. Albright, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of October, 1897. WALTER G. JONES, Administrator. JAMES P. ALBRIGHT, Attorney for Administrator, 291 Broadway, New York City. o9-law6mSat

MORRISON, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MORRISON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 44 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of June, 1897. LEWIS WASHINGTON MORRISON, Executor, 44 Broadway, N. Y. City. L. J. MORRISON, Attorney for Executor, 44 Broadway, New York City. jy17-law6mS

REUNING, AUGUST.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUST REUNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Michael C. Gross, No. 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1897. ELIZA REUNING, Admx. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Atty. for Admx., 3 Chambers St., New York City. jy17-law6mS&ja15

STEINWAY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STEINWAY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Louis Von Bernuth, No. 111 East 14th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of February, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of August, 1897. CHARLES H. STEINWAY, FREDERICK T. STEINWAY, LOUIS VON BERNUTH, PAULA THEODA VON BERNUTH, Executors. GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. au14-law6mS

VAN BUREN, SUSANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSANNA M. VAN BUREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 77 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. CATHARINE G. VAN BUREN. Executrix. s18-law6mS

WILKIN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILKIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 254 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of February next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of July, 1897. CATHARINE WILKIN, Executrix. WM. L. GARDNER, Attorney for Executrix, 254 Grand St., N. Y. City. jy31-law6mS

YORAN, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK YORAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 50 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1897. LILLIE T. YORAN, BENJAMIN F. GERDING, Executors. JAS. B. LOCKWOOD, Attorney for Executors, Temple Court, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. o16-law6mS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Annexed Map or Plan of the same, to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK against ALBERT GALLATIN VAN ZANDT, Leopold Van Zandt, Laura Cecilia Gaschi, Eugenia Adelaide Van Zandt, Rosalie Ruspoli Van Zandt, and Elodie V. Z. Wheeler. Relative to condemnation of rear buildings at premises known as Nos. 68, 70, 72, and 74 Thompson Street, in the City of New York. To the above-named defendants and to each of them:

Take notice, that the petition of the above-named plaintiff, the Health Department of the City of New York, in the above-entitled special proceeding, which is herewith served upon you, will be presented at a special term of the Supreme Court to be held at Part 3, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; and that the plaintiff will then and there apply to the Court for a direction that the issues, if any, raised by the pleadings, be forthwith tried, or, if no issue be raised, for judgment for the relief demanded in the petition. —Dated New York, November 29, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, Attorney for Plaintiff, 2 Tryon Row, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert Gallatin Van Zandt, Leopold Van Zandt, Laura Cecilia Gareschi, Eugenia Adelaide Van Zandt, Rosalie Ruspoli Van Zandt, and Elodie V. Z. Wheeler, and to each of them:

The foregoing notice of motion for the relief prayed in the petition herein is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1897, and filed with the said petition in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of December, 1897.—Dated New York, December 2d, 1897. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, Attorney for Plaintiff, 2 Tryon Row, New York City.

ROGER FOSTER, Special Counsel, 35 Wall Street, New York. d4-law6wS

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

FALL AND WINTER RESORTS

and rates of apartments in any Hotel below, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4 up
do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N. C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p.,$4 up
Atlantic City, N. J.Hotel St Charles, ap., $4 up
do .....Hotel Brighton, a. p., $4 up
do (J. H. Borton)..Hotel Dennis, a. p., $3.50 up
Atlanta, Ga..Hotel Aragon, p, $1.50 up; ap, $3 up
Augusta, Ga..Hotel Bon Air, (Golf links,)ap,$4 up
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Stafford Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
do Hotel Altamont, e.p., 1 up, a.p., 2.50 up
do .....Mount Vernon Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C..Charleston Htl., a.p.,$3.50 up
Chicago, Ill.The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTELS: Key West, Key West.....a. p.
Miami, Royal Palm.....a. p.
Miami, Biscayne Hotel...a.p.
Palm Beach, Royal Poinciana. a.p.
Palm Beach, Palm Beach Inn. a.p.
Ormond, The Ormond..a. p.
St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon, a. p
St. Augustine, Alcazar, a. p.

Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $4
Fla., Suwanee Sprgs. Hotel & famous water
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel...a. p.
Opens Dec. 8. D. P. Hathaway, Mgr.
Winter Park, Seminole..a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. A. E. Dick, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Kissimmee..a. p.
Opens Jan. 3. L. E. Bullock, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House.....a. p.
Open all year. P. F. Brown, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview.....a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. W. A. Barron, Mgr.
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda Htl. ap. Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Ft. Meyers Htl., a. p.
Opens Jan. 17. F. H. Abbott, Mgr.

FLORIDA RESORTS. Plant System Hotels. 10 and 12 Broadway, 261 Broadway, 205 Washington St., Boston. N. Y. 3 Park Place. Chicago. Buffalo, 297 Main St.

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up, ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J..Lakewood Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do Palmer House, (apply for circular,) ap., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London. (Westminster), St. Ermin's, high-class. Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up
Memphis, Tenn..Gayoso Hotel, a. p., $2.50 to $4
Mobile, Ala. Battle House, rooms, bath, ap, $2.50 up
Naples, Italy. Hotel Royal des Etrangers, a.p., $3
do (Splendid view south)....Parker's Hotel
do .....Grand Hotel de Londres, a. p., $3
New Orleans, La..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do (B'way & 29th St.).Gilsey House, e. p. $2 up
do (N. B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p.,$1.50
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (Chambers & W. B'y.).Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up
Old P't Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, ap., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Summerville, SC, Pine Forest Inn, golf-bicyc'gap3.50-5
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Planters' Hotel, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
do Lindell Hotel, e. p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Thomasville, Ga. Piney Woods Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Riggs House, Willard's, & National, ap, $3up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25. 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM
Lahn Tu., Feb. 22. 9 AM	Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhel

STREET ROADS TO UNITE

The Third Avenue Company Will Gain Control of the "Huckleberry" Line.

MR. LAUTERBACH ON THE UNION

He Says that Only Minor Details Remain to be Settled—Terms of the Transfer Not Given Out.

The Union Railway Company of New York, familiarly known as the "Huckleberry" Road, will, as soon as minor details are arranged, pass into the control of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The consolidation of the two systems was regarded yesterday as vastly important, in view of the possibilities of eastward extension by the Union, the nearing completion of the new Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem, and the closer relations recently developed between the Third Avenue and the Metropolitan Street Railway Companies.

Edward Lauterbach of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, who is a Director and legal adviser of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said yesterday of the consolidation:

"It is practically settled that the Third Avenue Railroad Company will have a controlling interest in the Union. I have had a share in arranging this, and the negotiations go back several months. Only matters of minor detail remain to be arranged. The terms by which the Third Avenue is to secure control of the Union system are not public property yet.

"I consider that the Union possesses one of the most valuable franchises in Greater New York. The system is one of the greatest promise. It is susceptible of vast development. The new Third Avenue bridge will be the bond of union. There can be a west side junction with the King's Bridge route. The Union Company owns thirty-five miles of track and rights, which will enable it to use thirty-four more miles of streets.

"The Union is doing a good business and paying 6 per cent. on its stock. The capitalization is $2,000,000 in 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, due in 1942, and $2,000,000 in stock. If we add the funded debt of Union's affiliated companies the total of bonds is $2,750,000. Its system has practically no rival.

"When the Third Avenue assumes control several projects for the accommodation of the public will be considered. I make neither prediction nor personal pledge in regard to fares. We may, however, transfer at the Third Avenue bridge. The Union's fare has been 5 cents.

"As to the Union's franchise tax, it has so far paid none. But its prosperity is bringing it near to the point of complying with the law of 1892, which provided that whenever its gross earnings in six months should exceed an average of $1,700 a day 1 per cent. of its gross earnings should be paid to the city. The gross receipts last year were $541,855. Taxable receipts would be $620,500 per annum."

Edward A. Maher, once Mayor of Troy, has been President of the Union Railway Company. It is an electric trolley system, and controls the Westchester Electric and the Southern Boulevard Railroad, which have a mileage of twenty-three miles, and its cost, as put down in the company's reports, has been about $4,500,000. It carries an average of 10,000,000 passengers annually.

The Union was chartered in 1892, when it had 340 horses and about 60 cars. It has now only 7 horses and more than 140 cars. It absorbed these roads: Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham; North Third Avenue and Fleetwood Park, and Melrose and West Morrisania. The system has always been "in politics." Its promoters were Democrats, among them United States Senator Edward Murphy, Anthony N. Brady, and Richard Croker. In the protection of its franchises there has been much litigation. This was definitely settled in the company's favor several years ago.

The terms of acquisition were guessed at as in the neighborhood of 210 cash for Union shares. They were quoted yesterday around 200, against 150 a few days ago. Third Avenue stock opened yesterday at 186½, declined to 176, and closed at 182, a net advance of 7 points.

NOW PART OF COLUMBIA.

The Teachers College Has Been Formally Incorporated with the University.

The announcement was officially made yesterday of the incorporation of the Teachers College into Columbia University. The matter was acted upon finally on Thursday by the University Council of Columbia, under the authority given by the Trustees at their meeting on Jan. 3. The corporations of the two institutions are to remain distinct; President Low will be President ex-officio of the Teachers College. Though the incorporation will make the college a department of the university, it will not be so closely related to the latter as the departments of law or medicine.

The Faculty of the Teachers College will elect its Dean and a member to represent it in the University Council. Professors in philosophy, education, and psychology of Columbia will become members of the Faculty of the college.

Students in the college will have all the privileges of those of Columbia, and male graduates of the college will receive diplomas directly from the university, while female graduates will take their degrees through Barnard College.

Mr. Low, whose idea the incorporation is, expressed himself as well pleased at the action of the Council. Miss Dodge, at present in charge of the Teachers College, said yesterday: "The result of the incorporation will be to give Columbia the finest pedagogical department in the country."

SERGT. KANE BECOMES CAPTAIN.

Assigned by the Chief to the East Fifty-first Street Station.

The Police Board yesterday promoted Sergt. James Kane of the East Fifty-first Street Station to be a Captain. He was appointed on the force in the Autumn of 1883, was made a roundsman in 1889, and Sergeant in 1892. He is a brother of the late Lawrence S. Kane, a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and has an excellent record.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, a roundsman attached to the Mulberry Street Station and a relative of Senator Timothy J. Sullivan, was made a Sergeant.

Capt. Kane was sworn in and Chief McCullagh assigned him to the command of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. Capt. Stainkamp, formerly in charge of this station, was detailed to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, the post made vacant by the promotion of Capt. Devery to the rank of Inspector.

Suit Over Howell Osborn's Estate.

The petition of Mrs. Leila O. Henriques and Mary A. Mason to declare void the will of their sister, Mrs. Miriam Osborn, was refused yesterday by Justice Freedman in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Osborn, who died in 1891, left a portion of her estate to her son, Howell Osborn. Howell Osborn died in 1895 and the sisters brought suit for the partition of the real estate, claiming that they were entitled to it through the action of Howell Osborn in willing the larger part of it to Fay Templeton, an actress, in opposition to his mother's expressed wish. His will was not contested. Justice Freedman's decision says that Mrs. Henriques and Mrs. Mason, having abstained from contesting their nephew's will, cannot now prosecute the action as to his mother's estate.

Smith Bryce Has Senile Dementia.

Smith Bryce, a wealthy business man, was declared by a Sheriff's jury yesterday afternoon to be suffering from senile dementia, and was adjudged incompetent to manage his affairs. Mr. Bryce is ninety years old, and the complaint was made and the greater part of the testimony was given by his son, Lloyd S. Bryce. It was shown that Mr. Bryce had been growing weaker mentally during the last six months and that at various times he had shown evidences of insanity. Strange transactions with the Bank of North America were cited. Other vagaries, such as a desire to have his friends arrested without cause, were also in evidence. A commission will be appointed to take charge of his estate.

DOCK BOARD MEETING.

Steamship Companies and the Building of Sheds on the New Gansevoort Piers—Brooklyn Docks.

The Dock Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, received and accepted the resignation of First Assistant Engineer Andrew McC. Parker. Mr. Parker resigns to accept a position with the contracting firm of Shanly & Ryan.

Daniel Lord of Lord, Day & Lord appeared before the board in behalf of the Cunard, White Star, and Wilson Lines, lessees of the new Gansevoort piers, and requested that the department should build the sheds on the piers, the lines to pay rentals for sheds as well as for the piers.

Mr. Lord made the point that if the city should build the sheds, the cost being about $1,000,000, the rentals the city could collect would pay the cost in the course of thirty years, for which the lines have leases of the piers.

The matter was referred to Commissioners Meyer and Murphy, with the understanding that Mr. Lord might confer with them. President Cram expressed himself as opposed to the building of the sheds by the city. The lessees of the piers could not use them unless they were shedded. If the city refused to build them, the lessees would, as a matter of course and as is the custom, build them themselves, the sheds reverting with the piers to the city at the expiration of the lease.

Both Commissioners Cram and Meyer thought that the city might better invest the money in pier building.

Engineer-in-Chief Bensel was directed to examine the plans and take supervision of the work on the new Recreation Pier at the foot of North Second Street, Brooklyn Borough, and to see that it was being erected in accordance with the law and plans. Mr. Bensel said he thought the work would have to be done all over again.

Secretary Terry submitted a communication to the board presenting a peculiar condition in the affairs of Brooklyn's docks. The dock masters of Brooklyn were under the authority of the Controller. Upon the consolidation of the cities, they became subject to the Controller of the greater city. Controller Coler, having nothing to do with the docks of the greater city, all power being reposed in the Dock Department, discharged all the Brooklyn men. Since then, so much of the water front of the Borough of Brooklyn as is owned by the municipality has been without supervision.

The board directed the Secretary to communicate with the Corporation Counsel to learn how the department might proceed legally in the matter of appointments.

The Board also ordered that surveys and maps be made of the water fronts of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and the Bronx.

WANTS $50,000 DAMAGES.

Mrs. Ronayne Brings Suit Against J. D. Walton & Co. for False Arrest.

Mrs. Thomas H. Ronayne yesterday brought suit in the Supreme Court for $50,000 damages against John D. Walton and William T. Walton, constituting the firm of J. D. Walton & Co., dry goods merchants at 851 Eighth Avenue.

The defendants are charged with having maliciously prosecuted the plaintiff, who was accused by Detective Maxwell of the theft of a twenty-three-cent handkerchief in the store on the evening of Dec. 24. Maxwell is charged with having attempted to coerce Mrs. Ronayne into an acknowledgment of her guilt and with assault, after having publicly declared her a "common thief." In her complaint the plaintiff says she suffered further indignities by being dragged to a cell in a police station and arraigned in a police court, where she was honorably discharged by Magistrate Deuel.

TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANIES.

Mr. Kelsey Says Senator Munzinger's Restrictive Bill Is Ridiculous.

"It is a bill to legislate title guarantee companies out of existence," said Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, yesterday morning, commenting on a bill to regulate title insurance which Senator Munzinger introduced in the State Senate Thursday. The bill provides that no corporation carrying on the business of examining titles to real property and guaranteeing or insuring bonds and mortgages shall guarantee or insure in excess of 150 per cent. of its actual paid-in cash capital and surplus. Such corporations are required to file with the Superintendent of Insurance a detailed statement of their assets and liabilities. It is also required to deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance securities of the value of 25 per cent. of its total cash paid-in capital and surplus.

"It is a ridiculous bill," continued President Kelsey, "and I do not believe it is meant seriously. Of course, no title guarantee company could continue in business under such restrictions. It is absurd to talk of restricting companies like ours whose losses amount to 2 per cent. of their premiums to one and one-half of their capital, while fire insurance companies, whose losses may reach 50 per cent. of their premiums, do business 500 times greater than their capital. The public wants us and the public patronizes us. We do not feel any concern about this bill, because we do not believe the Legislature will pass it."

MAIL FOR INCOMING LINERS.

Post Office Blames the Companies for Non-Delivery of Letters.

Since the inauguration last October of the new system of mail delivery to passengers on incoming ocean liners, whereby the mail is sent to Quarantine on the arrival of the vessel, the Post Office authorities claim that many letters have been returned to them marked "Too late," when the fault of non-delivery was due solely to the carelessness of the steamer officers or the ignorance of the passengers.

Under the previous system mail for steamer passengers was delivered to the offices of the line. From there it was privately transported to the vessel by the company. Complaints, however, were made that this delivery was irregular, and that frequently the passengers were compelled to call at the offices themselves to get their letters. To remedy this the Post Office authorities undertook to deliver all mail to the steamers on their arrival at Quarantine. This has been done since the new system went into effect, and the pouches have been handed to the purser.

The Post Office authorities say that in the excitement of landing the pursers frequently turn over the mail distribution to subordinates, or else the passengers, ignorant of the new arrangement, do not call for their letters, and, as a result, many of the letters come back to the office, whence they are returned to the senders. On the whole the system has worked well, and no trouble is expected when its working is understood by passengers.

In the case of a letter sent to a passenger of the Aller on Sept. 25, 1897, and which was returned a few days ago to the sender marked "Too late," an employe of the department declared that whatever delay there was was the fault of the office of the company, and not of the Post Office.

Found a $100 Counterfeit Bill.

The first of the new one-hundred-dollar silver certificate counterfeits to be discovered in this city was detected on Thursday by a counter at the Sub-Treasury. It was with a package of money from the Hanover National Bank, and was received by this bank from the Williamsburg Savings Bank. Deputy United States Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman notified Operative George W. Hazen, in charge of the United States Secret Service Division, at the Post Office.

Appointed Consulting Architects.

It was announced yesterday that Carrere & Hastings had been appointed consulting architects by the East River Bridge Commission. Mr. Carrere confirmed the report, but said that he had not yet been officially apprised of the fact. The firm is to collaborate with the Chief Engineer, L. L. Buck, and will have complete charge of the artistic features to be used in the construction of the bridge.

Fifteen Years for Burglar Cassidy.

A sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment was imposed by Judge Hurd in the Kings County Court yesterday on David J. Cassidy, who broke into the house of Hugh McLaughlin's daughter, Mrs. William C. Courtney, and stole $2,000 worth of jewelry.

Sneezing and watery eyes are the harbingers of cold, and JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the antidote.—Adv.

RENTS FOR CITY OFFICES

The Mayor Charges the Last Administration with Extravagance.

HALL OF RECORDS OBJECTED TO

Sinking Fund Commissioners Appoint a Committee to Lease Quarters for the Different Departments.

At a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday afternoon Mayor Van Wyck attacked the last administration for what he called its extravagance. It all began when Controller Coler asked to have a resolution passed compelling the heads of the departments to submit to him estimates of the amounts needed for office rent, and he wanted this done before they took possession of their quarters. He said that at present the city was paying far too much for rent. The criticism was made that at present the departments are distributed all over the lower part of town, with no system in their location.

"The heads of departments," said Mr. Coler, "go ahead and pick out what offices suit them, and in many instances no notice has been sent to me with regard to the matter. Exorbitant rents are frequently paid. I should like to have the system changed."

"We should examine into this matter at once," remarked the Mayor. "The resources of the city have been crippled to such an extent by the extravagance of the last administration that we are not able to build a municipal building at a cost of several millions. In my judgment, we should stop this practice of indiscriminate renting at high figures and group all of the city departments in one big office building, at the best rents obtainable. There is a suitable building going up on Park Row, and other structures are being erected in the vicinity of the City Hall, and if we can come to terms with the owners we should lease as many floors as are needed to contain all of the city departments that are at present scattered about the city.

"The city should be able to get its offices at a rent lower than the price that is exacted of ordinary tenants, because the city's rents are sure to be paid, and any building owner should be only too pleased to have the city as a tenant.

"The new Hall of Records will cost the city about $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. If I had had anything to do with the matter I should have spent $250,000 on a fire-proof structure on the site of the present Hall of Records. Such a building would have lasted a century or two, and would have done just as well as the building that will cost millions."

President Guggenheimer suggested that there might be unoccupied rooms in the Criminal Court Building. The Controller remarked that some of the heads of the departments had moved into buildings without any right to do so. "They have placed the city under a moral but not legal obligation to pay the rent," he said.

"They can't collect rents without our sanction," said the Mayor.

"Rents should be paid so long as the rooms are used," commented Chamberlain Keenan; "it wouldn't do to stop the machinery of government because of a few dollars."

"This board should here adopt a policy and let it be promulgated now, that these rentals are only temporary," said the Controller.

The other members of the board concurred in this. Controller Coler, President Guggenheimer, and Alderman Muh were appointed a committee of three to rent suitable quarters for the departments. Letters were read from Public Buildings Commissioner Kearney, from Commissioner Shea of the Department of Bridges, and Commissioner Kane of the Sewers Department asking for authority to rent quarters. Commissioner Kearney asked for twelve rooms in the New York Life Building at an annual rental of $6,000. Commissioner Shea, ten rooms in the Stewart Building at $11,000, and Commissioner Kane the second floor of 265-267 Broadway at $4,700.

The Richmond Borough authorities and deputy officials desired permission to rent the four upper floors of a building at the corner of Richmond Terrace and York Avenue at $9,000 a year. Controller Coler said that it had been reported to him that the building was a flat house, two flats to the floor. "At this rate," he said, "the flats would each rent for $1,125 a year." The Controller also said that the city now pays $444,159.54 for rent of offices.

President Guggenheimer and Alderman Muh were appointed a committee to examine the securities held by the Sinking Fund Commission.

DENIALS FROM COL. GARDINER.

Says He Did Not Mention "To Hell with Reform" Last Saturday Night —Spelling of His Name.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner complains that he was misquoted in his address before the Business Men's Democratic Association, at its dinner on last Saturday evening. He was quoted as having referred to the phrase, "To hell with reform," which was used as a campaign cry by his political opponents, and with having said that it was a slip of the tongue.

Col. Gardiner positively denies that he said anything of the kind, and says that he did not even refer to the phrase which he had been charged with uttering.

Another matter to which Col. Gardiner calls attention is a published article giving a sketch of his career. It spoke of him as having changed his name from Gardner. The Colonel says that his name always was Gardiner, but while he was Judge Advocate in the army, and had to sign his name very often, he grew into the habit of simply putting down his initials or abbreviating his name, so that it got to read Gardner. This was done because he was overburdened with work and had little time, but the War Department also got into the habit of writing his name in that way.

Both the Gardners and the Gardiners are very old families in this country, Col. Gardiner says, and they keep an account of their pedigrees. One of the Rhode Island Gardners called his attention to the change in the spelling of the name, and remarked that it might cause some confusion in the families' pedigrees in future generations. So the Colonel wrote to the War Department, asking that he be addressed as Gardiner in the future. The War Department, however, demurred, and so the Colonel went to the Court of Common Pleas, and had the spelling of his name rectified by order of court.

Appeals by the Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the receipt of $10 from "McC." in response to its appeal for $40 to pay the passage to Scotland of two little children whose mother has remarried, but does not give them the home they should have. The mother's sister, who is in comfortable circumstances, offers to receive and educate them. As the amount so far received is inadequate the appeal is renewed. The society also appeals for $80 to pay for passage to Liverpool of a family, consisting of man, wife, and four children. They came here from England and are assured of welcome and work on their return, whereas if they remain here they will be public charges. Any money for either of the above cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Chief Bonner Will Not Retire.

The Oswego Palladium printed the following editorial in its issue of Wednesday last: "It is a fact not generally known, even in New York City, that Chief Bonner of the New York Fire Department is soon to retire. The whole country will hear of it with regret." Chief Bonner laughed when shown the report yesterday. "I have heard that report before," he said, "but there is absolutely nothing in it. I feel that I am good for at least ten years yet, and so I have no intention of retiring."

Albany Day Line Steamer New York.

The steamer New York of the Albany Day Line has been brought up from the Erie Basin, where she was lengthened last month. Her machinery will now be thoroughly overhauled at the W. & A. Fletcher works, Hoboken, and several improvements made for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Royal is the greatest of all the baking powders in strength, purity, healthfulness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

DISPUTE OVER TAX BOOKS.

Threats of Arrest Fail to Move Collectors Who Demand Protection for Their Bondsmen.

There was a lively tilt yesterday afternoon in the office of the Town Collector of Jamaica between Collector Haviland, whose term of office expired with the advent of the city, and Emil E. Bergen, Tax Collector of Jamaica Village prior to the first of the year, on one side and George Durland, Deputy Collector of Arrears for the Fourth Ward of Queens, and County Clerk John H. Sutphen on the other.

The ousted Collectors have taken the stand that they must have assurance that their bondsmen will be protected, and pending the giving of such assurance they decline to turn over their books. The other Collectors of the borough are accepting the new order of things and making the transfers without trouble. Deputy Durland had an order from Collector Gilon for the books in the office. He presented this, and it was objected to on the ground that it was not in the shape the two Collectors wanted it. They demanded that the order secure them and their bondsmen from any future complication. Unless their demand was complied with, they declared that they would not turn over the books without an order from the courts.

Mr. Durland represented to the Collectors that he was properly authorized to take possession, and that the charter gave them ample protection. The Collectors did not question Mr. Durland's appointment, nor that they were supposed to turn the books over to him, but their demands must be complied with.

Mr. Sutphen became angry, and threatened to have the two objectors arrested. They told him to go ahead, but that such a step would be a dangerous one, and would not give Mr. Durland the possession of the books in the safe. Mr. Sutphen then threatened them with indictment, and announced that he would have the safe opened by force if necessary. To this Mr. Haviland replied that any one touching the safe did so at his peril. The demand, it is understood, will be renewed this morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

BREACH OF WARRANTY.—Francisco Romeo, a dealer in this country in an article of paste, of which Alfonso Garofolo is a manufacturer in Italy, contracted with the latter to ship the article here in good merchantable order of the usual good quality. On arrival of the goods here they were seized under attachment, in a suit by Romeo for alleged breach of contract of warranty. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion per curiam, affirmed an order denying a motion to vacate the attachment. The language of the contract was that the goods which the plaintiff purchased should be shipped by the defendant in good merchantable order, of the usual good quality. The Court says that the latter expression would seem to have been unnecessary if nothing more were intended to be conveyed by it than that the paste should be in good merchantable order, and that plaintiff's contention that it was to be merchantable and also of the usual good quality was not without force. "At all events, we cannot say upon these papers with any degree of certainty that the plaintiff must necessarily fail upon the trial to establish express warranty."

***

BUILDING CONTRACTS.—A judgment secured by Matthew C. Kervan upon a verdict given in his favor on the trial of his suit against J. Allen Townsend, involving building transactions in One Hundred and Eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division. Frederick Rohrs, who had made a contract with Townsend in the building of these houses, and who upon the performance of that contract would be entitled to receive from Townsend certain moneys, requested Townsend to pay Kervan $500 when certain work upon the building had been completed by him, and to deduct it out of the inclosure payment which was the seventh installment under the contract between Townsend and Rohrs. The order, on its face, was payable only upon the inclosure payment being due to Rohrs. On the trial, conversations between Kervan and Townsend were admitted in evidence to show a waiver of the condition upon which defendant's liability depended. The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the evidence of the conversations between the plaintiff and the defendant at the time the order was accepted was not competent to prove either a modification of the agreement or a waiver of the conditions imposed by the agreement, and that the plaintiff failed to prove the cause of action alleged in his complaint. Justice O'Brien, in a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Justice Rumsey, holds that upon well settled principles the evidence given in the case to establish the waiver was competent. "It must be remembered," Justice O'Brien said, "that the plaintiff's cause of action here was not solely upon the written acceptance, but was upon the agreement, which, it was said, accompanied that acceptance, to the effect that if the plaintiff would proceed with the work, the defendant would pay him the sum of $500 out of the money to be earned and owing under the terms of the agreement with Rohrs, and notwithstanding the existence or filing of any mechanic's lien against said houses. This was just as much a part of the agreement as alleged in the complaint, as was the acceptance, and it comes within the thoroughly settled rule that where the written contract is only a part of an entire agreement, that which stands solely in parol may also be proved, although the effect may be to vary or enlarge that portion of the contract which is contained in the written contract."

For Primary Election Reform.

The conference on practical reform of primary elections, called to meet in this city Jan. 20 and 21, will be held in the assembly rooms of the New York Board of Trade, 203 Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. The call is signed by quasi-political clubs, reform and industrial bodies, and representative men of all parties, in a dozen large cities. The programme will include practical talks from William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of New York; Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston; Fred S. Stratton, State Senator, San Francisco; Llewellyn Saunders, Secretary Board of Election Commissioners, St. Louis; William H. Olin, Secretary Commonwealth of Massachusetts; Samuel B. Capen, President Municipal League, Boston; Edward Lauterbach, New York; F. D. Pavey, State Senator, New York; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, Secretary National Municipal League, Philadelphia; Charles H. Crawford, State Senator and author of Crawford primary election law, Chicago; Charles E. Monroe, Secretary Municipal League, Milwaukee, and Edward Rosewater, Omaha.

Yellow Fever Epidemic in Jamaica.

According to letters received in this city from Kingston, Jamaica, the latest victims of yellow fever in that city are Major Slater of the Royal Engineers, who died in camp after an illness of two days; Capt. E. R. White of the harbor tug Atlas, and an American from New York City, name not given. A number of cases are reported at Up Park Camp, where the military are stationed, and where, it is stated, a death occurs nearly every two days. The troops will go under canvas while the barracks are being disinfected. Up to the time the letters left Kingston, Jan. 7, there had been about 100 cases of yellow fever, with nearly 50 deaths.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Our store will be closed to-day on account of the death of Mr. Lazarus Straus.

SHEA'S RAILROAD BRIDGE

The Commissioner Defends His Scheme and Gives Some of Its Details.

ALSO FAVORS TUNNEL PLAN

He Says that His Only Idea Is to Establish Real Rapid Transit Between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea still holds to his scheme for the necessity of building an all-railroad bridge across the East River in spite of the arguments of experts that it is not a necessity, and that a tunnel to answer the same purposes as a bridge could be more quickly and cheaply constructed. Mr. Shea puts himself on record, however, as being unqualifiedly in favor of the tunnel which is to be constructed by the Brooklyn, New York, and New Jersey Terminal Company as soon as it obtains a franchise from the Legislature, the details of which plan were given in THE TIMES of yesterday by Fish Commissioner Blackford, President of the Atlantic Avenue Board of Improvement.

"I did not before know of the details of the tunnel plan" said Commissioner Shea, yesterday, "and I will say that I am strongly in favor of it, as I am in favor of any plan that would establish real rapid transit between the boroughs and give facilities to the residents of Brooklyn to reach their places of business in Manhattan without the inconveniences that now exist. I have noticed for years the crying need for transit facilities across the East River, and I think I know the sentiment of people living in Brooklyn, so that as soon as I was in a position to do so, I introduced the measure for an all-railroad bridge to be used jointly by the railroad companies of Brooklyn. The scheme has not yet taken shape, as the Board of Public Improvements is not yet fully organized, but I am quite sure that it is only a matter of time when the proposed bridge will be an assured fact.

"Of course, the ability or right of the city to contract a debt to pay for the building of the bridge will be the main question. I think the bridge can be built for a considerably smaller sum than the present Brooklyn Bridge, and that it will be a paying investment, as the returns on the franchises granted to the railroads intending to use the will certainly be large enough to pay a comfortable income on the cost. We have been told that a bridge with a smaller span than the present one can be built in an available neighborhood, or that a cantilever bridge at a less cost can be built. We have bound ourselves to no plan. The idea of an all-railroad bridge was suggested because it would be much cheaper than one having a footpath, and few people would use a footpath when such facilities for carrying them to all points by rail are provided.

"Before any work is begun we would have enough assurances from railroad companies desiring to use the bridge to know what the income would be. It is natural to suppose that every line will be anxious to secure a Manhattan terminus for its traffic. Such a terminus would largely increase the value of a company's stock, and they are all looking for that. There can be no doubt of the companies' co-operation with us in any plan that would help them at the same time."

"Would you still consider the proposed bridge a necessity if the proposed tunnel were constructed according to the outlined plans?" Mr. Shea was asked.

"Yes, I would," was the reply, "and for this reason. The tunnel would beyond doubt develop that part of Brooklyn and Long Island adjacent to its line, but there are many sections it would not touch. On a railroad bridge used by all lines there would be a divergence at the Brooklyn end, so that every point of the borough would be quickly reached.

"I have only one idea in suggesting the bridge, and that is that it is a necessity. It is beyond question that the present facilities are entirely inadequate. Brooklyn is the dwelling section of the future, and its growth and real estate interests have been retarded only because of its inadequate means of communication with Manhattan. I think in our generation we shall yet see four or five great bridges across the East River, and possibly as many tunnels. I hope we shall. Take, for instance, the Twenty-eighth Ward of Brooklyn. Five years ago there were 4,500 voters there; now there are 18,000. In the Twenty-third Ward the voters have increased from 2,100 to 13,000, and in the Twenty-sixth Ward, East New York, from 2,200 to 11,000. The growth everywhere has been almost proportionate with this, and yet we have the same transit facilities."

"Will your board consider a tunnel to be built by the city, as well as a bridge?"

"The resolution calls only for a bridge to be considered," said Mr. Shea, "but we will be glad to look into a tunnel scheme if one is presented for our consideration. It has been said also that a commission appointed by the Legislature might take charge of the building of such a bridge as I suggested. I want to say that, while I deprecate any interference by the Legislature in the city's affairs, I do not care who builds the bridge, so long as we get it. My idea is solely to see our needs provided for."

BROOKLYN ELEVATED CHANGES.

President Uhlmann Says the Road Is About to be Reorganized.

President Frederick Uhlmann of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company yesterday announced that the road is about to be reorganized, in accordance with a plan decided upon some months ago. The reorganization will have to be perfected before the elevated roads can carry out their bridge crossing schemes, and is apparently to be pushed forward in view of the haste with which the trolley companies are working on the bridge.

Mr. Uhlmann said that the assessment on the stock will be called in on Monday, and the reorganization made within the next month.

"The assessment," he said, "is placed at $10 per share, and almost every shareholder has consented to go into the scheme. We shall raise over a million dollars by this means, and this will enable us to make the changes necessary to operate over the bridge. This week we gave a contract for the changes in the New York terminal of the bridge to the contractors who built the terminal. We have until June 23 to complete our work, and I have every reason to believe that we shall be ready by that time."

Mr. Peters No Longer Chairman.

Augustus W. Peters who, since 1878 has been Chairman of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, resigned that position yesterday because his duties as President of the Borough of Manhattan prevent him from attending to other business. Mr. Peters's resignation was regretfully accepted, and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Did it ever occur to you that a dealer of the right kind, with goods of the right kind, marked at the right price, likes to show them, whether you buy or not?

Yes, it's meant as a hint.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings for man and boy.

Suits at $15 and $30; overcoats at $16 and $50. And each fits as well as the other—"pretty perfect."

We don't make to order, but we make to fit.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SNUG HARBOR'S NEW GOVERNOR

Lieut. Commander Delehanty Selected by the Board of Trustees to Succeed Capt. Trask.

Lieut. Commander Daniel Delehanty, United States Navy, is the new Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in succession to Capt. Trask, who recently resigned the office. The Board of Trustees of the Harbor made choice of him at a meeting yesterday afternoon, in its rooms in the Bank of Commerce Building. Five of the Trustees attended—Alexander E. Orr, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Recorder Goff, Capt. George L. Norton, and Capt. Austin Jayne, the latter two representing the Marine Society. Mayor Van Wyck and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix could not be present.

There were about seventy-five applicants for the place. Capts. Norton and Jayne presented in turn the names of Capt. James Parker, Capt. George W. Brown, Capt. John R. Dewar, Capt. John M. Gillespie, Capt. Thomas M. Nichols, Capt. George W. Tucker, Capt. James H. Winchester, Capt. Josiah Daggett, Capt. David Scribner, and Capt. Cyrus F. Staples, all members of the Marine Society, and they were in succession defeated by a vote of 3 to 2. Then Recorder Goff proposed the name of Lieut. Commander Delehanty, and he was elected as a compromise candidate.

Capt. Parker, who was formerly a naval officer, and is a well-known lawyer, was urged for the Governorship by nearly all the inmates of the Harbor, and took his defeat greatly to heart.

The new Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor joined the volunteer navy when sixteen years of age, and served in the Atlantic and Gulf Blockading Squadrons. He was appointed to the United States Naval Academy by President Lincoln, and graduated therefrom in 1867. He was promoted to Ensign in 1868, to Master in 1870, to Lieutenant in 1872, and to his present rank in 1892. His sea service was performed in all quarters of the globe, and his shore service principally at Mare Island Navy Yard, California; the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and the Naval Academy, at the latter institution his duties being those of Instructor in Seamanship, Naval Tactics, and Shipbuilding.

In September, 1893, he was assigned to duty as Supervisor of New York Harbor. Mayor Gilroy appointed him on the Advisory Commission to the Mayor on the final disposition of the garbage. He is the inventor of the Delehanty self-dumping and self-propelling garbage scow now in use by the city. Lieut. Commander Delehanty is at present Executive Officer of the battleship Texas. He has secured a year's leave of absence.

FIRE CAUSES $15,000 LOSS.

Illustrated American Office Burned, but the Paper Will Appear as Usual.

Fire early yesterday morning destroyed the top floor of the building occupied by The Illustrated American printing plant, at Twenty-third Street and First Avenue. It was discovered by Frank Barry, a newsboy, who notified a policeman. An alarm was turned in, and the firemen succeeded in confining the fire to the top floor, but the lower floors were damaged by water, and the total loss will foot up $15,000.

Eight tons of paper were stored on the first floor, the second and third floors were vacant, and on the fourth were the offices of the Photo-Engraving Company and the editorial rooms and photograph gallery of The Illustrated American. No one was in the building at the time the fire occurred, and how it originated is not known.

Notwithstanding the damage caused, the Illustrated American will appear on time as usual, and hereafter will be edited from its new offices in the Metropolis Building on Fifth Avenue.

Help Wanted for a Blind Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 to pay for passage to Buenos Ayres of a middle-aged blind widow who has no relatives here on whom she can rely, but who has a niece in Buenos Ayres who has promised to give her a home. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'WAY & 30th St. Evenings 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2.
Every Evening this Week. MISS ADA REHAN as Mistress Ford in SHAKSPERE'S Merry Wives of Windsor. MATINEE TO-DAY.
In Rehearsal: TWELFTH NIGHT MISS REHAN as VIOLA.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. | 58th and 3d Av.
NANCE O'NEIL & McKEE RANKIN, ODELL, WILLIAMS, LAURA MOORE, BUCKLEY'S 20 HORSES, FRANK LAWTON, Whitney Bros., Sam and Kitty Morton; others. Afts., 15c., 25c.

PROCTOR'S. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c.
Mrs. Annie Yeamans, John Wild, and Dan Collyer, Comedy Skit; Fillis' Dogs, Living Pictures, James Thornton, Bobby Gaylor, 40 other stars, and the Great Gautier.

AMERICAN ENTIRE 42d St., 8th Av. Tel. 3147 38th St. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. MAT. FENCING MASTER TO-DAY. lower floor, 75c.; 1st Bal., 50c.; 2d Bal. (opera chairs and elevators,) 25c.
Sat. Mat. 2, 25c., 50c. Wed. Mat., 25c. Ev'gs, 8:15.
Jany. 17—LILY OF KILLARNEY.
To-mor'w, Sunday, Ev., First of "American Pops." Res'd Seats lower floor 1st Balc., 50c.; 2d Balc., 25c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. "Real Comic Opera."—Herald. Evs. 8:15. Mat. to-day, 2
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY in De Koven & Smith's THE HIGHWAYMAN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins 8:15 Last Week But One. Matinées Thursday & Saturday
The Princess AND The Butterfly.
MON., JAN. 24—"The Tree of Knowledge."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—NEW GROUPS. CINEMATOGRAPH New Views Hungarian Band Concerts Aft. & Eve. TILL'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN In his Romantic Play, THE ROYAL BOX.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée To-day, 2:15.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
In French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
MON. EVG., JAN. 17..... "La Traviata"
Mmes. Melba, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Salignac, Campanari, Vanni, Viviani, Rains, Stehmann. Conductor, Bimboni.
WED. EVG., Jan. 19..... "Tannhauser"
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Bispham, Van Hoose, Staudigl, Rains, Conductor, Damrosch.
FRI. EVG., JAN. 21.. "Die Meistersinger"
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Fischer, Kraus, Stehmann, Rains, Breuer, Staudigl, and others. Conductor, Damrosch.
SAT. MAT., JAN. 22..... "Faust"
Mmes. Melba, Toronta, Van Cauteren; MM. Ibos

The New York Times

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Saturday Edition.
With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.
$1 per Year.

New York State in American History.

The report of the State Historian, Mr. Hugh Hastings, from which passages are reprinted elsewhere in this issue, brings prominently to public attention the sad state of neglect in which important and valuable historical papers belonging to this State have remained for more than a hundred years. No one has ever attempted to investigate the Colonial and Revolutionary history of any part of the State without soon finding that much information he was in search of and ought to have could be obtained only from unpublished papers preserved in the Capitol at Albany. Beyond the stately quartos published under Dr. O'Callaghan's editorship and the few volumes Mr. Berthold Fernow edited, there was little at his disposal in printed form. Calendars there were of State papers laid away there, but these simply told him what he might find by going to Albany; they served to emphasize still more the surprising indifference of State officers and legislators to the rich collections that are stored in the Capitol.

The share of New York in the making of history on this continent has been far too great to make it any longer pardonable that any useful knowledge on the subject shall be concealed from those who wish to see it. Not only was New York one of the earliest places in the United States where Europeans founded settlements, but all through the formative history that embraced conflicts with the Indians, with the French, and with England, it was the vital centre around which the long struggle, first between barbarism and civilization, next between Latin and Anglo-Saxon forms of Government, and finally between English liberty and English personal government, was fought out and won. The valley of the Mohawk, the headwaters of the Susquehanna, the shores of Lakes Champlain and George, and the valley of the Hudson supplied battlefields for a conflict extending over a full century and a half. Schenectady and German Flats, Lake George and Ticonderoga, Minisink and Cherry Valley, Elmira and Saratoga, Oriskany and Stony Point, Harlem Heights, Brooklyn, and White Plains recall those scenes and bring to mind the names of the men who on New York soil gave direction to the cause of humanity, which finally had its splendid triumph here—Sir William Johnson and Nicholas Herkimer, John Sullivan and Anthony Wayne, Israel Putnam and Nathaniel Greene, Philip Schuyler and George Washington.

There has never been lack of men competent and willing to undertake the laborious task of editing and printing these Colonial and Revolutionary papers. The thing lacking has been a Legislature which would provide the funds for doing the work. No great sum would be needed whatever scale of typographical display might be proposed. Men whom the project has interested grow sick at heart when they reflect how small this sum would be, compared with expenditures that are constantly and easily made for less urgent purposes. Some years ago many thousands of dollars were expended on several resplendent quartos devoted to "The Public Service of the State of New York," volumes are striking in their form of manufacture as in their curious inutility. Those thousands of dollars expended in the publication of the Colonial and Revolutionary papers would have made a splendid start—something more than a start, in fact—toward their preservation for all time in print, and not only their preservation, but their wide distribution.

In the stately edifice where these papers now find a resting place are staircases and corridors, vaulted ceilings, and wainscoted chambers to which the legislator points with pride, and upon which his untraveled constituents gaze with wondering eyes. But for men who think of more vital things in the life of a State, it is melancholy to remember how one of these showplaces represents outlays that might have saved New York from the disgrace which neglect of her historical manuscripts has fastened so deeply upon her. The stains of that neglect, though deep enough, are not indelible. A Legislature could at any time wipe them out.

On past Legislatures, however, stains must remain, and stains indelible. But shall the present and future Legislatures also bear them?

Literature as "Business" to Kipling.

A story is going about—a new contribution to the rapidly growing "Kiplingiana"—that a young writer who recently sought Mr. Kipling's advice received this reply: "No man's advice is of the least benefit in our business, (and I am a very busy man.) Keep on trying until you either fail or succeed."

There is so little cleverness to the story, so little wit, that it narrows the critic's choice of characterization to truth or such poor invention that one is bound to judge it true. It would have been so fitting a reply for a modern author to make, and Kipling would have been so likely a one to make it, that to accept it is no tax on one's credulity. But the poor and sad little story deserves a better place even than in "Kiplingiana," where it could be only one of a thousand others which are to be flattering courtiers, false or true, of the popular Jungle King. It so well breathes the spirit of the time as to deserve a place in the illustrative history of modern literature.

The reply frankly calls authorship the "business" which modern methods have made it. There is no suggestion that it may, anywhere, be still a profession. Imagine how the airy phrase, "our business," in connection with such a subject would have shocked the gentle Longfellow, the courtly Lowell, the dreaming Emerson, and you have to confess that the tone of the letter adequately represents the change in the attitude of authors themselves toward literature now, as compared to the respect and even diffidence with which they lovingly approached her years ago. One may fear that if authors were not so busy they would shock a world of readers who have not yet fully adjusted themselves to these changed conditions, by frankly saying that modern poets think—and think with reason—of the Muses not as beings to be "courted," as in the gallant speech of old; but as mere stenographers and typewriters from whom so many words a minute are to be insisted on—although this conception, to be sure, will not exclude the thought of courting.

So the foremost English author of the day speaks of his vocation as "our business" and adds, with a truth to which every purchaser of the general Christmas literature will testify, that he is "a very busy man." It would be no unfriendly reading of the letter to see an implication that his words being, as rumor says, worth $1 each in Grub Street, this busy man cannot in justice write opinions for unknown admirers without a suitable retainer. If the implication is there unconsciously, as one would believe of any but an author, whose trade it is to make words say precisely what he means, it is none the less significant on that account. However, our Jungle King proves his magnanimity, and gives a line of good advice.

There is no lack of opportunity in these days for aspiring writers to test practically their ability without troubling genius. They have only to write as well as they can and set their manuscripts a-traveling. Then the ports where the ships of precious thought find anchor, the havens where they rest, will afford the measure of the writer's talent. And should they all come back at last, the disappointed author may yet take comfort in the reflection that he had not the effrontery to take the time of the famous "busy men."

There are writers who, like Generals, never know when they are beaten; and they will not find the clue in Kipling's answer. That is unfortunate for editors, but what had Kipling to do with us? He had only to make a brief reply that could be printed in sheets of hundreds and used as applicable to every case.

Bibliographical White Elephants.

In the preface to the privately printed catalogue of his library Edmund Gosse referred to the fact that he did not possess any of "the white elephants of bibliography." No one has of late written about books more interestingly than has Gosse. In his "Gossip in a Library," for example, one has literary criticism and history, but Gosse never wrote a more expressive phrase than the one just quoted.

A "white elephant of bibliography" is a book that the dealer or collector bids for fiercely in the auction room, and then, sometimes, doesn't know what to do with, for if he is a collector in a small way, the book dwarfs its fellows, and, though he is a prince of dealers, it is just so much money lying idle while it is undisposed of.

The white elephant may be a Gutenberg Bible, a Columbus letter, a first folio, a "Tamerlane," or one of the two books described in a recent catalogue of a London dealer. The first of the two is quoted at £5,250 and the second at £420, and both have been in the dealer's stock since the sale of the library of Sir John Hayford Thorold in 1884. The £5,250 book is the Fust-Schoeffer Psalter of 1459, the second book printed with a date, the second book from the press of Fust and Schoeffer, and the costliest of books ever sold, besides being the most beautiful one, too. It is, in fact, "the finest example of ornamental printing produced since the invention of typography," and only twelve copies, perfect and imperfect, are known. It is rarer and more valuable than a Gutenberg Bible, and the price asked for it is not excessive, and yet it has not been sold in fourteen years. It cost the dealer £4,950 at the Thorold sale.

By the side of the Psalter the £420 book is, bibliographically, of small moment, though it is the "Catholicon" of Balbus, and the fourth book printed with a date and the second from Gutenberg's press. It has gilt edges, whereas the Ives copy, which brought $1,700, was uncut; still it fetched £400 in the Thorold sale, and the advance of £20 shows only fair profit. The Psalter and it came to New York in 1890 in an exhibition of books and manuscripts made by the dealer, but they journeyed back to England unsold and now he quotes them at the prices of eight years ago. Of all "white elephants of bibliography," they would certainly seem to be the most notable.

A Book to Say Grace Over.*

When R. D. Blackmore offers a romance of Surrey, there is just one thing to do—go into your study, banish your family, (under the pretense of looking into last year's accounts,) and abandon yourself to the spell of the magician. Never mind the storm without, nor the financial problems within; in a few moments you are in the middle of an English Spring in the county of Surrey, where, by some subtle instinct of heredity you are perfectly at home, and you are breathing in a romance as fresh and pure and sweet as the delicately iced Spring breezes that come to us from mountain tops across fields of early blossoms. By and by, if the book is yours, you take out your pencil and begin to mark copiously. If you are not so happy as to possess it, you tear bits from one of your Christmas calendars and stick them in, to guide you to the wise and forcible phrases you intend to commit to memory, and pass off as your own.

As the story goes forward, a strange Oriental odor begins to mingle with the fragrance of its English violets, and you are introduced to people and scenes of a land so little known to you that, becoming penetrated with the consciousness of your unexplored areas of ignorance, you are fain to break the spell of the book, and to give yourself up to an hour's study of encyclopedia and geography, in order to narrow the boundaries of your unexpectedly vast territory of mental vacuity. Daghestan has certainly a familiar sound, thanks to Daghestan rugs, but you blush to say you had supposed it to be somewhere in Persia, or, perhaps in Afghanistan. But the Lesghians and the Ossets and Karthlos and Kasbek—what is all this? We must write anew the title of the book: "Dariel: A Romance of Surrey—and the Caucasus."

Now, our idea of the Caucasus has always been that it appears in white blankness on all the maps—a sort of No Man's Land between Europe and Asia, celebrated only for the landing of the Ark. Read "Dariel" and the Encyclopedia Britannica, and you will have learned the history of a wonderfully brave and interesting people, and will have added the great Schamyl to your list of heroes. There seems to be no flaw in the accuracy of Mr. Blackmore's historical setting of the grand Sur Imar and the lovely Dariel; and the ma-

*DARIEL: A Romance of Surrey. By R. D. Blackmore. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

purity of his readers will thank him, not only for a charming English romance, but for a new heritage of history.

The story is told in the first person, the supposed writer being the hero, a young landowner of Surrey. He tells his tale with the delightful naturalness of Thackeray and Du Maurier, and, like them, takes us into his confidence on many subjects, political, economic, literary, &c. Certain American landowners who are given to applying "the universal adjective" to the tariff of our beloved country, will be interested to know that Mr. Blackmore can never resist breaking a lance against free trade. According to him, there has been no prosperity for Britannia since she unlocked her gates and flung them open to the world. Hay alone is worth raising now, because it raises itself, and soon the last field of golden grain will wave upon the island. Whatever be the cause, it seems that the farmers of Britain are as dolorous as our own, and Mr. Blackmore's pessimistic views will find an echo in the American agricultural heart, as the farmer "girds himself for the work of the Spring, and that duty to the earth which he must discharge even in despair of recompense."

In happier mood is this gem of appreciation: "Who is the most delightful writer of our race, since Heaven took Shakespeare away in hot haste, when his hand was too close on the Tree of Life? The answer, although so long in coming, comes louder, as every year adds to the echo—William Makepeace Thackeray."

It will be seen that "Dariel" is a literary event, a novel to rejoice in, to turn about as one turns a jewel, that the light may flash from its many angles. The plot is full of movement and interest; the characters are firmly drawn, and the English characters certainly are charmingly natural and vital; the style is luminous, and the book is rich in its scattered thoughts.

With the introduction of the Caucasians, the human interest wanes. Sur Imar and his friends and followers are lay figures, compared with the sturdy Englishmen of the book. The perfect Dariel herself "isn't a patch upon" the imperfect Grace. A long list of well-known magnificent failures has made it axiomatic that a writer, like the giant of old, inevitably loses his strength when no longer in touch with his native soil. As a work of art, "Dariel" would have been more satisfactory had it been true to its sub-title; but there are so many compensations to the reader in the introduction of the unique world of the Caucasus—our geography, history, and ethnology are so enlarged thereby—that we find no room for regret. True, it seems to be accounted a literary sin for a novelist to be at all instructive, but when he is so delightfully instructive as Mr. Blackmore, we must forgive him that he leaves us not only charmed by his art and enlightened by his wisdom, but with the boundaries of our positive knowledge enlarged.

Not the least of the merits of "Dariel" is its thorough and wholesome purity. Some writers have lamented the limitation of their powers within the bounds of a very moderate respect for decency. Mr. Blackmore seems to find plenty of room for the fullest and frankest expression of his genius without approaching the unclean realm of the erotic. For this, as for much besides, we have reason to thank him.

Taken all in all, "Dariel" is one of the books over which, in accordance with Charles Lamb's happy suggestion, we are glad to say our grace.

Pitiful Causes of Cheap Bibles.

Why are Bibles so cheap? The labor question seems to enter into consideration of the subject. The printing of the Sacred Word is subject to precisely the same laws of supply and demand as the printing of the strip of calico. Some one asks: "Is it not the zenith of inconsistency to find clergymen in their anxiety to have cheap religious books encourage the manufacture of Bibles by inadequately paid labor?" The trouble seems to be that in binding, women do the work in Scotland at from 4s. to 10s. a week, whereas in London the men can barely live when doing the same work at 32s. There does indeed seem to be something pitiful when a family of Bible binders may be starving on 4s. or 10s. a week. The General Secretary of the English book binders' society in an appeal to the public writes: "Before lauding the cheapness of Bibles, the officials of Bible societies should make sure that they have been produced by labor for which fair and proper wages have been paid."

Among the agreeable incidents of the success of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART have been many suggestions received from readers indicating that it has for them an interest and value beyond the day on which they receive it; in other words, that it possesses an interest in some degree suggesting permanence. For example, there have been requests for a continuous paging of the weekly numbers from the first of the year until the end; early numbers have been sought for—but not with much success, we are sorry to say; and requests have been made for an index. The request for a continuous paging has seemed to be a well-founded one, and by the adoption of such paging in last week's issue, THE REVIEW may be said to have joined to its qualities as a newspaper some of the outward aspects of a periodical.

Capt. Mahan's books are to be translated into German, and Mittler, the Berlin publisher, is to introduce them. Since Germany is bound to be a sea power, she may realize her dreams by the careful study of Capt. Mahan's works.

PARIS LETTER.

Pierre Louys's Success as a Decadent Greek—Vandal at the Academy.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—M. Pierre Louys, the author of "Aphrodite," is certainly the most successful young writer in France. Of "Aphrodite" more than 150 editions have been sold, and it bids fair to become a permanent favorite. It is not surprising, therefore, that M. Pierre Louys's latest volume, "Les Chansons de Bilitis," though written in quite a different style from that of "Aphrodite," should be distinctively the book of the week. The stalls have been heaped with it, and this in spite of the Christmas and New Year's season, when little is bought as a general rule by the public except livres d'etrennes. M. Pierre Louys is so consummate an artist that he deserves very serious consideration. His productions are not of a kind that would appeal to the mother of a family or could be safely placed in the hands of the jeune fille; but for the serious student of French literature who desires to be in touch with the new movements in art it is indispensable to read them. The edition de luxe of the "Chansons de Bilitis," which, with the author's cordial dedication on the title page, is before me now, recalls a smaller collection of songs issued under the same name some three years ago, when the brilliant young author was comparatively unknown. They seem to have acquired wide popularity since then, for I see from a bibliography which is published with the index that they have been translated into German, "Bilitis saemmtliche Lieder zum ersten Male herausgegeben, und mit einem Woerterbuche versehen von G. Heim, Leipzig"; that six of them have been translated into verse for La Revue des Jeunes Filles by Mme. Jean Bertheroy, that a learned professor of Goettingen has discoursed upon them in the "Goettingsche Gelehrte," that they have been published in Czech and Swedish, and that Charles de Bussy, a young French composer of real genius, for whom everybody predicts an extraordinary future, has set six of them to music. That being so, it is perhaps revealing a secret to tell you that Bilitis is none other than M. Pierre Louys himself.

That German professors should have been taken in by the intense Hellenism of the style explains without any need of further epithet what a very cunning writer M. Louys is. No more consummate Hellenist exists probably in the world than this French lad, for he is still a lad, who resembles the portraits of Theophile Gautier at the age of eighteen; lives when he can at Cairo, is on the Commission of the Public Debt there, and is married to an Arab Princess. There may be more learned Hellenists, but none has caught more thoroughly of the Hellenic spirit or looks at the world around him with so calmly pagan and Athenian a gaze. M. Pierre Louys differs essentially from every poet in French literature in that he is not a Latin. He is supremely and triumphantly a decadent Greek. Compare him with Theodore de Banville, who also tried to saturate himself with the Greek spirit but always remained a Latin, and you will see the difference. You will then understand why it is that Pierre Louys, although much of his imaginings and much of the pure delicacy of his style must be caviare to the general, has achieved such extraordinary popularity.

There is little that need be said about the most recent reception at the French Academy. Comte Albert de Vandal is a ponderous historian who has signed political articles in the Temps and the Gaulois which were not sufficient to make his name stick for any length of time in the popular memory. He belongs to the "party of the Dukes." His predecessor, Leon Say, had been elected through the influence of the Rothschilds. Comte d'Haussonville, who received the new Academician, is the author of certain schemes for ameliorating the lot of the poor—a sort of Christian Socialist. In "La Charite et la Misere" he dwells on the importance of inducing the poor to help themselves. The idea is not original. Mr. de'Haussonville is the great-grandson of Mme. de Stael, whose country place, Le Coppet, in Switzerland, belongs to his sister, who is a Canoness. It is there that Mme. de Stael is buried. His uncle, the Duc de Broglie, is an Academician, as was also his father, Comte Othenin d'Haussonville, before him. He belongs to a family of aristocrats who claim the green-laced uniform as a family heirloom and inherit immortality as they do the gout.

At a time when the most vigorous onslaughts are being made in Paris on the English novel, it is interesting to hear that the last book in which poor Alphonse Daudet took an interest was an English novel dealing with the South of France, entitled "The Iron Cross," which has recently been published in London, and was written by Daudet's friend and biographer, Mr. Robert Sherard. I remember being present in the Rue de Bellechasse when Robert Sherard was telling Daudet the plot of this story, and it was characteristic of the great French writer that he insisted that Sherard should modify the ending: "You must not be so ferocious toward your hero," he said. "Put some kindness into it." This was provoked by Sherard's statement that his hero, whom he was depicting as one of the type of moral cowards who are so common nowadays, was to be left completely discomfited by the denouement. "No, no," said Daudet; "he must marry the Spanish girl, and he must be happy." "That can't be," said Sherard; "the girl does not and cannot love him." However, he so far followed Daudet's advice that the end was a much happier one than was originally intended. This pleased Daudet, who talked to me about this book not very long before he died, and advised me to read it. "It is not about my part of the south, the Latin south of my Tartarin, but of the other side of France, the Midi des poitrinaires, the south of the convalescent English.

"Still, in its way, it is an interesting corner of the country, leagues and leagues of pine forests by the side of the Atlantic. And Sherard seems to have caught the spirit of the place." Then, referring to one of the episodes in the book, in which a Spanish bullfight on French territory is most graphically described, he said: "I don't sympathize with Sherard there at all. What would our South be without its courses de taureaux? They are as much a part of our national life as your cricket is of your English life. And I do not understand these sentimental views about animals. To begin with, I detest all animals. That is a feeling that I have had all my life, and it is a feeling that my children have inherited from me. I trace it in myself to the fear I suffered as a child from the mad dogs with which the country round Nimes used to swarm. No, I can shed no tears over the bullfight. It is a fine, a moving spectacle." This same Mr. Sherard is, I hear, engaged at present on a life of Guy de Maupassant, to be written in collaboration with M. Hugues Rebell, whose name will be familiar to many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES as the author of that clever novel, "La Nichina," which was reviewed in these columns at some length, and since then has gone into a large number of editions. The life of Maupassant will be written both in French and in English, and will be published simultaneously in both languages. It will deal largely with Maupassant's relations with women, and there will be given a number of letters, which many consider the most beautiful pieces of prose that the great novelist ever wrote. Mr. Sherard's acquaintance with Maupassant dated from fourteen years before his death, and began with a suggestion from him that he should translate "Yvette" into English.

Some amusement has been caused in Paris by the fate which has befallen the first effort of M. Andre Lebon, Minister of the Colonies, to address the English-speaking public. M. Lebon was commissioned some time ago by a London publisher to write "a book on Modern France," which was recently published under the title of "France As It Is." The reception of the book was so unsatisfactory that it was very soon "remaindered," and now may be had at one of the great second-hand bookshops in London at 20 cents. This would seem to have been a premature move on the part of the publishers, if what I was informed yesterday by the leading Anglo-American bookseller in Paris is correct, namely, that people are advertising for the book and are fully prepared to pay for it the price at which it was publisned, $1.50. M. Andre Lebon is a man of strong English sympathies and one of the few political men in France who are well acquainted with English literature and language.

ROWLAND STRONG.

A Boy's Letter to an Author.

Down in Maryland lives a boy fourteen or fifteen years old, named F. Dorsey Mitchell, who has been reading William Henry Shelton's stories in St. Nicholas. Last Christmas a friend gave him a copy of Mr. Shelton's book, "The Last Three Soldiers," and five days later he sat down and wrote to Mr. Shelton a letter on the subject of authorship which is interesting in more ways than one. Meeting Mr. Shelton several days ago this letter was shown to the editor, who finally prevailed upon Mr. Shelton to present him with a copy of it for publication. The original, of course, Mr. Shelton would not part with. The boy's permission was not asked for, but the editor hopes that his interest in authorship and the ways used for publishing books will lead him, from sympathy with authors, publishers, and editors, to excuse this unauthorized use of a private epistle:

Dear Mr. Shelton: On Christmas Day a friend gave me "The Last Three Soldiers." I tell you that is a wonderful book. I read the whole book through. I read all day on it. I had to laugh when I came to the chapter "How the Postmaster Saw a Ghost." About him falling down and sleeping with his ox. I told it to a colored man, and he said: "I don't blame the old fellow. I would have run to." This man is a great believer in ghosts. I tried to tell him that there was no such things as ghosts, but he said he had seen one. This man's name is Geo Kelly, and his master was a doctor named Dr. Tom Pierce. Dr. Pierce made Geo clean up his bones, and Geo said he was scared most to death.

That book reminds me of the backwoods people of Maryland. They talk just like it. That's in your book. Would you mind telling me how they or how you ever thought of writing such a wonderful book. Guess you maid a pretty good pile of money out of that book. It sold like everything in Baltimore at the book stores this Christmas. I wish I was the author of that book. It is entirely different from any other book ever published. Is it hard to get a book published? I suppose it is. How do you go about it? Would you mind telling, for I have often wondered how one got a book published? If you will tell me how you got your book pub— I will be much obliged to you, simply to gratify my curiosity, which I have long wanted to know. As soon as I can get my picture ready I want to send one to you.

That book of yours is a real "war book." Did you design the outside cover of that book? Well, if you did, it certainly suits the book. I never knew before that in the war they had mountains to telegraph from, like Lieut. Coleman's 20th red pin mountain. I can't see of what use the three soldiers were stationed up there for. "The three soldiers" book is before me now as I write. Didn't you get tired of so much writing before you got through writing it? There is a good bit of writing in 324 pages. I am sorry you didn't write more and say how the soldiers got home, and all—but you knew your business.

There won't be such a wonderful book written for a good while—for, in fact, I have read a great many books, but none can come up with your book, and I don't think there every will be one that can for boys. I must close now, and hoping you much success, I remain your devoted friend, F. DORSEY MITCHELL.

Verona Post Office, Baltimore County, Md.

JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK

His Biographer Describes His Efforts to Get England to Recognize the Southern States.

The time was when the name of John Arthur Roebuck was familiar in this country. During the civil war the name was something more than familiar. It was held in some scorn, at least in the North. Mr. Roebuck belonged among those Englishmen who desired to have their country recognize the independence of the Southern States. These Englishmen did not form a numerous body. Mr. Roebuck was not a man to form or lead any political party. He was not made for constructive work. The nature of the man was essentially hard and critical—critical of friends perhaps even more than of foes. He was known in his own country sometimes as "The zebra of politics." He was not only dangerous to his enemies, but even his friends found him an uncomfortable person to get along with. A biography of Mr. Roebuck has just appeared in London, (Arnold,) written by R. Eadon Leader, from which are taken the following passages relating to this country in civil war times.

"Of still wider importance, because tending to embroil England in the great struggle then being waged between the Northern and Southern States of the Union, was Mr. Roebuck's attitude toward America, and the language he used of her. In August, 1862, he took advantage of a visit paid by Lord Palmerston to Sheffield to urge on his Lordship immediate recognition of Southern independence. He stigmatized the attempt to reunite the States of America as an immoral proceeding, totally incapable of success. They could, he declared, never be united. The conduct of the people of the North to this country he described as 'insolent and overbearing.' A divided America, he protested, would be a benefit to England. And an additional sting was given to the following words by the fact of their being uttered in Lord Palmerston's presence—indeed, almost addressed to him personally: 'The North will never be our friends. Of the South you can make friends. They are Englishmen. They are not the scum and refuse of Europe.' It was reported that Lord Palmerston said of one of Mr. Roebuck's speeches on the recognition of the Southern States that it was 'a devilish good speech' and just his opinion, but he could not officially say so.

"Mr. Roebuck lost no opportunity of using all his influence on the side of the South. He advocated its cause at meetings of his constituents; in Parliament he moved an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the great powers of Europe to obtain their co-operation in recognizing the Confederates. This motion had been preceded by and was, indeed, largely based upon a remarkable transaction. Mr. Lindsay, member for Sunderland, who had the entrée of the Tuileries by reason of having been consulted on navigation matters, accompanied by Mr. Roebuck, had proceeded to Paris with endeavor to stimulate Napoleon to take active steps toward acknowledging the South. They were accorded an audience. The inevitable result of amateur diplomacy followed. None of the parties to the interview agreed as to what actually took place. The Emperor disavowed or declined to be bound by the version Mr. Roebuck gave to the House of Commons of the conversation. The amazement and amusement with which this mission to the 'perjured despot' of a few years ago was received by the general public was expressed in very pungent sarcasms by speakers like Lord Robert Montagu and Mr. Bright. Lord Palmerston pointed out the embarrassments inevitable upon communicating to the House of Commons matters that had passed between private members and the sovereign of a foreign country, and on his strong representations Mr. Roebuck reluctantly abandoned his motion."

Several years of Mr. Roebuck's early life were spent in Canada. This was previous to 1824, the year of his return to England. The following passage relating to his life in Canada is taken from an autobiography which Mr. Roebuck once began to write:

"The life in that wild country had a marked effect on my character. I never forgot England, and from the first, as a mere child, determined to return home and try my fortunes in the land of my fathers. The effect of the new life, the wild forests, the broad rivers, the roaming and almost wandering habits that were then contracted—all worked upon my imagination, and made me bold and daring.

"No one without experience can appreciate the effect of a life in the forests and wild country of America upon the mind, the character, and the emotions. I, now old, (seventy-five years,) still feel emotions that result from the days of my boyhood passed in the rapturous freedom of the primeval forest, and on the bosom of the broad rivers of America. Even now when Spring comes I sigh involuntarily for the enchanting pleasures enjoyed when Winter broke and joyous Spring came with a bound, and loosened all the chains with which frost had bound us. The rivers were again open, and I rushed with wild delight in my canoe over the broad waters of the St. Lawrence. Day and night we fished and followed the wild fowl in the bays of the river, and the many streams that flowed into that magnificent world of waters. The sudden change from the dreary, cold days of the Winter to the genial warmth of Summer was almost miraculous. At once and completely the whole face of nature was changed; the flowers started up in the forest, the birds suddenly appeared, and all nature was alive. The trees in a few days were covered with leaves. The most startling incident, however, was the wonderful change in the great river. To-day and to-night the broad surface was one white sheet, over which horses and sleighs passed as upon the ground. Suddenly the wind came from the south; a deluge of warm rain poured down; a sound as if great guns were being let off was heard, and through the night commotion, turmoil, and a fierce storm of wind and rain. The morning broke in bright sunshine, and there where was a desolate white plain was now sparkling water; the ice was gone, and navigation was free. The Summer was come; all the work of agriculture was suddenly resumed. The change was like a stage transformation.

"One of my great pleasures was to seat myself under a fence with a book and dream away hour after hour; and now here in England fifty years and more having passed over my head, and busy and active life passed away, when the cold Spring returns my heart craves for the pleasure of those young days and gay hopes, bright sunshine, and dreamy musing."

Charles Deane's Library of Americana to be Sold.

The late Charles Deane, whose library will be sold in Boston in the Spring, was widely known not only as a persevering collector of books relating to this country, but also as a diligent student of American history, whose thorough knowledge of those minutiae that escape the notice of all but the painstaking specialist was proved by his original essays, his reprints, his "Memoir of George Livermore," and his contributions to the Historical Society, of which he was so long a member. To the happy combination of these characteristics is due the formation of a collection that is exceedingly rich in the original authorities for American history.

It is distinctly a library of Americana. The whole range of the earlier history of America is covered in it, certain periods and topics being more fully represented than others. Books of explorers and settlers are here, and also colonial records and sermons of Puritans. In brief, Mr. Deane collected those books that were loved and sought after by Rice, Menzies, Field, Murphy, Brown, Barlow, and Ives, and he was fortunate enough to secure one or two rarities that were classed as unobtainable by his fellow-bibliophiles, and whose appearance in the auction room will be almost called a literary event.

In 1612 John Smith, explorer, surveyor, and some time Governor of Virginia, published in Oxford his "Map of Virginia, With a Description of the Country, the Commodities, People, Government, and Religion"; in 1614 he visited New England, and prepared a map of Massachusetts Bay, and two years later Humfrey Lownes printed in London his "Description of New England," being his "observations and discoveries in the north of America in the year of our Lord 1614, with the success of six ships, that went the next year—1615—and the accidents befell him among the French men-of-war; with the proof of the present benefit this country affords; whither this present year, 1616, eight voluntary ships are gone to make further trial." The latter is such a great rarity that Menzies could not get a copy. Ives's, which had the folding map, sold for $192.50, and the Deane copy should bring as much. Neither Menzies nor Ives could obtain Smith's "New England's Trials," London, 1620, in which he declared "the success of eighty ships employed thither within these eight years; and the benefit of that country by the Sea and Land." Mr. Deane's copy is one of three known, and if it sells as high as $450 it will astonish no one. Smith's "General History of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles," London, 1627, which is in the Deane library, may fetch $200. The Ives copy, in superb condition and in a Bedford binding, went for $315. The Deane copy of Smith's "Advertisement for the Inexperienced Planters of New England," 1631, should excite competition, for it is uncommonly rare.

By Sabin, Mourt's "Relation or Journal of the Beginning and Proceedings of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth in New England," London, 1622, was termed "the chief cornerstone of a New England library." The Menzies copy brought $170, but the "Relation" has been better appreciated since 1875, Barlow's copy going for $360, and Ives s for $410. The Deane copy should fetch nearly as much as the Barlow, at least.

Among the other American books are Winslow's "Good News' from New England," 1624; Morton's "New English Canaan," 1637 (Ives, $180;) "New England's Memorial," 1669 (Ives, $205;) White's "Planter's Plea," 1630, (Ives, $115;) Wood's "New England's Prospect," 1635 (Ives, $105,) and Johnson's "History of New England," "from the English planting in the year 1628 until the year 1652," 1654, (Ives, $110.) Purchas's "Pilgrims," 1625-6, is also in the Deane library. It is said that but four copies are known with the correct (or double) map on page 65 of Vol. I. The Ives copy, one of the four, had the map so placed, and brought $450 for the five volumes. It is not known that the Deane copy agrees with this description.

All of the Eliot Tracts are here—"New England's First Fruits," 1643, (Ives, $124;) Shepherd's "Day Breaking If Not the Sun-Rising of the Gospel," 1647, (Ives, $42;) Shepherd's "Clear Sunshine of the Gospel," 1648, (Ives, $67.50;) Eliot's "Glorious Progress of the Gospel," 1649, (Field, $42.50;) Whitfield's "Light Appearing More and More Toward the Perfect Day," 1650, (Field, $19;) Whitfield's "Strength Out of Weakness," 1652, (Ives, $105;) Eliot's "Tears of Repentance," 1653, (Ives, $80;) Eliot's "Late and Further Manifestations of the Progress of the Gospel," 1655, (even Field did not have it;) and Eliot's "Further Account of the Progress of the Gospel," 1659, (Field, $75.) There are also the 1660 edition of the "Further Account" and "A Brief Narrative of the Progress of the Gospel," 1650.

It is not generally known that "The First Plymouth Patent, Granted June 1, 1621," which was edited by Charles Deane, and four copies of which were printed privately in Cambridge, Mass., on vellum for E. A. Crowninshield, George Livermore, James Lenox, and Mr. Deane, was the first book printed on vellum in the United States. The Crowninshield copy brought $51 in the Menzies sale in 1875. The Livermore copy sold in Boston, in 1894, for $31. The second book printed on vellum in this country was George Allen's "Life of Philidor," Philadelphia, 1863. The Menzies copy, one of a special edition of two, brought $60.

A Poet of the Bush Dead.

News has reached London from Sydney of the death of Philip D. Lorimer, who was known as "the Australian Bush Poet." Lorimer is described as having led a romantic, roaming life. When he was tired of hawking his poetic wares from one country town to another he betook himself to an exclusive cave and rested there for weeks. He was a son of Dr. Lorimer of the East India Company's service, and was educated at Edinburgh University. He went with McIntyre's expedition to look for Leichardt, and when McIntyre, and then Slowman, died on the journey, Lorimer was appointed leader, and brought the expedition back to Port Denison.

Lorimer had many strange experiences of the bushranging days in his walks from the seaboard of New South Wales to the seaboard of Queensland, and used to relate a pathetic incident in the life of Kendall and Adam Lindsay Gordon. Kendall and Lorimer met Gordon one day in Melbourne, and after sharing their fortunes they parted, Gordon going out to Brighton, and Kendall and Lorimer passing the night in the Dandenong Cemetery. That night Kendall wrote "Voices Through the Oaks." Next morning they were surprised to hear the newsboys calling out "Death of Gordon the poet." A day or two after a letter came for Gordon stating that he had become heir to £30,000.

One of the most interesting calendars for the new year is that brought out by the Historical Society of the ancient City of Johnstown, N. Y. It is made up of five sheets of heavy cardboard, conveniently bound at the top and containing in handsome photogravure four pictures of the most historical buildings in the place. On the appropriately designed cover is a sepia portrait of Sir William Johnson, for whom the town was named. The photogravures show pictures of St. John's Episcopal Church, 1760, with the grave of Sir William clearly indicated; Johnson Hall, built 1762, with stone blockhouse in the rear; the Court House, built 1772, and the old Tryon County Jail, built 1772. The latter building was stockaded and guarded by two blockhouses during the Revolution, and was one of the strongest buildings in America.

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Every page of "Pony Tracks" is delightful; the matter is vigorous, the manner manly and terse, and we know of few books on out-door life and adventure so entirely enjoyable from beginning to end as this one, for which we owe Mr. Remington most hearty thanks.—*Literary World*, Boston.

NEW YORK AND LONDON

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers

HOLLAND HOUSE AGAIN.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Mrs. Sherwood,
Author of "An Epistle to Posterity."

Since writing about Holland House a few weeks ago several letters have reached me on that subject, one of them the following:

"Dear Mrs. Sherwood: I do not know anything about the early history of Holland House. Will you kindly inform me what was the origin of the name, also of the two families who both lived there, the Rich Hollands and the Fox Hollands. Yours truly,

"A. STOCKTON."

And here is another letter:

"Dear Mrs. Sherwood: You are wrong as to the statement that Lady Vassall Holland had negro blood in her veins. Her father was brother to the Vassall who built Mr. Longfellow's house in Cambridge, and her mother was a daughter of Col. Clark, who was a very dissolute man, &c. He left two families in Jamaica, from which fact that rumor may have arisen, &c. Yours,

A. C."

This lady sends her full name, and writes so clearly, that I suppose the memoirs from which I derived the idea that Lady Vassall Holland had colored blood in her veins must have been incorrect, but her portrait at Holland House would lead one to that belief.

Holland House, then, to answer some of these questions, is in London. It is a large structure, built in the Elizabethan style, surrounded by a very large park. It lies in the middle of Kensington. Busy London has now crept up to it, and surrounded its vast park. It may be said to be an oasis in the midst of brick and mortar. It was at one time called Kensington Manor, and later on Cope Castle, from the name of a Gentleman of the Bedchamber of James I., who had acquired the property and erected a part of the residence. Through the daughter of this gentleman it passed to the nephew of the Earl of Essex, created Baron Kensington and Holland. It is he who gave this name to the house. Even in that period it became the resort of fashionable loungers, artists, and men of letters. Van Dyck spent several years under its roof and painted its owner in 1675. This Lord Holland was beheaded. His son's widow married Addison. Then began the literary history of Holland House. It became a literary centre, and Milton's daughters were seen there. The members of the English aristocracy were proud to be asked to meet the literary people.

In 1716, Holland House became the home of Addison, who had married the Countess of Warwick. She owned it for the time being. Previously it had been a sort of Parliamentary headquarters. There came Cromwell, Lambert, Fairfax, Ireton, and other Puritans. Before Addison married he had a pretty little house of his own which Charles II. had fitted up for Nell Gywnne, and he became tutor to the graceless son of the noble widow. The amusements of this stepson of Addison were breaking windows, beating watchmen, and trundling women, headed up in hogsheads, down Holborn Hill. The Countess coquetted with his son's tutor, but at length, when he received a large legacy from a brother in India, and it appeared that he was to be appointed Secretary of State, the Countess promised to marry him, in terms which Dr. Johnson characterizes as "terms in which a Turkish Princess is espoused, to whom the Sultan is reputed to declare: 'Daughter, I give thee this man for thy slave.'"

But long before this, Holland House had been the property of Sir Walter Cope, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Henry Rich, who was created Earl Holland. He added the wings, which complete the beautiful house as it now stands. They must not be confounded with the later family of Fox, who were Barons Holland, the only connection between the two families being that they both lived in Holland House. During various periods Holland House was rented. Among other celebrities who hired it was William Penn, who, while living there was so favorite a courtier that he had to go out of the cellar door to get rid the rank of a Privy Councilor.

But Stephen Fox, a poor choir boy, a handsome lad, a favorite with his Bishop, had the good luck to follow another patron, Lord Percy, after the battle of Worcester, to France, where they formed part of the forlorn little Court of the exiled Stuart. He had the good luck to hear of the death of Cromwell six hours before the express arrived, and rushing in to the tennis court where the Merry Monarch was amusing himself, he begged leave to call him really "King of Great Britain." He was easily forgiven for bringing such good news; became a favorite with the pleasure-loving Charles II., and rose from being a servant to almost the rank of a privy councilor.

After the Restoration the fortunes of Stephen Fox grew flourishingly. He was knighted in 1665, made Commissioner of the Treasury and Paymaster of the army, and accumulated a vast fortune. He married his eldest daughter to Lord Cornwallis, giving her £12,000, equal perhaps to a quarter of a million to-day. Stephen Fox was honest and a man of mark. He held office under William and Anne; he founded hospitals, built churches, and performed many philanthropic deeds. To him more than any other man does England owe Chelsea Hospital. He made a second marriage, when he was seventy-six, with a young girl named Christian Hope. This beautiful name proved an augury, and it was a happy marriage. The great estates of the whilom choir boy, devolved on her two sons. Henry became an eminent statesman, bought Holland House, and was made Baron Holland, the first of the Fox Hollands.

This Henry Fox, born in 1705, now became owner of the property. We all know Fox and Pitt. Fox and William Pitt, afterward Earl of Chatham, were rivals at school and rivals in politics. The rivalry descended to another generation, and Charles James Fox, the son of Henry, was the great rival of the younger William Pitt. Fox was returned to Parliament in 1735, and attached himself to Walpole, perhaps the first man to admit that in politics there is nothing but corruption.

The genius of Henry Fox as a debater hides from the reader his utter unscrupulousness. He became thoroughly unpopular. He sold himself for a peerage; got cheated, and finally when about forty, married Lady Caroline Lennox in 1749, hired Holland House, and in 1767 bought it. This Lady Caroline Lennox was a granddaughter of Louise de Querouaille, the Duchess of Portsmouth, and Charles II. and the Duke, her father, scouted at the idea of her marrying a commoner, but when they tried to marry her to some one else she shaved off her eyebrows and ran away with Henry Fox. Her father's cousin, the Duke of Grafton, was particularly angry at this mesalliance, but his daughter, Lady Susan Strangeways, afterward ran away with an actor.

Lady Caroline Lennox became mother of the famous Charles James Fox. Henry Fox and Lady Caroline Lennox were forgiven, and they lived many years together protecting her young sister, Lady Sarah Lennox, whose history would make a three-volume novel. This beautiful girl of fifteen used to make hay in the park, and Kensington House, then the royal residence, held an inflammable Prince of Wales, who became George III., who fell in love with the beauty, and soon after his accession to the throne asked Lady Sarah to be his wife, but she was engaged in a flirtation with a certain Lord Newbottle, whose very name is ominous. The young King was piqued by this, but every fine morning he went riding horseback up Holland Lane to see Lady Sarah make hay in the park. No doubt Henry Fox was pleased at the idea of being brother-in-law to a King, but the rest of England did not like it, so Lord Bute was sent off and secured for the Prince a very ugly Princess called Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Lady Sarah was very plucky. "I shall take care," she wrote, "to show that I am not mortified. Luckily for me I never loved him. I only liked him. The thing I am most angry at is for having looked so like a fool and at having gone so often for nothing"—to make hay! Is not that a true woman? All she regretted was the time lost in her amateur haymaking and a freckle or two received from the sun. This beautiful Lady Sarah Lennox, if she did not marry the future King, was asked to be bridesmaid at the royal wedding, when she so outshone the ugly little Princess who did marry him that the Earl of Westmoreland, who had been off with the Pretender, mistook her for the Queen and, plumping down on both knees, kissed her hand. Some ready-witted fellow remarked that "the Earl had always loved pretenders."

This beautiful creature became Lady Napier and the mother of three famous sons. She had several early escapades, but she disappeared from public view until the incident recited in the following pathetic anecdote revealed her in her old age: The Dean of Canterbury preached a sermon in behalf of an infirmary for diseases of the eye. This had been founded by George III. when he began to lose his own sight. A poor old woman was led out weeping bitterly. This was no other than the aged Lady Napier, herself blind, and so we see our last of the pretty haymaker. Perhaps she had loved the King all her life. Who knows?

One of the loveliest portraits at Holland House is that of Lady Susan Strangeways, daughter of Lord Ilchester and cousin of this same Henry Fox. She ran away with one William O'Brien, an actor, and Horace Walpole, writing of it, says: "Even a footman would have been preferable." However, they made a country gentleman of him, and she lived, it is said, happily with him until 1827.

Henry Fox died in 1774, leaving three sons. Stephen, the eldest, died six months after succeeding to the title, leaving an infant son, who was to become the fourth Lord Holland, to whom Holland House owes its celebrity. The second was Charles James Fox, the orator and statesman; the third, Edward, a General in the army. For almost a generation Burke, Pitt, and Fox were the foremost statesmen of England. They ranked as Calhoun, Clay, and Webster afterward ranked in our history. Many writers call Charles Fox the greatest of British statesmen.

Holland House is full of memorials of him. His father had a pride and delight in him almost affecting, and spoiled him religiously. No servant was allowed to thwart his lightest caprice. Before he was fourteen his father took him to the Continent to show him life. At Paris and Baden they visited the gaming houses, and the boy alarmed his too foolish father by his love of play. He commenced here that habit, which became the ruling passion of his life, and which, in spite of the enormous fortune left him by his father, became the ruin of a noble character. He would always pay his debts of honor. One of his creditors, to whom he owed a common debt for household expenses, despairing of ever getting his £800, tore the paper in his presence—a promissory note—and saying, "Now it is a debt of honor," the curious creature paid it.

Old Kensington Palace, now the home of the lively Princess Louise, is not far from Holland House. I have heard that she has often walked across the park (fields still) to sketch this wonderful house, and that she once sat in the sedan chair in the hall to have her own photograph taken. Sedan chairs were first introduced into England by Charles I., and this one had carried the wayward Lady Holland to many a "rout" and "drum" no doubt. On certain great gates on Kensington Road are gilded letters "H. H.," behind whose spell I feared I could not enter. Mr. Lowell told me that even he, who had unlocked every door for me in England, could not give me the "open sesame." But I fortunately remembered that Mr. Bierstadt had given me a letter to James McHenry, Esq., who lived in Addison Road, Holland Park. He and Sir Frederic Leighton had bought a few acres of Lady Holland, and had built themselves lovely houses there. On the immediate right hand of Mr. McHenry's portico stood a church, and the music was floating up to heaven as the door opened into a room which was half conservatory. As we sat there talking to our host and looking into Holland Park it seemed paradise. The next day he took us all over the famous house, which had become his passion. The first surprise of the fine facade was followed by the "coup d'oeil" of the great hall and then the ascent of the tortuous little staircase in the wall, from whose slits of windows one saw the formal exquisite Dutch gardens, laid out in patterns. The ice had been broken. I went again and again.

At Aix afterward I met a lady who had been a companion to Lady Holland. She also gave me permission to see the house. This lady told me of the two ghosts which always appear to any Lady Holland who is about to die. One is Lady Susan Strangeways. I believe the old house is not now shown to strangers—a very great pity, for its treasures are inexhaustible. There are forty of Sir Joshua Reynolds's best portraits in it, for one thing, and one is reminded of his fabled epitaph, the best specimen of that kind of wit:

Here Reynolds is laid, and, to tell you my mind,
He has not left a wiser or better behind.
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand;
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland;
Still born to improve us in every part,
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart;
To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering,
When they judged without skill he was still hard of hearing.
When they talked of their Raphaels, Correggios, and stuff,
He shifted his trumpet and only took snuff!

To even hint of the inexhaustible treasures of paintings, books, and unique treasures would fill a book. Mr. McHenry made eleven volumes, illustrated with pictures, relating to this house.

To another famous house in this lovely park I was welcomed every Sunday. This was the house of Sir Frederic Leighton, the President of the Royal Academy, and the most famous figure artist of Great Britain. This wonderful house has been so often described that I need hardly refer to its beautiful tiled Moorish court and fountain, its treasures of art, and its truly charming host, a prince by nature. Sir Frederic Leighton, apart from his genius as an artist, had social gifts of the highest, and to me he became the guide to much of the art of London, which included visits under his guidance to most of the celebrated collections.

He showed me in his own gallery a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds painted by himself, sitting in the very chair which Sir Frederic had been lucky enough to buy, and in which he himself always sat, as he presided at the business meetings of the Royal Academy. The President of the Royal Academy has a right to claim at any time a private audience with the Queen. So fond of him were the members of the royal family that it was said that he never had officially to enforce this right. He was ever a favorite guest at the Queen's dinners.

He told me an anecdote which I had not heard before, which he said the Prince Consort was fond of repeating as illustrating the quick wit of George IV., a Prince seldom praised. Once while he was Prince Regent, George asked Sydney Smith who was the wickedest man that ever lived. "The Regent Orleans, and he was a Prince," said Sydney Smith. "No," said the Regent, "I should give the preference to his tutor, the Abbe Dubois, and he was a priest, Mr. Sydney."

Sir Frederic vastly admired a saying of Henry, the third Lord Holland. "Slander is a two-edged knife without a handle; he who clutches at it gets the worst cut himself." Macaulay said of Holland House: "The shadows on the wall are still eloquent. Many men who have guided the politics of Europe, who have moved great assemblies, who have put life into bronze and canvas, and who have left to posterity things which it will not wittingly let die, have gathered there." And after this noble encomium on its past, I can say nothing. I must take my way back under its graceful elms to busy London, and to common, every-day life, grateful for the Summer days when I was permitted these glimpses of its precious collections, and of its unique position in the world of thought as a republic of talent.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Lady Vassall's Father and Mother.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mrs. Sherwood's "Memories of Holland House," the fact that from her portrait Lady Holland seems to have been brune in coloring, heavy featured, and once resided in Jamaica, apparently is taken as authority for the statement that she was "a half negro Jamaica woman." The Vassalls were a New England family. Richard Vassall, Lady Holland's father, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Clark of New York. Mary Clark was well and favorably known in New York Colonial society, and she certainly would not have been received had she been tainted with negro blood, as suggested. This information could have been derived from "The Vassalls of New England."

Sir Godfrey Webster married Miss Vassall for her fortune only, as he was a bankrupt. Finding th he was unable to get possession of it, he attempted suicide. His wife then applied for a divorce, and while the proceedings were pending she ran off with Lord Holland. This was possibly indefensible, but "other times, other manners." Yet was it any more reprehensible than the modern practice of first securing the fiction of a Dakota divorce?

L. R.

New York, Jan. 12, 1898.

NEW YORK STATE IN THE REVOLUTION.

Records of That Conflict and of Colonial Times Getting Published.

Men and women who have been seeking industriously for information concerning the part taken by ancestors of theirs in Colonial and Revolutionary times will be among the most diligent readers the State Historian of New York, Mr. Hugh Hastings, will have for his annual report, just published. It is a volume of more than a thousand pages, many of which are filled with muster rolls to which there is an elaborate index. The present volume, filled as it is with valuable records, is merely the beginning of a series that is to be devoted to Colonial records. How great the neglect of these papers has been by the State Mr. Hastings sets forth, as well as the demands that pour in upon him for the information they contain. Indeed, it is this topic and the extent of New York's contribution in men to the armies of the Revolution that form what are perhaps the most striking passages in the report. They are given below:

The declaration in the State Historian's report last year that New York State furnished forty thousand troops during the War of the Revolution was met with a storm of denials and criticism, that, beginning with a Philadelphia newspaper, swept through this State from Buffalo to New York. Several writers, with more presumption than judgment, even charged that such a "preposterous statement" utterly discredited the work of the department. Puerile State jealousy has in many ways and by many shallow writers striven to deny to New York credit for the exalted patriotism it has ever been her pride to display and her record to exert in the hour of her country's peril.

New York's placid indifference to exploiting her great achievements has encouraged a certain class of so-called historical writers of other States for a period running over a hundred years in belittling the Empire State at almost every historical crisis. From the adoption of the Federal Constitution New York has been exposed to virulent attacks from New England writers, not only for her position in the convention that adopted the Federal Constitution, but for her course during the second war with Great Britain.

And it seems perfectly appropriate that a writer from the sister State of Pennsylvania should ridicule New York's patriotism during the trying years from 1775 to 1789, but in the absence of positive proof to the contrary, the willingness with which certain influential newspapers in this State reproduced these denials and joined issues with New York's assailants to the detriment of their own State was as surprising as their motive was inexplicable. Fortunately, what was known by this department to be a fact a year ago will soon be established within the reach of the public generally, and the statement then made will be more than verified.

In order that all the records extant should be amalgamated, and that the public should know exactly what co-operation New York rendered to her sister Colonies during the War of the Revolution, a project was set on foot last Spring which had in contemplation the consolidation of all the Revolutionary records in the possession of the State of New York and the War Department at Washington, D. C. Early in May, 1896, Col. D. S. Lamont, Secretary of War, put himself in communication with Gov. Morton and made a formal request that the State, through the Regents of the University, should loan the United States Government whatever Revolutionary muster rolls were filed away in our State Library. Gov. Morton's interest in the subject was at once aroused, and without delay he submitted the matter to the Regents, supplemented by a request that Col. Lamont's project should be consummated.

At the annual convocation in June last, the Regents failed to see the expediency of the request made by the Federal Government and the Governor, and declined to permit our Revolutionary records to leave the State, on the ground that the risk covered in transportation to Washington and return was altogether too hazardous. It was contended that the policy of the Regents never to permit the State archives to leave the fire-proof and water-proof vaults in which they were kept should not be broken. Besides, it was contended, a dangerous precedent would be established—that by loaning the records to the Government the door was opened to those of our sister States that might be disposed to make the same sort of a request. As a concession, however, the Regents offered the National Government every access, should the War Department see fit to detail a number of copyists for the purpose of transcribing the records. Inasmuch as the War Department had no funds fixed by statute—and therefore no authority—for the transportation of clerks from Washington to Albany and return, or for their maintenance while they remained in this city, the laudable enterprise fell through. This refusal of the Regents left New York State in any but an enviable position when the National Government determined to print its Revolutionary records. The State of New York would have had no position whatever commensurate with the services it had rendered to the cause. Its record, as a matter of fact, would not have appeared. The State would have been at a marked disadvantage.

Fortunately, however, State Controller Roberts had in the Summer of 1895 discovered in the attic of the old State Hall a great mass of Revolutionary records that had lain undisturbed for nearly eighty years. Realizing their value and the necessity of putting them in shape for public use, Controller Roberts, governed by a high sense of public spirit and patriotism, entered into an agreement with Secretary Lamont, through Col. Fred C. Ainsworth, United States Army, Chief of the Record and Pension Office, for the interchange of these records with those relating to New York State on file in the War Department. This patriotic demonstration of reciprocity has proved of incalculable value to the history of this State and of the United States. So that to-day in the War Department in Washington, D. C., and in the State Controller's office in Albany the muster and pay rolls of the troops furnished by New York State to the War of the Revolution are in more complete condition as to names and numbers furnished than at any previous time in the history of this State or of the United States. From documents and rolls whose authenticity cannot be questioned, of which each one bears the stamp of official accuracy, the statement can be iterated without the fear of successful contradiction that the number of troops furnished by New York State during the War of the Revolution will aggregate between 40,000 and 41,000.

In addition to these muster and pay rolls there are other records bearing the name of regiments with their field, staff, and line officers, without the name of a single private, thus indicating that there were skeleton regiments, duly officered, whose ranks, it is safe to assume, were only partially filled. Then again, in the Controller's possession there are the names of pensioners whose claims are duly certified as New York soldiers, but whose names cannot be found on any of the existing muster or pay rolls. The fact that they obtained the pension is a sufficient guarantee that they must have seen service. In the consideration of the lists of regiments and organizations prepared from the official rolls there can be no question that if all the facts could be brought to light, it would be found that New York State supplied nearer forty-five thousand troops than forty thousand.

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The resources of the department have been sorely tried during the past year by the many queries, letters, and demands for information from people interested in their ancestors who settled in this State during the Colonial period, or who enlisted from this State during the War of the Revolution or the War of 1812. These queries have come from nearly every State in the Union, demonstrating the constantly expanding interest in matters of this kind. The study of American history and of American ancestry has become a very prominent part of our political existence; a scarcity of material has only whetted the appetites of the people for more detailed information. To satisfy this demand, which is as healthy as it is natural, our sister States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Maryland are pushing forward the publication of Colonial and Revolutionary Records—records that have long lain neglected, and have only been accessible to a limited number of influential persons. Up to the present time the State of Pennsylvania has printed three series of her Colonial archives, embracing thirty volumes; the fourth series, constituting twenty volumes, is now in process of preparation. The example set by the three States mentioned above should certainly be followed by the State of New York, the peer of them all. Even the comparatively modern States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Montana have printed their early archives.

It is a crying shame that this great State ever abandoned printing its records, so well begun and continued by the late Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan. The Colonial records and other valuable manuscripts now in the State Library belong of right to the people, and the people will never have the true history of the early period of this State until these records are printed and distributed. The collection of manuscripts owned by the State of New York is more valuable and their contents are more interesting than those of any other collection in the country outside of the City of Washington. The longer this work is neglected the more difficult will be the transcribing of our archives. Year by year the ink becomes less legible, and year by year the danger of mutilation and destruction increases. It is the fashion for a few alleged economists to decry the expense necessary in the preparation and publishing of valuable records of this character. The growth of patriotic societies in this State, male and female, the constantly developing interest manifested in our early history, would seem to indicate that a very large class of our people who are not active in politics except on election day believe that the State should use its resources in giving the public in printed form all the historical records that are now under lock and key.

The American Historical Review for January contains many articles of exceeding interest. Among these are Edward Channing's "Justin Winsor," Charles H. Haskin's "The Life of Mediaeval Students as Illustrated by Their Letters," Herbert Tuttle's "The Prussian Campaign of 1758, II.," Herbert L. Osgood's "The Proprietary Province as a Form of Colonial Government, III.," Max Farrand's "The Taxation of Tea, 1767-1773," Gaillard Hunt's "Office-Seekers During Jefferson's Administration," and Arthur M. Mowry's "Tammany Hall and the Dorr Rebellion."

ALFRED MORRISON'S AUTOGRAPHS.

The Largest and Richest Collection Ever Formed.

In the death of Alfred Morrison, which occurred in England during the Christmas holidays, one of the greatest collectors of pictures, engravings, and autographs is declared to have passed away. His various collections are said to have cost him about a million sterling. The catalogue of the ancient engravings and autographs preserved at Fonthill Abbey and at his London residence in Carlton House Terrace fills six large and closely printed volumes. His collection of engraved portraits of celebrated historical and literary personages is famous. The series of historical autographs, numbering some 7,000, dates from Saxon times to the present day. One volume contains over 200 unpublished letters of Napoleon I., for the most part addressed to his mother and to his brothers and sisters. Another is devoted to the Tudor period, and contains autographs of Henry VIII., Thomas More, Wolsey, Katherine of Aragon, and Anne Boleyn. There are two huge folios filled with letters of celebrities of the French Revolution.

Collectors have been disappointed to learn that Mr. Morrison's death will not lead to a sale of any portion of his collection. His autographs form an array of papers which The Standard of London says is larger and more valuable than had ever before been possessed by any single individual. Although reputed to be the possessor of most valuable pictures, prints, ware of every description, coins, gems, jewels, and Japanese and Persian articles, "it is as a collector of autograph letters—a whole series of them in most instances—that Mr. Morrison has laid literature under an obligation to him for all time. Writers upon almost every question of a biographical character sought his kindly permission—never refused—to study the letters in his possession; and foreign Governments, more especially the French, have been indebted to his courtesy for matter throwing the most interesting and valuable light upon the men and women who took important part in critical periods of their history."

Mr. Morrison's accumulations number upward of 8,000 separate articles, and following the plan he always pursued with regard to his treasures, in order to make his possessions as widely known as possible, he published from time to time indices. Six of the indices are quarto in size, averaging 300 pages each, and contain fac similes of the most famous letters; and there are seven further volumes called the "Second Series," in which the fullest possible extracts—in many cases verbatim copies of the originals—are printed. Among recent books which are cited as owing much to Mr. Morrison are Lord Wolseley's "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," Capt. Mahan's "Life of Nelson," and the editors of lives of Byron, Burns, Coleridge, Shelley, Scott, and many others; while Prof. Laughton had the entrée to his library for recent books of his.

Of the sovereigns of England and France there are said to be no letters wanting; and in many cases epochs are represented by a whole series. English statesmen, Admirals, Generals, divines, poets, authors, playwrights, are present almost without an exception. Of Nelson and Lady Hamilton there are so many letters that two indices are wholly taken up with them; and the story of the latter is told by herself when, as Emma Hart, she first entered the lists of love. The Byron remains are quite unique, and embrace not only the poet's letters to his wife, but the letters of Lady Byron written at the time of their separation.

Of the English letters, a few, selected almost at random, are chosen by The Standard to give a sample of the whole. There are nine from S. T. Coleridge, interspersed with poetry, addressed to Mrs. Evans and her two daughters, between February, 1793, and December, 1794. Several are love letters addressed to Miss Mary Evans, who refused the offer of his heart. In one he writes:

"I have this moment received your letter, Mary Evans! Its firmness does honor to your understanding, its gentleness to your humanity. In my wildest day-dream of vanity I never supposed you entertained for me any other than a common friendship. To love you habit has made unalterable. This passion, however, divested as it now is of all shadow of hope, will lose its disquieting power. Far distant from you I shall journey through the vale of men in calmness. He cannot long be wretched who dares be actively virtuous."

A letter from the Duke of Wellington to Sir Sidney Smith, dated Mount St. Martin, Jan. 5, 1818, reads as follows:

"It would not answer to allow every man [M. Oldesence] to become the hero of his own tale. I never heard of the writer before; I am quite certain I have never received either letter or message from him, and that neither he nor any other individual ever took 80 pieces of cannon and 3,000 muskets from the French Army or delivered them to any person belonging to the allies. If he did, he should apply for his reward to the person to whom he delivered the arms."

The greatest single treasure, for which £400 was paid, is the letter written by Mary Queen of Scots to Henry III. of France, on the morning of her execution. Following is the text:

"Monsieur my brother-in-law: Being by the permission of God, for my sins, as I believe, come to cast myself into the arms of this Queen, my cousin, where I have had much weariness and passed nearly twenty years, I am at length by her, and her Council, condemned to death; and having asked for my papers, which they have taken away, in order to make my will, I have not been able to recover anything of use to me, nor to obtain leave that after my death my body might be transported according to my desire into your Kingdom, where I had the honor to be Queen, your sister, and former ally. To-day after dinner it was announced to me that my sentence will be executed to-morrow, as a criminal, at 8 in the morning. I have not had leisure to send you a full discourse of all that has passed, but may it please you to believe my physician and these others my disconsolate servants, you will hear the truth.

"Thanks unto God, I despise death, and faithfully protest to arrive at it innocent of all crime. As truly as I hold the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the right that God has given me to this ground, these are the two points of my condemnation; they never will permit me to say that it is for the Catholic religion that I die, but for the fear of changing their own, and as a proof they have taken away my almoner, who, although he is in the House, I have not been able to obtain that he may come to confess me, neither to compose me in order to administer the communion at my death. But they urge me to receive the consolation and doctrine of their minister brought for this object. The bearer of this and his company, most of whom are your subjects, will testify to you of my behavior in this my last act.

"It remains for me to beseech you, as a very Christian King, my brother-in-law and ancient ally, who has always protested to love me, that at this blow you will give proof in all these points of your virtue solacing me that for the discharge and ease of my conscience you will recompense my disconsolate servants, giving them their wages; and the other point is that you will cause prayers to be offered to God for a Queen who has been called most Christian and dies a Catholic stript of all her goods. As to my son, I commend him to you as much as he will deserve, but for that I cannot answer. I have been so bold as to send you two rare stones, desiring for you perfect health, with a happy and long life.

"You will receive them as from your very affectionate sister-in-law, who, in dying, gives you testimony of her good will toward you. I again commend to you my servants. You will order, if it please you, that for my soul I am paid part of that which you owe to me; and that for the honor of Jesus Christ, to whom I shall pray to-morrow at my death, that you will provide somewhat to found an Obit and bestow the usual alms. Wednesday at two after midnight. Your very affectionate and right good sister, Mari R."

The last index of the series so far as it has gone is taken up with "The Bulstrode Papers," and this volume is now passing through the press. These papers consist of news letters received by Sir Richard Bulstrode from correspondents in England while he resided as the Agent of King Charles II. at the Court of Brussels, 1673-1688.

A Poet Bricklayer.

One has heard of banker poets and farmer poets, and now at last we hear of a bricklayer poet. He is Mr. Alfred Morton of 6 Lodge Road, Aston, Birmingham, England, and he is a rhymester of considerable talent. He has worked at his trade since he was ten years of age—he is now over forty—and has always found time and inclination to vary the monotony of laying bricks by pursuing literature.

But Alfred Morton is not only a man who finds expression of his ideas in verse, but he is also a sociologist, a philosopher, a moralist. A booklet of his verse has lately seen light in London, and some of its most significant phrases are going the rounds of the press. The volume is called "Why Union Labour Fails." The author's aim is "to try to point out to union men the errors of unionism that are so apparent to all fair-minded and unprejudiced workingmen."

Mr. Morton is evidently acquainted with old-time epics, for his rhyming is cast in a form somewhat akin to that of "Hudibras," and divided into cantos under such titles as "On Drunkenness and the Rights of Speech," "On Walking Delegates," and "On Supply and Demand." The searching critic may discover that his style is commonplace, but so is another Alfred's—Mr. Alfred Austin's. Mr. Morton begins his pamphlet as follows:

"Tis oftimes claimed by demagogues,
The great monopolist so clogs
Industry's wheels—that her huge cogs
Crush helpless labor down.
And while this is in part quite true,
If those who raise this cry would do
A manly part by labor's crew,
The crew would laugh or frown
At capital, whose charge would be
Met like the surges of the sea
That charge in such Satanic glee
The rocks they cannot rend.

Later on he gives definite views concerning walking delegates:

For the fraternity doth reign
With such audacity
That few men dare assert their rights
As citizens against the blites
Of delegated parasites,
Moved by rapacity.

This jingle forcibly reminds one of the phrasing in one of Sir Arthur Sullivan's operas. Possibly the "poet bricklayer" may turn out a librettist after all; certainly his work is better than Gilbert at his worst.

OLDEST OF OLD CITIES.

Light on Life in Nippur, a Town That Was Ancient When Genesis Was Written.

Dr. Peters's recent volumes on the American explorations at Nippur, in the Euphrates Valley, have been eagerly read by English students on the dawn of civilization. More and more as explorations have proceeded is the history of civilized man carried back to the oldest previous dates, until men talk now of towns and cities arts and sciences, which belong to an era seven and perhaps eight thousand years older than the years which begin with the era we call Christian. Many relics found at Nippur are now in Constantinople, where their cuneiform inscriptions are getting read. The result already is a flood of light on the manners and customs of this ancient city; so that we shall have laid before us when they are published in a book the earliest extant chapter in the history of the human race. Prof. H. P. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania is now at work on these relics, and a correspondent in Constantinople of The London Daily News has furnished some of the results already achieved. They are given below:

In the Autumn of last year The Daily News gave the first indications to the English public of the remarkable discoveries in Niffer, or Nippur, made by the Babylon expedition of the University of Pennsylvania. The feature in these discoveries most noted at the time was that they carried the history of the people of Nippur to a period certainly seven thousand, and probably eight thousand, years before Christ. There is nothing of so startling a character now to report. The expedition is, however, continuing its task of exploration at Nippur. Prof. Hilprecht, as Secretary of the committee which supports the expenses, has thrown himself into the work with unselfish energy and has greatly facilitated its task. He has given his services gratuitously to the Imperial Museum in Stamboul for the reorganization of the Babylonian section, and this during his Summer vacation for three months annually for the last five years, and has been able to obtain the three renewals of the firman for the exploration at Nippur. Within the last few days the Sultan has presented him personally with a considerable number of the antiquities found, which the Professor, probably to the regret of European students, has handed over to the Pennsylvania Museum.

Without in any way disparaging the work of Dr. Peters of New York, recently reviewed in these columns, it may safely be said that the second part of his history could never have been written if Prof. Hilprecht had not succeeded in separating the various strata of the ruins of Nippur, and, above all, as Mr. Sayce says, of creating the science of Babylonian palaeography. From the thousands of fragments, mostly small, of vases smashed by the Ilamites in 2280 B. C. in the courtyard of the Temple of Nippur, Prof. Hilprecht has restored the earliest chapter of written human history so far known.

The older inscriptions are being deciphered, and the publication has been commenced. A volume, however, is shortly to be published, giving a translation of a number of later date. It is a condition under which Americans and other explorers are allowed by the Porte to dig that their finds shall become the property of the Stamboul Museum. The result is that there has already accumulated in this city a large and invaluable collection of cuneiform inscriptions from Nippur, and it is with a portion of these that Prof. Hilprecht has lately been occupied, and of which his forthcoming volume will treat.

While the American expedition in 1893 were working at Nippur, they came upon a room nineteen or twenty feet below the surface. The ceiling was, of course, gone, and the walls were in great part ruined. A gang of workmen were ordered to clear away the rubbish that covered the floor, and upon beginning their task noticed numerous clay tablets. The room was carefully searched and cleaned, and 730 tablets were collected by Mr. Haynes, the head of the working party. Many of them were broken and more or less damaged, but a considerable number were intact and in an excellent state of preservation. Their examination leads to the conclusion that the room had been used for storing the business tablets—papers, I had almost written; tablets, however, is the correct name—of a wealthy firm of merchants.

The tablets themselves are of dried clay, of various sizes, many of them of the size and shape of an ordinary flat tablet of soap with rounded edges. Any one can see that they are covered with writing in cuneiform characters, which are usually sharply cut, and have in many instances remained as clear and distinct as on the day they were inscribed. The firm to which they belonged was Murashu Sons of Nippur, who lived at the time of Artaxerxes I. (464 to 424 B. C.) and Darius II., (423 to 405 B. C.,) in whose reigns the documents are dated, just as if a modern merchant, instead of dating his contract A. D. 1897, were to write in the sixty-first year of the reign of Victoria. The tablets have been written by many different hands, and extend over a period of upward of fifty years. Prof. Hilprecht remarks that although he has examined upward of 40,000 cuneiform texts, ranging over nearly every century during the 4,000 years before Christ, these are made of exceptionally pure and soft clay, and are baked with greater care than is usual with Babylonian tablets. Among other points which they set at rest is the conclusion which Assyriologists had arrived at upon other grounds, that Darius lived after and not before Artaxerxes.

There are proper names of special interest to the general reader occurring in these tablets. For example, Semiramis, which we take from the Greek, appears as Shame-ramu, and Prof. Hilprecht in his forthcoming book on the tablets gives many others.

Babylonia was at an early date a country of many languages. There is, however, no period in its history in which the foreign element in its population is so conspicuous as during the centuries following the fall of Babylon in 583 B. C. The conquests of Nebuchadnezzar in the West were followed by the removal of thousands of captives to his own land—the fertile plains of Mesopotamia. The overthrow of the Babylonian empire by the victorious armies of Cyrus caused the settlement of Persian soldiers and merchants in the newly acquired province. The constant invasions of nomadic tribes, always keeping as near as possible to one of the two rivers, Tigris and Euphrates, which inclosed Mesopotamia, helped also to modify the character of the people and its language. Prof. Hilprecht remarks that the populations of Babylonia at the time of Artaxerxes the First appears to have been about as thoroughly mixed as that of the States of New York and Pennsylvania at the present time, and as the emigrants from almost every State in Europe bring the local and personal names of their native lands to the different settlements of the New World, so Medes and Persians, Arameans and Sabeans, Judeans and Edomites, and other peoples transplanted those of their former abodes to ancient Babylonia. The old Babylonian names begin to decrease and foreign names to take their place.

Thus the names Ashkelon and Heshlon, familiar to readers of the Bible, figure in these newly found tablets. Indeed, the number of Jewish names known from the Old Testament is unusually large, especially from the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah. Prof. Hilprecht considers it certain that a considerable number of the Jewish exiles carried away by Nebuchadnezzar were settled in and around Nippur, and, judging from the many inscribed Hebrew vases excavated in the upper strata of the ruins, continued to live there as long as the city existed. Perhaps the most important result of the examination of the tablets which are now being dealt with is to confirm the historical accuracy of the statements of Ezra and Nehemiah. It is known that certain names in all peoples are only used in the same forms at certain limited periods. Now, the names and the forms of the names used in these tablets are those employed by the authors of the two Biblical books mentioned. For the first time there has been brought to light a number of documents contemporary with these authors. "The River Kebar in the land of the Chaldeans," by the waters of which Ezekiel, while a captive among his people at Tel-abib, saw the visions of the Cherubim (Ezekiel i.:1-3; iii.:15; x.:15,) and which has hitherto been unidentified in cuneiform, literature, has at length come to light as identical with the Kabari, a large navigable canal not far from the Nippur, and not, as it had previously been suggested, a river many miles distant from it.

In the Book of Genesis (Chapter 10, Verse 10,) the reader is informed of Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord, that "the beginning of his kingdom was Babel (Babylon) and Erech and Accad and Calneh, in the land of Shinar." The next verse states, "out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh." The writer of Genesis is thus dealing with what he considers the four oldest cities in the world, for Nimrod was the grandson of Noah. So far Calneh had not been identified. There is, indeed, a tradition in the Talmud which stated it to be Nippur, but little importance has been attached to it. Prof. Hilprecht informs me that the recent discoveries have confirmed the truth of this tradition. The impression is thus justified that the American expedition has had the good fortune to find the ruins of a city regarded so long as the time of the writer of the Book of Genesis as one of the oldest in the world.

I have had the opportunity of reading the translation of a number of the legal documents of Murashu & Sons, and very interesting they are. The late Sir Henry S. Maine would have found in them much valuable information to confirm many of his conclusions upon ancient law, and probably to modify others. In regard to these documents perhaps the most conspicuous feature is the publicity that was given and probably required to give them validity. Here, for example, is a guarantee for twenty years that an emerald is so well set that it will not fall out: "Bel-ahiddina and Bel-shunu, sons of Bel, and Hatin, son of Bazuza, spoke unto Bel-nadinshumu, son of Morashu, as follows: 'As concerns the gold ring set with an emerald, we guarantee that for twenty years the emerald will not fall out of the ring. If it should fall out before the expiry of twenty years Bel-ahiddina (and the two others) shall pay to Bel-nadinshumu an indemnity of ten mana of silver.'" Then follow the names of seven witnesses and of an official who is described as the "Scribe of the Concordance of Proper Names."

The document is concluded with the "Thumbnail-mark of Bel-ahiddina, Belshunu, and Hatin, instead of their seal." This must serve as a specimen. In the forthcoming book many legal documents of especial interest to the student of law will be given. Among these will be the following: A Babylonian subject becomes surety for the release of his nephew from prison on condition that he will not leave Nippur without permission. Another takes us back into the period of the Patria Potestas. The pater familias complains that the servants of another have robbed him. The document witnesses that the property having been restored, neither he nor those under him will institute legal proceedings for the theft. There are leases of various kinds and contracts for the sale of sun-dried bricks and other merchandise, for the loan of seed corn and oxen for plowing, and a variety of other documents of ordinary business life, which bring home to the reader very vividly that he is in presence of actual facts, that human life and human operations were very much like, and yet in other respects widely different from, what they are now; above all, that the inhabitants of this recently unearthed city had great capacity for business and had made greater progress in the development of what are often considered as modern commercial usages than has yet been believed.

An Architect's Memoirs Relating to the Stage.*

Mr. Alfred Darbishire, an English architect of merit, has long enjoyed an excellent repute for his knowledge of the modern theatre, and in the English Shakespearean revival of some years ago he played a conspicuous part. In his recently published reminiscences there are numerous incidents related having to do with art and scenic performances. Having had much to do with the mounting of pageants, and more particularly of the Shakespearean shows, Mr. Darbishire writes:

"My duties did not end with the representations of bricks and mortar, timber and stone, but I had to design the costumes appropriate to the different periods of architecture, and to the respective nationalities in connection therewith. I sometimes wonder how I got through these costume troubles without serious quarrels, but somehow they were got through, and I cannot remember that any woman really detested me for my autocratic behavior. I hit upon the happy idea of addressing the ladies en masse at a meeting devoted to the consideration of costume. I explained how necessary it was that the dresses should be correct, even if unbecoming a nineteenth century woman. The dresses were made from my drawings, and when tried on I was called in to pass judgment on the result. I think the source of my greatest vexation was with the dressmakers; these persons could not resist the temptation of introducing some modern feature or 'fancy' trimming as 'more becoming, you know, to the lady's figure and complexion.' 'To what base uses we may come, Horatio!' I often had to cut out patterns, (full size,) to use a professional term, and generally discharge the duties of a lady's tailor."

Closely affiliated with the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood, Mr. Darbishire was well acquainted with Dante Gabriel Rossetti. In 1879 he visited that famous house at 16 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

"At this time the break up of Rossetti's health was at hand, although the end did not come till 1882. I gathered from him that he had little desire to see the world outside Cheyne Walk. I had promised Irving I would try to persuade the painter-poet to see Ellen Terry as Ophelia, and I used every argument I could think of with this end in view. I described the poetic and picturesque beauty of this wonderful Shakespearean creation. I described some of the most beautiful and touching scenes as rendered by Ellen Terry, especially that triumphant episode where the gifts are handed back, and wherein Irving tried to renounce his intense love for Ophelia. I say tried—for it was evident that when he finally left her he did so with a broken heart, and with the 'love of forty thousand brothers' strong within him. This was a supreme moment at the Lyceum, and Rossetti caught some of my enthusiasm, for, hurriedly opening a drawer and handing me a photograph, he said: 'Is that anything like the situation?' I did not know that he had ever dealt with this subject and this particular scene; but there it was in all its agony and passionate woe, with scenic adjuncts that the poetic brain of the painter could alone devise. This photograph from his original drawing came to me shortly afterward signed by its author, and remains as a pleasant reminder of my first visit to Cheyne Walk."

The history of Rossetti's curious painting, "Dante's Dream," Mr. Darbishire presents:

"I sometimes think that I was instrumental in persuading Rossetti to complete his chef d'oeuvre, the famous 'Dante's Dream,' now in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. Mr. F. G. Stephens, one of the original band of pre-Raphaelites, says in his monologue on Rossetti that this picture, 'begun in 1869, continued to be a sort of heroic white elephant, remaining chiefly in the painter's studio till 1881.' W. M. Rossetti, in the life of his brother, has told the history of this great work, and curiously enough I came across it at the period in 1879 when it was a white elephant, covered with dust behind a lot of canvases in the studio at Cheyne Walk. I was ignorant of its existence, and when Rossetti allowed me to detach it from the artistic lumber around it, I was so impressed that for a time the power of speech seemed to forsake me. I cannot recall all that happened, but the rest of the day was devoted to discussing the picture and its beautiful theme. One interesting item of information I learned from the painter was that the figure of Love was painted from the now famous and talented actor Forbes Robertson. I pleaded enthusiastically for the completion of this great work; whether my arguments produced the desired result I know not. As all lovers of art know, the picture was finished and will ever remain as Rossetti's monumental work."

Our architect's first acquaintance with Sir Henry Irving dates back from 1865, and he notes the early efforts of this excellent actor. He tells us that on the occasion of Henry Irving's departure from Manchester to take a position on the London boards there was a benefit given to Irving, and he appeared as Jeremy Diddler in "Raising the Wind." This comment on Mr. Jefferson and former stage usages is interesting:

"I recollect there used to be some curious rules laid down for the exposition of the poetic drama. An actor was never allowed to turn his back on the audience. Certain 'crossings' and 'recrossings' had to be rigidly attended to, and all the 'business' was worked with mechanical regularity and precision. A heavy blow was dealt at conventional stage art by Joseph Jefferson in his immortal 'Rip Van Winkle.' It is a matter of astonishment how the true artist does the right thing on the stage, unconscious of any strain or conventional effort. I remember on one occasion I invited some representative people to meet the great American actor: the conversation turned on this subject, and I pointed out a curious fact in connection with his great impersonation. It may be in the memory of many of my readers that one act of 'Rip Van Winkle' is occupied by a 'set' scene, representing a point at a great height on the Catskill Mountains. The scene is occupied by Hudson's weird-looking and deaf and dumb crew. Jefferson had carried the little keg of 'schnapps' up the mountain for the little elfish dwarf; from the moment he set it down near the footlights, not a soul spoke but Rip, and his face is never seen by the audience, till he turns round, overcome by the liquor, which induced the sleep of twenty years. This wonderful scene lasted on an average twenty minutes; on the fall of the curtain, the audience demanded with enthusiasm the return of the actor who had turned his back upon them for such a length of time."

There is a great deal of rubbish written, by so-called purists, about the uselessness of stage mountings—those faddists who preach about a return to the original Thespian methods and a performance in an ambulant cart. Common sense shows that, for a perfect dramatic representation you want all the illusions. Mr. Darbishire believes in accessories. A play may be a diamond, but it is in the rough. So that it may flash you want it polished, cut, and properly set or mounted. Mr. Darbishire writes:

"It is curious that in spite of the superb success of the Lyceum productions on the same lines, together with the artistic and cultured efforts of Mr. Tree and Mr. Benson, there should still be found a class of critics who preach the doctrine of 'green baize' for the setting of the Shakesperean drama. In other words, no scenery and no appropriate surroundings, nothing that can assist or enhance the value of the poet's beautiful ideal, will they tolerate. If a scene is laid in Rome, green baize is their cry; if in a wood near Athens, green baize again; if in Eastcheap, London, again they demand the same material for a background. All scenery, they say, distracts the attention and drowns the beauty of the poet's lines."

The Academy prints the following in relation to the letter said to have been written by Mme. Sarah Grand to The London Daily Telegraph: "The following extract from a letter purporting to come from the author of 'The Beth Book' has been published this week: 'We are all in fits of laughter here over that naughty letter to the "D. T." I never wrote it at all. It was a practical joke.'"

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* "An Architect's Experiences: Professional, Artistic, and Theatrical." By Alfred Darbishire, F. S. A. Manchester. J. E. Cornish.

SUCCESS IN AMERICA.

A Frenchman's Views, Those of Joseph H. Choate, and Mr. Marden's.

Success in life and the causes of it form a topic of inexhaustible interest to men and women—and especially to men. Probably there have been few books not novels more widely read in late years than Mr. Marden's "Pushing to the Front" and "Success." The former has called out a curious protest from a French writer, aimed at American success in general. The latter is a more recent work, and is reviewed below. Meanwhile we print some points from a recent conversation with Joseph H. Choate concerning success—what are its sources, what is its influence on happiness, and what are some of its other consequences:

Criticisms the Frenchman Makes.

A curious echo of Orison Swett Marden's achievement in writing a book, distorted as the French mind inevitably distorts the Anglo-Saxon, comes back to us in a recent book of M. Teodor de Wyzewa, entitled "Ecrivains Etrangers." Among these essays on foreign writers, Russian, German, and English, M. de Wyzewa has thought Mr. Marden entitled to a place, and to the sounding designation of "An American Moralist." It is only, apparently, by mere accident that M. de Wyzewa does not call him the American moralist; for the whole intention of the French criticism is to make it evident that Mr. Marden represents the public sentiment of the United States. Mr. Marden's book to which the Frenchman refers is the one entitled "Pushing to the Front," or as M. de Wyzewa puts it, "L'Art de se pousser au premier rang." The work was published a few years ago, and has been followed by another, "Success," which the Frenchman obviously has not seen.

Here are a few facts concerning the first work, as derived from M. de Wyzewa. First, he premises that the book under consideration is an extraordinary book, and that it fully deserves the extraordinary success it has had. "Having appeared scarcely two months ago," to quote the critic's own words, "it has already become a classic. Innumerable schools have bought innumerable copies, which they have distributed as prizes to their most distinguished pupils."

And now what is this book which M. de Wyzewa is fully convinced that all the newspapers and all the clergy of America unite to praise and recommend as a guide to youth? It is "un manuel de l'art de parvenir," or the art of arriving. M. de Wyzewa, after translating part of his author's preface into solemn French, gives the headings of the chapters, which he calls "his decalogue, the new moral code which he aims to inculcate in the mind of American youth":

"Don't wait for the favorable moment, create it.

"Never lose a minute of your time.

"Preoccupy yourself only with the choice of your career. 'What are you good at?' is the question of the century.

"Do not waste your time in reveries on the past or future, but be alert to seize the present moment.

"Be good-humored and accustom yourself to find life amusing.

"Have good manners.

"'Work or die!' is the motto of Nature. If you cease to work, you die intellectually, morally, physically.

"Know how to profit by your reverses.

"Assure yourself good health and a long life. The first condition of success is to be 'a first-class animal.'"

M. de Wyzewa takes this manual of the art of arriving with diverting seriousness. In his summary of chapter headings he professes to have given his readers the moral scheme of Mr. Marden. "I have omitted two or three less characteristic precepts," he says solemnly, "but I have certainly not omitted a single one in which he says anything about the ancient doctrine of morality, such as to be good, or to be charitable, or to love one's neighbor. Of all that M. Marden does not say a single word, in the 400 pages of his book, and he even seems purposely to have avoided attracting the attention of his young readers to the existence of their neighbors, so that nothing shall draw them from their occupation of 'getting on in the world.'" Who had thought that a Frenchman could be so serious? M. de Wyzewa is the very picture of an owl, ruffling his feathers over this horrible moral condition of America!

The examples which Mr. Marden adduces to support his "precepts" still further inflame M. de Wyzewa's emotions. "Imagine," he cries, "Socrates replaced by John Jacob Astor, Epictetus by Cornelius Vanderbilt, St. Francis of Assisi by Barnum, and 'la tour d'Auvergne' by Gen. Grant!" Yes, imagine it! "I do not joke," continues our author excitedly. "All through this work you will find cited the examples of adventurers and speculators. These are the moral precepts which the writer gives to his young compatriots; and this is the new Book of Proverbs which American Bishops and pastors recommend from the pulpit to their parishioners!"

Philosophical Views From Joseph H. Choate.

Orison Swett Marden, who wrote the book which has brought forth the severe strain of criticism from the French writer, now edits Success, a periodical devoted to chronicling in one form or another experiences which may stimulate laggards and inspire the contented with a new spirit of achievement. A few days ago a representative of Mr. Marden called upon the well-known New York jurist, Joseph H. Choate, to learn from him whether Mr. Choate believed that special advantages at the beginning of a youth's career were necessary to success. It had been insisted on by an observing man that the period in which Mr. Choate began his career in New York was commonly referred to as the golden age of the metropolitan bar, and that Mr. Choate could not have attained his position as a foremost American lawyer under conditions as they exist to-day without special advantages. The conversation between the representative of Success and Mr. Choate took place in part as follows:

"Are advantages necessary to success to-day?"

"Define advantages and success? Let us say money, opportunity, friends, good advice, and personal popularity for early advantages," was the reply.

"The first isn't necessary. Opportunity comes to every one, but all have not a mind to see; friends you can do without for a time; good advice we take too late, and popularity usually comes too early or too tardy to be appreciated. Define success."

"I might mention fame, position, income, as examples of what the world deems success."

"Foolish world! The most successful men sometimes have not one of all these. All I can say is that early advantages won't bring a man a knowledge of the law, nor enable him to convince a jury. What he needs is years of close application, the ability to stick until he has mastered the necessary knowledge."

"Where did you obtain your wide knowledge of the law?"

"Reading at home and fighting in the courts—principally, fighting in the courts."

"And was there any good luck about obtaining your first case? Was it secured by special effort?"

"None, unless it was the good luck of having a sign out, large enough for people to see. The rest of it was hard work, getting the evidence and the law fixed in my mind."

"You believe, of course, that advantageous opportunities do come to all?"

"Yes; I believe that opportunities come to all—not the same opportunities, nor the same kind of opportunities, nor opportunities half so valuable in some cases as in others, but they do come, and if seen and grasped will work a vast improvement in the life and character of an individual. Every boy cannot be President, but my word for it, if he is industrious, he can improve his position in the world. I hope I have always made the most of good luck and happy incidents. We all should. My friend John E. Parsons once denounced a defendant insurance company as a 'vampire—one of those bloodless creatures that feed on the blood of the people.' It was a savage address of the old-fashioned style, and convincing, until I asked the Judge and jury if they knew what a vampire really is. 'Look at the Quaker gentleman who is President of this company,' I said, pointing him out. 'Also look at that innocent young man, his attorney, who sits next to him with a smile on his face. You thought vampires were something out of the way when Brother Parsons described them, but these are regular, genuine vampires.' That brought a laugh and good feeling, and I suppose you might call the whole thing an opportunity to turn a bad assault into a helpful incident."

"We have passed the period when we believe that all men are equal. We know they're free, but some men are born less powerful than others. But if an individual does not admit to himself that he is deficient in strength or reasoning powers, if he claims all the rights and privileges given others because he is 'as good as they,' then his success or failure is upon his own head. He should prove that he is what he thinks he is, and be what he aspires to be."

"I believe that an individual may overestimate his abilities. Trust the law to teach that. But if a man does overestimate himself, he still owes it to himself to endeavor to prove that his estimate of himself is correct. We all need to. If he fails, he will be learning his limitations, which is better than never finding them out. No man can justify inaction."

"What do you consider to be the genuine battle of a youth to-day?—the struggle to bear poverty while working to conquer?"

"Not at all. Poor clothes and poor food and a poor place to dwell in are disagreeable things, and must be made to give place to better, of course, but one can be partially indifferent to them. The real struggle is to hang on to every advantage, and strengthen the mind at every step. There are persons who have learned to endure poverty so well that they don't mind it any longer. The struggle comes in maintaining a purpose through poverty to the end. It is just as difficult to maintain a purpose through riches."

"Money is not an end, and need is only an incentive. Erskine made his greatest speech with his hungry children tugging at his coat tails. That intense feeling that something has got to be done is the thing that works the doing. I never met a great man who was born rich."

"No, the end to be attained makes important the need of hanging on. I am sure it is quite often more difficult to rise with money than without. Constant labor is happiness, and success simply means ability to do more labor—more deeds far-reaching in their power and effect. Such success brings about as much happiness as the world provides. We never know that enough has been done. All this sounds pleasant, but the truth is that the men whose great efforts have made such things possible for themselves are the very last to desire them. You have described what appeals to the idler, the energyless dreamer, the fashionable dawdler, and the listless voluptuary. Enjoyment of such things would sap the strength and deaden the ambition of a Lincoln. The man who has attained to the position where these things are possible is the one whose life has been a constant refutation of the need of these things. He is the one who has abstained, who has conserved his mental and physical strength by living a simple and frugal life. He has not taken more than he needed, and never, if possible, less. His enjoyment has been in working, and I guarantee that you will find successful men ever to be plain-mannered persons of simple tastes, to whom sumptuous repasts are a bore, and luxury a thing apart. They may live surrounded by these things, but personally take little interest in them, knowing them to be mere trappings, which neither add to nor detract from character.

"There is no pleasure in luxury and ease without toil. There is pleasure in rest after labor. It is gratifying to relax when you really need relaxation, to be weary and be able to rest. But to enjoy anything you must first feel the need of it. But no more. Surely you have enough to make clear what you wish to know."

Mr. Marden's Second Book.*

With Mr. Marden's second book at hand we think it worth while to give our readers some examples of its contents. "'Success' is a volume intended to stimulate, inspire, and encourage youth of all ages to do something and to be somebody in the world, and to make the most of themselves and their opportunities." Believing in concrete examples, Mr. Marden thinks that "goody-goody moralizing will have no attraction" for youth. "The snap," the author writes, "should be in the horse; but when it is not we must put it into the whip."

The age being a practical one, Mr. Marden proceeds in a practical manner and does his best to show in what direction a lad's efforts are to be stimulated and where he may find examples which he is to follow. Wanting to drive the lesson home, the author has introduced many anecdotes of great men which should encourage young readers, "but in and through and over it all the one great lesson he has tried to impress upon the reader is that manhood and womanhood are above all riches and superior to all titles—that character is greater than any career"—a passage which should fall under the critical eye of the gentleman in France. Mr. Marden tells the story of that most distinguished man, Henry Fawcett, who became not so long ago Postmaster General of England.

"'Never mind, father, blindness shall not interfere with my success in life,' said the young law student, Henry Fawcett, when his father reproached himself for carelessly destroying all his son's prospects of advancement.

"One pleasant day in 1858 the two had gone hunting together. A flock of partridges flew over a fence where the father had no right to shoot; but as he was moving forward, they flew back toward his son The father, so eager to bring down a bird that he did not think of his son's danger, fired. Several shots entered Henry's breast, and one went through each glass of a pair of spectacles he wore. In an instant he was stone blind for life.

"But within ten minutes from the time of the accident which deprived him of eyesight forever this boy of iron nerve had determined that even blindness should not swerve him from his purpose.

"'Will you read the newspaper to me?' were his first words to his sister when they carried him home.

"He was obliged to abandon law, but he began the study of political economy with a zeal rarely equaled, meanwhile having friends read to him in his moments of leisure the works of Milton, Burke, Wordsworth, all of George Eliot's novels, and a wide course of general literature, for he was determined that his blindness should not limit the breadth of his culture."

We all acknowledge to-day how much the employment of steam as a mechanical agent is due to James Watt. Of Watt the author writes:

"James Watt's career is full of romantic interest. 'A young man,' observes Sir Robert Kane, 'wanting to sell spectacles in London petitions the corporation to allow him to open a little shop without paying the fees of freedom, and he is refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the corporation refuses him there. He makes the acquaintance of some members of the university, who find him very intelligent and permit him to open his shop within their walls. He does not sell spectacles and magic lanterns enough to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at intervals in taking apart and remaking all the machines he can obtain. He finds there are books on mechanics, written in foreign languages; he borrows a dictionary, and in those leisure hours learns those languages to read those books. The professors, as well as the students, of the university wonder at him, and are fond of dropping into his little room in the evening to tell him what they are doing and to look at the queer instruments he constructs. A machine in the university collection wants repairing, and he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam engine is constructed later, and the giant mind of Watt stands out before the world—the author of the industrial supremacy of his country, the herald of a new force in civilization. But Watt was educated! Where was he educated? At his own workshop, and in the best manner. Watt learned Latin when he wanted it for his business. He learned French and German, but these tongues were tools, not ends. He used them to promote his engineering plans, as he used lathes and levers.'"

In his closing chapter, "Ideals," Mr. Marden quotes that great line of Lowell's "Not failure, but low aim, is crime," and that fine phrase of George Herbert's "Who aimeth at the sky shoots higher much than he that meaneth a tree"—another passage which our Frenchman of letters ought not to miss.

*SUCCESS. By Orison Swett Marden, author of "Pushing to the Front," &c. 347 pages. Fourteen full page portraits. Boston: W. A. Wilde & Co. $1.25.

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AUTHORS AT HOME.

XIII.

Louise Chandler Moulton in Rutland Square, Boston.

The nearest approach to the literary "salon," as it flourishes in Paris and in London, is unquestionably found in the occasional gatherings at the home of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton in Boston. This charming woman of the world, poet, and critic of books has by the force of her personality and ability made herself the natural centre of the bookmen and bookwomen of the Hub, and whoever has accomplished any worthy thing in the realm of letters finds a hearty welcome into her circle of acquaintances, there to mingle with men of larger figure in the world and to acquire the inspiration that such intercourse is bound to produce. A glance at the home of so clever a woman may not be without interest.

In the first place, Mrs. Moulton does not dwell in the fashionable quarter of the town. It was expected to be such years ago, but the destiny of residential districts, in Boston at any rate, is proverbially blind, and the plans of many a rich and aristocratic family were rudely shattered by the meteoric rise and growth of the splendid Back Bay district. Of all this you may read in "The Rise of Silas Lapham," So the South End, the exclusive name of the immense region of dwellings stretching from the business heart of Boston to Roxbury, lost its caste, but not entirely its grand air, for there are still to be found on its cross streets and squares many houses whose beauty and dignity put to shame some of the bizarre and tasteless creations of the newer Beacon Street.

It is in Rutland Square, a short, connecting space between Tremont Street and Columbus Avenue, that Mrs. Moulton's house is situated. Rutland Square is not very much of a square, truth to tell, but as it is a trifle wider than the regulation street, and boasts a thin strip of grass-grown ground with a row of slender trees in the middle, it is, by Boston usage, fairly entitled to the name. It is supremely quiet; to turn from the roar and movement of Tremont Street into its calm is like suddenly sailing into a land-locked bay after a tumultuous sea. At its further end rises the graceful Gothic spire of the Union Congregational Church, beautifully defined against the sky and particularly lovely with the dull red of sunset behind it. In Summer it is a pleasant place, much affected by nurse girls and their charges; at present, without its relieving ribbon of green, it is very like other city streets, rather monotonous and uninteresting.

The house, whose doorway bears the figures 28, is the one noted residence in Rutland Square. It is of brick, plain, tall, and broad, with a great sweeping bow of the fashion of forty years ago. To reach the door one must climb a steep flight of a dozen or more steps, guarded on both sides by curiously curled iron railings. The hall's plain narrowness tells of the bygone style of house building, when rooms were everything and outer space nothing. The drawing room itself emphasizes this, for it is long, high, and altogether spacious and dignified. A library opening from the rear increases the apparent length of the apartment, so that it is a veritable salon in its physical as well as mental attributes. The furnishings are of simple elegance in color and design, and the whole scheme of decoration quiet and not ultra-modern.

But in this attractive room are more treasures than one would dream of at first glance. The fine paintings that are scattered here, there, and everywhere are all of them veritable works of art, presented to Mrs. Moulton by their painters; the etchings are autograph copies from some of the best masters of Europe. Almost every article of decoration, it would seem, has a history. The books that have overflowed from the dim recesses of the library are mostly presentation copies in beautiful bindings, with many a well-turned phrase on their fly leaves written by authors we all know and love.

There could be no better guide through all this treasure house of suggestive material than Mrs. Moulton herself. Without question she knows more English people of note than does any other living American. As she spreads out before the delighted caller her remarkable collection of presentation photographs, she intersperses the exhibit with brilliant off-hand descriptions of their originals—the sort of word painting that bookmen are eager to hear in connection with their literary idols. It is the real Swinburne she brings to the mind's eye, with his extraordinary personal appearance and his weird manners; the real William Watson, profoundly in earnest and varying in moods; the real George Egerton, with her intensity and devotion to the higher rights of womankind; the real Thomas Hardy and George Meredith and Anthony Hope, and the whole band of British authors, big and little, whom she marshals in review and dissects with unerring perception and the keenest of wit. Anecdotes of all these personages flow from her tongue with a prodigality that makes one long for the art of shorthand to preserve them and turn them into marketable print. Truly twenty years among the literati of England is a valuable experience, and one that ought not to be lost to the world. "But," says Mrs. Moulton, when this subject is broached, "I have really so very little at command in the way of notes and memoranda that, despite many appeals to me to write a volume of my literary reminiscences, I feel that I am scarcely competent to do so." With which opinion the present writer respectfully but firmly begs leave to disagree.

Mrs. Moulton's own particular "den," where she does the most of her writing, is on the floor above. Here the prevailing impression is that of books, not arranged in stately order, as in the rich cases of the dignified library, but lying in more intimate freedom and giving every evidence of close companionship. A dainty desk is conspicuous, covered with all sorts of pretty appliances and ornaments. It is a literary workshop of ease and comfort, with no suggestion that the Muses ever act as slave drivers over the charming occupant.

Having been a literary woman only for the sheer love of her profession, Mrs. Moulton's habits of writing are naturally erratic and casual. "How I work?" she repeats, in answer to the query. "How I don't work, expresses it a great deal better. I am the laziest author alive." And this with a quizzical smile and a merry twinkle of the eye, as if she did not care to be taken too seriously, but was willing to put herself on public record as one ruled by love and not by fear in such matters. Truth to tell, however, her record of books almost within the year—one a volume of dainty juvenile verse called "In Childhood's Country," the other a large and delightful collection of sketches of travel with the significant title of "Lazy Tours"—would scarcely bear out her claims to idleness. Then, too, she is preparing a new volume of poems to be issued early this year. This is almost in readiness, except for the important task of deciding between two names. She has also thrust upon her a great deal of unsought-for work in reading and criticising the ebullitions of ambitious young poets, which is willingly and kindly done when the request is in reason and does not take the form of a recent demand that she read a hundred sonnets and pick out about a score in the exact order of their merit.

Mrs. Moulton's social duties might be very much more exacting than she allows them to be, for she is in demand everywhere. She is as brilliant a guest as she is charming a hostess, a thorough woman of the world, with the saving grace of sincerity and kindliness. Her wit is tactful, her discussion of men and things keen, but full of courtesy. She has a generous appreciation of her brothers and sisters in literature not always found in a woman who has reached eminence. And best of all is her willingness to see in new men any trace of genius or power.

WILDER D. QUINT.

Mark Twain's Mixed Pickles.*

[SECOND NOTICE.]

Mark Twain's new book will challenge comparison with "Innocents Abroad," because it is cast on similar lines, being a salmi of plain information spiced with wit and humor. With such works each reader must decide whether the mixture suits him or not. Some will grumble because the plums in the pudding are too few and far between, while others may regret that from so shrewd and observant a traveler as Mr. Clemens—from a man who knows his Europe and America so thoroughly—much more reporting of facts in a serious vein could not be had. Perhaps it was to appease the former of his readers that Mr. Clemens introduced at the head of his chapters extracts from the new calendar of Pudd'nhead Wilson. (Delicious name, redolent of warm apples and the amenities of intercourse in boyhood!)

Among the maxims from this calendar registered earliest by Mark Twain is this: "Truth is the most valuable thing we have; let us economize it"; and yet with that motto nailed to the mast of his seventh chapter, Mr. Clemens has forborne in a most remarkable way to take advantage of its tenor. Sometimes, but not always, he has been economical of truth, setting thereby an example to the Marco Polos of the future. No one will object to the story of the shark that swallows a Dutchman in the British Channel and ten days later appears in the harbor of Sydney, Australia, in order that Cecil Rhodes, then young and penniless, shall catch him, so that he shall find in his belly a newspaper giving the news of the outbreak of the Franco-German war, and thus permit him to corner the wool market and make a fortune. In the first place, it is a fish story, and as such it is a chartered libertine; in the second, it acts as a forerunner to later events; it leads up to the Jameson raid in chapters 56 and 57; wherefore the reader feels that he knows Cecil Rhodes already pretty well, and is interested accordingly.

While in fact "Following the Equator" is in many respects like "Innocents Abroad," the hand that wrote it is a much surer, more practiced hand. We find again, here and there, sandy tracts of moralizing, but as we traverse them the green glimmer of fun appears much sooner on the horizon and the moral is somehow inadvertently swallowed as we open our mouths to laugh. In "Innocents Abroad" Mark Twain abused us in this regard. He made us plod for many stretches while he strove to set things right and reform human nature. Now he believes less in the possibility of reform, yet his power of doing good is all the greater. Take, for a single example out of many, the chapter on Ceylon. In that chapter he becomes serious on the subject of the garments wherewith the males and females of civilization array themselves, contrasting their ugliness in shape and color with the lovely robes of the East Indians. What he says is very true and well put. But in "Innocents Abroad" he would have wearied his reader, while in the new book he says just enough and no more. Another quality in which he shows a fresh touch surpassing his previous record is purely descriptive writing. His descriptions of Australian landscapes are brief, but most vivid; they place the scene before you in well-chosen words, and that is not easy; but they have the fire that only he who really loves beauty in landscape can communicate. This is one more ingredient in the curious, amusing, instructive, and at times brilliant farrago, half anecdotes, one-quarter diary, one-eighth quotations and the rest delicious fooling, which Mark Twain after much pondering decided to call "Following the Equator." If the difference between this book and "Innocents Abroad" is to be summed in a few words, I should say that while this one contains, first and last, quite as much fun, differently distributed, it shows a great advance over the other in taste and in the wisdom of the jester.

In the new calendar one of the gems is this: "She was not quite what you would call refined. She was not quite what you would call unrefined. She was the kind of person who keeps a parrot." And another, which is said to have been received with huge applause by our cousins of the large appetite across the sea: "The English are mentioned in the Bible: Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

Great as is Mark Twain's fame about the earth, there are readers who will not forgive him two things—the injection of serious topics into his humorous papers, and occasional lapses into what they call coarseness. It may be pointed out that one of Mark Twain's chief points of originality is the way in which he uses the serious as a foil to the humorous. Charles Dickens often employed the pathetic in the same way, but he has been more criticised for that than almost anything else, the charges of keeping low company and writing slipshod English coming only second in the counts made against him as a maker of literature. And, in fact, there is often a strain of the theatrical, a suggestion of insincerity, in the pathetic passages of that great genius, while of Mark Twain it can be said that he has steered clear of these pitfalls. Compared with Dickens he is weak on the constructive and dramatic sides. I think the scenes between the youthful Rhodes, hero of the fish story, and the Melbourne capitalist prove this conclusively. Yet both these writers have had the honor of imitation by, or of having furnished plots and impulse to, one of the most finished French litterateurs of the day. I allude to Alphonse Daudet, whose "Jack" is based on "David Copperfield," and whose inimitable Tartarin de Tarascon bears the impress of Mark Twain.

The King's jester used to insinuate wholesome truths when no one else dared to speak out against wrongs everybody felt and silently resented. Mark Twain is the people's jester, and continues the tradition. With the utmost good humor he reproves that bane of modern times, the slaughter of wild animals and birds from a mere senseless love of murder, and when he gets to India he puts up a defense for T'hugs and T'huggery by pointing out that the members of this secret fraternity were merely carrying out in their murders of men the same vile instinct that causes Britons and Americans and Germans to slaughter the birds and beasts for the sake of slaughter, except that the T'hug regarded murder as acceptable to his blood-thirsty god and practiced it as an art. Among the birds exempted in Australia from the red rule of destruction is the Laughing Jackass. "In time man will exterminate the rest of the wild creatures of Australia, but this one will probably survive, for man is his friend and lets him alone. Man has always a good reason for his charities toward wild things, human or animal—when he has any. In this case the bird is spared because he kills snakes. If 'L. J.' will take my advice he will not kill all of them!" But he is not jesting when he notes the superiority of black and coffee colored complexions to white faces; he is serious.

"The white man's complexion makes no concealments. It can't. It seems to have been designed as a catch-all for everything that can damage it. Ladies have to paint it and powder it and cosmetic it and diet it with arsenic and enamel it and be always enticing it and persuading it and pestering it and fussing at it to make it beautiful; and they do not succeed. But these efforts show what they think of the natural complexion as distributed. As distributed it needs these helps. The complexion which they try to counterfeit is one which nature restricts to a few—to the very few. To ninety-nine persons she gives a bad complexion, to the hundredth a good one. The hundredth can keep it—how long? Ten years perhaps. The advantage is with the Zulu, I think. He starts with a beautiful complexion and it will last him through. And as for the (East) Indian brown—firm, smooth, blemishless, pleasant and restful to the eye, afraid of no color, harmonizing with all colors, and adding a grace to them all—I think there is no sort of chance for the average white complexion against that rich and perfect tint."

The chapter on Rhodesia near the end of the book is a sample of Mr. Clemens's method. He gives at length the intrigues of Rhodes and the crazy raid of Jameson, and ends with a sober-faced plea for the quick extermination of the blacks by bullets and poison, instead of the old-fashioned Rhodesian method of making wars on the natives, taking their cattle, and enslaving them. This grave argument is a favorite with him. He holds up to the detestation of the world the hypocrisy and slow cruelty of the Anglo-Saxon in his dealings with his defenseless human brethren round about the world.

CHARLES DE KAY.

*FOLLOWING THE EQUATOR. A Journey Around the World. By Mark Twain, (Samuel L. Clemens.) Hartford: American Publishing Company. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 1897.

Mr. Michael Davitt has finished his book on Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Davitt had for comrade on one of his journeys Mark Twain.

George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life" will soon be out of copyright, and become then in England public property.

LONDON LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.

Author of "Shooting Stars" as Observed from the Sixth Column of The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1898.—Literature, the new critical weekly, has now been in existence long enough for its proprietors to ascertain whether or not a new sixpenny literary weekly can possibly find a paying circulation in England. The first number of Literature had an immense sale, but this was owing partly to the fact that it was the first number, and partly to Kipling's poem, "White Horses." On news-stands piles of Literatures are about the size of the piles of The Spectator, but this by no means indicates that the two have the same circulation. The Spectator relies for its support on its country subscribers—men who took it for many years because Mr. Hutton edited it, and who will continue for the rest of their lives to take it because it was formerly edited by the same lamented gentleman. Weekly papers may come and weekly papers may go, but The Spectator will flow on its placid course forever. When once an Englishman has become accustomed to a paper, nothing but death or the most flagrant possible conduct on the part of that paper will separate them.

There never were but three weekly literary papers in London that possessed any vitality. These are, of course, The Spectator, The Saturday Review, and The Athenaeum—the latter occupying a niche of its own. Statistics show, however, that there is a certain percentage of the English people afflicted with the mania of starting new literary weeklies. No matter how bright these weeklies may be they are doomed to failure. They are new and the readers of The Spectator, The Saturday Review, and The Athenaeum have as great an objection to new weeklies, especially to bright ones, as they have to new humor. The National Observer was far and away the ablest weekly ever printed in England, but it is dead. So are The Week, The Realm, The British Review, The Liberal, and The New Saturday, all of which were regarded by the British public as unconstitutional and revolutionary attempts against the established weeklies. The Speaker still lives, for the reason that it is a Liberal paper, and the Liberal Party prefers to keep it alive, instead of incurring the reproach that Liberals care nothing for literature. Its circulation might possibly be discovered by means of the Röntgen rays. Even The Saturday is in a bad way. In the place of its old-time contributors who, if they were wicked, were amusing, it has now Mr. Max Beerbohm, whose wit shines with the reflected light of the late Oscar Wilde. It made an amusing mistake the other day. The editor announced that a German professor had just written a book entitled "Caligula," which was a satire on the German Emperor. The editor promised to give extracts from this new and remarkable work on the following week. Considering that "Caligula" was published some years ago and made a very pretty scandal at the time, it is odd that The Saturday should just learn of its existence. Some day it will announce that a new writer by the name of Kipling has published a book called "Plain Tales from the Hills," and will proceed to give extracts from it.

Mme. Sarah Grand—known in private life as Mrs. McFall—says that she did not write the letter signed with her name which appeared in The Daily Telegraph, and in its hysterical abuse of the critic of The Telegraph slipped into a ridiculous grammatical error, to which The Telegraph cruelly called attention. Like Mr. Crummles, Mme. Grand evidently wonders "how these things get into print." However, like most women writers, she knows how to advertise her books, and her letter to The Telegraph was worth the sales of some thousand copies of the "Beth Book." Women often complain that they are at a disadvantage in struggling for a living in competition with men. The truth is quite the other way, so far as women writers are concerned. They can advertise themselves in a way that very few men would dare to do, and no one likes to tell them that their conduct is bad form. They can assert all sorts of things in print, and instead of being promptly convicted of stating the thing that is not, the courtesy due to the sex permits their statements to pass uncontradicted. When the new profession of book booming is fully organized it will naturally be monopolized by women. When Mr. Abel Corridor, for example, publishes a novel, he will go to the Booming Bureau, and for the usual percentage on sales the bureau will detail a woman to boom that book by the methods similar to those already employed by female authors in behalf of their own books. There will be a great deal of money to be made in this new profession, and men will have no chance whatever as professional boomers in competition with women.

Mr. H. G. Wells's new books, "The Invisible Man" and "The War of the Worlds," are, of course, doing well. Mr. Wells is one of the cleverest men of the day, and he already has his own public. "The War of the Worlds" is to my mind by far the best work that he has done. The subject must have struck ninety-nine men in a hundred just as it did me—a subject with which it would be impossible to do anything that would rise above the level of Jules Verne. But Mr. Wells made an infinitely better book than Verne ever made. He made the coming of the Martians and their raid on London not only terribly impressive, but actually probable. Nothing short of true genius could have accomplished this feat. My only fear is that some day the Martians will put Mr. Wells's suggestion into practice. Last month I was in Florence, and every time an earthquake or a cart passed along the street, the thought that the first of the Martian cylinders had arrived forced itself upon me.

Mr. Cutliffe Hyne is another young writer who has a future before him. Mr. Hyne's stories of Captain Kettle, which have been appearing at intervals during the last year in Pearson's Magazine, ought to be caught up by some American publisher. They are not only exceptionally good stories, but they show that the writer is thoroughly familiar with what he is writing about. Indeed I have reason to think that Captain Kettle has lived in the flesh as well as in Pearson's, and I shall go through life mourning that I never had the joy of meeting so delightful a scoundrel.

Mr. Hyne is one of those young Englishmen who have a passion for adventure and hard work; and when they have seen life in the forecastle and in the bush, come home and write novels. There is Mr. Morley Roberts. He has been a sailor, a cowboy, a navvy, and has crossed the American Continent as a tramp. Now he stops in London, where his handsome face is seen in clubs and at dinner parties, and writes novels that are full of the breezes of an adventurous life. I don't think Roberts has by any means done his best work, though he has published at least a dozen books. There is genius as well as strength in the man, and some day he will astonish even his best friends.

Then there is Mr. Roger Pocock. He is yet young, but he, too, knows the forecastle and the plains. The story goes that he was also at one time a missionary, and there is no doubt that he was in the Northwest Mounted Police, which does the best sort of missionary work. Pocock was in London writing novels and magazine articles when the Queen's Jubilee brought a detachment of the Mounted Police to London. They were old friends, and Pocock naturally chummed with them. When the police went back to Columbia Pocock went with them. It was the old story.

"Are you sick of towns and men? You must sign and sail again,
For 'tis Johnny Bowlegs, pack your kit and treck."

As for Mr. Cutliffe Hyne, I am told that he is just about to run away from London and his desk, in order to make a voyage on a cattle ship, as a cattleman. He intends to write a story of a cattleship, and this gives him an excuse for another rough voyage. In what other country but England would a young university man, with a good position as a writer, choose to make a voyage, especially in Winter, as a "cattle puncher" on the Atlantic? No wonder the Italians consider all Englishmen stark mad.

When Mr. Squeers formulated the theory that the way to know a horse was to go to the stable and curry him, he laid the foundations of modern English fiction—of the serious variety, I mean. One would think that it would be perfectly simple to imagine a cattleship, or the forecastle of an Australian liner, or the life of the Northwest Mounted Police, and to write about them in a way that would interest and delight the average reader. That is the historical method pursued by Macaulay and Froude; and certainly a method that is good enough for a historian ought to be good enough for a novelist. It is also the method in accordance with which much critical work is done. Only the other day a Mr. Grahame published a book on late English poetry, in which he said, in substance, that Mr. Kipling wrote spirited verses, but they did not rise to the level of true poetry. Of course, Mr. Grahame never read any poetry, but nevertheless he made quite a book on the subject. But nowadays the English novelist must know what he is writing about. This is perhaps a good thing for readers, but it is a terribly demoralizing thing for writers. If a man wishes to write about drunkenness, this method requires him to become a drunkard, or if he wishes to write concerning humor, he must become a professional humorist. For my own part I cannot think that literature of any kind is worth so great a price.

Speaking of humor, I am glad to say that Mr. Jerome is to publish a purely humorous book in the Spring. I was very much afraid that he would yield wholly to the temptation to write sense. It is the fashion among certain London critics to sneer at Jerome, and to call him not only a new humorist, but cockney. Now, new humor may be very objectionable to those who like their jokes to be of the same age as their port, but why a critic, born in London, should fancy that "cockney" is a term of derision when applied to a writer I cannot see. Like most other humorists, Jerome's fun is sometimes rather dreary, but the fact remains that he has written some of the most delightfully funny things that any man ever wrote. His real offense is not that he is a new humorist—whatever that may be—or even that he is a cockney, but that some of his books have sold by the hundred thousand. This is a thing which it is hard to forgive when your own books have never gone into a second edition. You may be willing to forgive the man who has cheated you, or who has read an original poem to you, but nothing but the strongest brand of working Christianity will enable you to forgive the man whose last novel has reached its thirtieth or fortieth edition.

W. L. ALDEN.

John Oliver Hobbes's Higher Ideal.*

Mrs. Craigie has caught the historical fever. Her scene is England during the sixties, and her people are more or less mixed up with public affairs. Disraeli and Prim pass across the stage, and several chapters are given to the Carlist agitation in Spain. All this makes very interesting material, but the salad seems to have curdled in the mixing. The tone of the novel is, however, grave, a fact no one would suspect from the first few chapters. In these the hero falls in love at a single glance with a music-hall singer, and walks from Brittany to Paris to upbraid her for her insincerity. The following is an example of their conversation at the first meeting:

"'You are a handsome boy,' said she; 'you may stay a little while and talk to me. Who are you? What is your name?'

"'My name is Robert.'

"'Robert—what?'

"'Orange.'

"'Are we compatriots?'

"'In the City of God—yes.'

"'Where is that?'

"'The City of God is the world as God sees it!' said Robert."

She looked at him with deep amazement.

"'What are you?' she asked.

"'Nothing,' said Robert.

"'What are you hoping to be?'

"'A poet.'

"'The world wants a statesman,' said the woman.

"'I have thought of that, too.'

"'Then be a statesman,' she said, quietly."

This we may suppose to be prophetic, as Robert is later on member of Parliament and on very good terms with Mr. Disraeli. A strenuous effort is made to follow the broad current of political life, but in spite of herself Mrs. Craigie writes of this as one lacking interest and knowledge.

The characters of her hero and heroine do interest her, and upon these she has expended both care and emotion, without, unfortunately, gaining an adequate effect. There are passages that show insight to other minds, and study of human nature. Of Robert she says acutely that in his early boyhood he had been "as inquisitive after evil, as undisciplined in mind as any other lad, but his heart had been quick to respond to great ideas. He liked to think of himself as the player of a noble part. He thought the thoughts of his favorite heroes, acted as he supposed they would have acted had they been born in his circumstances, and by degrees the habit, due in the first place to vanity, passed into that higher realm, the imagination, and from thence into his soul."

The level maintained is, however, by no means the highest to which the author can reach. She erects characters from which one expects much, and then, by the speech put into their mouths, she drags them down into regions of the hopelessly commonplace. The reader is like a traveler stumbling along an uneven and dusty road, led on by glimpses of a view which he never attains.

A sequel to the story is promised, in which the fortunes of Robert Orange and Brigit, the unacknowledged daughter of the Archduke Charles, shall be followed further. We may, then, regard the present volume as a preparatory effort, and may hope for the sequel a merit deeper and more in accordance with the genuine gift of the author, whose ideal seems to us to have risen.

*"THE SCHOOL FOR SAINTS." By John Oliver Hobbes. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Justin Winsor's Successor.

The vacancy at Harvard—that of the place of librarian—caused by the death of Justin Winsor, was filled a few days ago, at a stated meeting of the Board of Overseers, when it was voted to concur with the President and Fellows in their choice of Prof. William Coolidge Lane. Prof. Lane is referred to by The Traveler of Boston as having been "prominent in Harvard societies and having shown great adaptation to the duties of librarian."

Mr. Lane was born in Newtonville July 29, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of Newton and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1881. He entered the Harvard College Library as assistant under Mr. Winsor, and in 1887 was appointed assistant librarian. In April, 1893, he became librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. Mr. Lane has been Secretary and Treasurer of the American Library Association (publishing section) since its formation in 1886, President of the Massachusetts Library Club (1891,) and librarian of the Dante Society since 1888.

Mary Cowden Clarke Dead.

The long, useful, and happy life of Mary Cowden Clarke ended at Genoa on Wednesday. She left the world a boon in her "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare," which was the result of sixteen years of diligent work.

She was born in 1809, being the daughter of Vincent Novello and a sister of Clara Novello. She grew up in an atmosphere of music, art, and literature, and her marriage was in every respect congenial. Charles Cowden Clarke, to whom she was married in 1828, was the friend and companion of Lamb, Keats, Hazlitt, and Leigh Hunt, and gave her close association with all of them. She spent her honeymoon at Lamb's house. She and her husband lived, loved, worked, and thought together nearly fifty years. Their life was nearly all sunshine, which is reflected in her simply told, always happy biography of her husband, printed in the centennial year of his birth, ten years after his death, which occurred in 1877.

She mapped out the "Concordance" on the first anniversary of her marriage, she being then little more than twenty years old. Although the book occupied much of her time until she was a middle-aged woman, it did not limit her literary activity. She wrote "The Adventures of Kit Bram, Mariner," "The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines," "The Iron Cousin," a novel; "The Song of a Drop o' Wather by Harry Wandworth Shortfellow," a parody in lighter vein on Hiawatha; "A Rambling Story," "World-Noted Women," a scrupulously revised edition of Shakespeare; "Leigh Hunt," a descriptive sketch; "Puck's Pranks," a juvenile drama; "On English Cookery in Shakespeare's Time," "Verse Waifs," "A Score of Sonnets to One Object," "Salvini's Corrado," "Shakespeare's Self as Revealed in His Writings," "Shakespeariana," "Uncle Peep and I," a child's novel; "Shakespeare as the Girl's Friend," "A Story Without a Name," "Memorial Sonnets," and the Centennial biographic sketch of Charles Cowden Clarke.

She and her husband collaborated on "Many Happy Returns of the Day," a birthday book, in 1847 and 1860, and an annotated edition of Shakespeare's plays published in 1869. She also wrote a number of short poems and verses, and innumerable articles for leading magazines, chiefly on the works of the great dramatic writers, which she loved to delve in and analyze.

She traveled much and lived in many countries during her long life, and knew the most brilliant and distinguished people of three generations. She had seen Keats and could talk from personal knowledge of him with the young author budding in 1807.

She retained her mental faculties and most of her physical powers and capacity for work to the last. Her "Shakespeariana" was published as late as 1895. Even to her ninetieth year her personal charm of manner and brilliant conversational powers remained, and a catholic love for the music of all schools which had brightened her life was never lost.

New Poems by the Pope.

It is announced in Rome that Leo XIII., under the title "Carmina Novissima," is about to issue a complete edition of his Latin and Italian poems. The first edition, the Undine, published several years ago, contained a preface from the pen of Father Enrico Valli of the Company of Jesus. "It seems to us," said the editor, "that the prevailing character of his Holiness is Virgilian, not only his rhythm, which belongs more to style than to the poetic temperament, but by the nobleness of his conceptions, the choice of ideas, by the elegant and delicate facility of illuminating them by the soft-toned measure and thought of the Virgilian period. Among the poems in the new edition is one written in Latin, March 2, 1804, dedicated to Cesari Cantu, the Italian historian, and hitherto unpublished. It is strangely suggestive at this time. A literal translation reads as follows:

"The expiring sun casts upon thee, Leo,—The last rays of its pure and sacred fire.—Softly, very softly, life is leaving me;—In my veins the blood becomes cold.—Death throws its dart and the body, (it is nothing,)—Covered with its shroud descends within the tomb.—And the anguished soul leaves its prison,—tries to take its flight toward the heavens.—Alas! the way is difficult and seems without end.—Listen to my prayer, O Lord, and shorten the road!—And if my soul be worthy of this fortune,—Receive it, O my God, into Thy celestial glory."

SOUTH AFRICA.

James Bryce's Work on its Various Races, Natural Wealth, Political History, and Destiny.*

The reputation which Mr. James Bryce has already established for himself as a keen and careful observer and thoroughly impartial judge of the political and social aspects of the several countries of which he has made special study, notably our own, insures an interested reception for his most recent book, "Impressions of South Africa." In spite of its exciting history during the last quarter of a century and the world-wide interest which has been aroused by its peculiar social conditions and vast mineral wealth, South Africa is still almost an unknown land to the great mass of Europeans and Americans. The general reader is tolerably certain of its connection with the Matabele and Zulu wars, is familiar with the names of one or two of the more prominent towns, and with the personality of the man whose name is indissolubly connected with England's occupation of the land; but it is safe to say that those who possess any detailed and accurate knowledge of this land of the future are in a small minority. A popular presentation of the subject has long been awaited, and now that it is at hand, we know that it would have been hard to find one better fitted than Mr. Bryce to furnish exactly the information needed.

His intimate knowledge of other countries, not only with regard to their general and superficial characteristics, but also in respect to many particular localities and minute details and peculiarities, enables him by constant comparison to bring vividly before his readers the wonderful country which he describes and to give them a remarkably clear idea of its topography, its scenery, its fauna and flora. Considerable space is devoted to these points, which the author insists are of primary importance to the comprehension of South African history, since the physical formation of the continent and its consequent climatic conditions are entirely responsible for its slow development. Mr. Bryce is master of an admirably simple and lucid style, which renders what, under a less skillful pen, might easily be dull facts, interesting as well as instructive.

The book may perhaps be criticised for its length, which is greatly increased by a description of a trip taken by Mr. Bryce from Cape Town northward to Fort Salisbury, eastward to the ocean, by sea to Natal, and thence through the Transvaal, but this, though not essential to the value of the book as a serious study of South Africa, is told so entertainingly as to delight its readers. There is nothing in the whole admirable volume that one would willingly dispense with, and when it is finished one feels sure that he knows about South Africa everything that can be known at the present time.

Part I., in which Mr. Bryce gives a most vivid account of the part which nature has played in the progress of South African civilization, is exceedingly interesting. He says that "the natural features of the Southern part of the continent have largely governed the course of events and have stamped themselves deeply upon the habits of the people." These are, on the south and east, a low coast belt which at a distance of thirty or forty miles from the sea rises to hills of 5,000 or 6,000 feet in height and still further inland to the peaks of the Quathlamba range of mountains, and a high interior tableland which slopes gently on the north to the Valley of the Zambesi, but on the west maintains a height of 3,000 or 4,000 feet until within a short distance of the Atlantic Ocean. At Cape Town and for some distance eastward the low coast strip is very narrow, the hills coming down almost to the sea; but further north it reaches as great a width as sixty or eighty miles, and, as it is wet and swampy, it is, from Durban northward to the mouth of the Zambesi, malarious and unhealthful in the highest degree. "Its unhealthfulness," according to the author, "is a factor of prime importance in what may be called the general scheme of the country and has had the most important historical consequences."

As Cape Town is in only 34 degrees south latitude the heat throughout the whole region under consideration is, of course, great, but on this very account all moisture, even in the rainy season, quickly evaporates, so that the air is dry, clear, and stimulating in a high degree. The physical structure previously described causes the prevailing east or southeast wind to deposit a fair supply of moisture on the low coast strip and a small amount of snow on the peaks of the Quathlamba Range, while the eastern part of the tableland receives as showers whatever moisture still remains in the rain-bearing clouds, and the western portion is practically a desert. In consequence of this physical construction, South Africa has no rivers, properly speaking, since those which are marked on the map with great length and many tributaries are visible in reality only during the rainy season, or about three months in the year. The fact that there are no navigable rivers in South Africa accounts for its remaining so long unexplored and for the fact that now it is entirely dependent upon railways for internal communication.

In spite of the great heat, the elevation and dryness of the atmosphere make the interior tableland a perfectly comfortable and healthful abode for foreigners from cooler climates. Europeans have to be on their guard against the nightly lowering of temperature, but sunstroke is very rare and chest diseases are almost unknown. Malaria lurks along the coast belt both east and west and through the valleys of the Zambesi and Nile, but Cape Colony, Natal, and Orange Free State are almost exempt from it and so are all the higher parts of the Transvaal, Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland.

Although the traveler finds the flora of South Africa extremely rich and varied, yet Mr. Bryce tells us that, speaking broadly, South Africa is a bare land. There are a few great forests in Cape Colony and Natal, but scrub covers most of the country, and the trees are never lofty enough to give any of the dignity of a European forest. This lack of woods is one of the country's greatest misfortunes, not only because they have a powerful effect upon climate, but because timber is thus rendered very costly. However, it is a lack which man can remedy, and he is, says Mr. Bryce, already doing this in South Africa. The immigrant trees thrive better than those that are indigenous, and in another century the country will probably wear quite another aspect.

The natives of South Africa, the Bushmen, the Hottentots, and, later, the Kafirs, submitted to the stern conditions of their country and never made much if any advance beyond the savage state, and even upon the growth of the European settlements the natural conditions have exercised a very marked influence. It is a most remarkable fact that, although the Portuguese settled along the eastern coast as early as 1505, yet the heat, the rains, and the fever proved such effective barriers to their progress that during the three following centuries, which accomplished such vast changes in America and Australia, the knowledge of Southeastern Africa which the civilized world had obtained within twenty years after the time of Vasco de Gama was scarcely increased. The Dutch, whose thrift and energy laid the foundations of our proud metropolis, settled at the Cape in 1652, but the country behind the fertile coast belt offered no incentives to exploration, and it was not until 1836 that any exploration of the interior plateau was undertaken by them. All the explorers, the farmers, missionaries, hunters, and mining prospectors who have settled South Central Africa came into it from the southwestern extremity, and thus the Portuguese, who first laid hold of South Africa, have no part in the rich resources of the interior regions. The same conditions which made the plateau healthy will probably always keep it sparsely settled. Much of it is a desert, and all of it is scantily clothed with herbage. To quote Mr. Bryce:

"The note of South African life, the thing that strikes the traveler with increasing force as he visits one part of the country after another, is the paucity of inhabitants and the isolated life which these inhabitants, except in six or seven towns, are forced to lead. This is the doing of nature. She has not severed the country into distinct social or political communities by any lines of physical demarcation, but she has provided such scanty means of sustenance that one might almost call South Africa a vast solitude, with a few oases of population dotted here and there over it."

Mr. Bryce finds two peculiar charms in South African scenery. One is that of color, the warmth and richness of tone in the landscapes, due to the absence of limestone and to the dazzling sunlight; the other is its primeval solitude and silence. The silence, the loneliness, the drear solemnity of South African scenery have, he says, influenced the mind of the European settler. The Boers, the most peculiar and characteristic type which the country has produced, have a passion for solitude. "The austerity of nature has made them grave and serious, closely bound to ancient forms of piety, and prone to deem themselves the special objects of Divine protection."

Mr. Bryce devotes much space to the relations of the various races now inhabiting South Africa. The Bushmen and Hottentots have almost disappeared as distinct types, but the other native race, called Bantu in their own language and Kafirs in that of the Arabs, is a force to be reckoned with in any estimate of South African possibilities, since, though inferior in all respects but one to the English and Dutch who have taken possession of their land, they are superior in that one. They already greatly outnumber the whites, and they are more prolific. Nothing is known of the history of the Kafirs previous to the coming of the Portuguese, in the sixteenth century, though Mr. Bryce describes some prehistoric ruins and gold workings in Mashonaland which indicate a higher civilization than the Kafirs now show, and have led some to trace them not to early Kafir tribes, but to strangers who may have very early come to these regions in search of gold. Who they were, whence they came, and whither they disappeared can only be guessed.

Perhaps the most powerful among the Kafir tribes was the Zulus, who have produced several really remarkable chiefs. Late in the eighteenth century Dingiswayo, who lived in what is now Zululand, visited the Cape and became familiar with the British military system. He returned to his tribe and immediately applied his knowledge with great success. His favorite officer, Tshaka, succeeded him, and carried his work to such perfection that the Zulu regiments became irresistible. "The career of Tshaka," writes Mr. Bryce, "changed the face of South Africa in a somewhat similar way, allowing for the difference of scale, to that in which the career of Tshaka's contemporary, the Napoleon Bonaparte, changed the face of Europe."

The Kafirs were not savages of a low type, for they tilled the soil, worked the metals, spoke a highly developed language, and had a sort of customary law. Morality was at a low ebb, however; slavery existed in some interior tribes, and the ordinary wife was little better than a beast of burden. Their religion was an important part of their lives, though it included no deity and had no moral significance. To the Kafir the world was full of spirits—spirits of the rivers, the mountains, and the woods, but most important of all were the ghosts of the dead, especially dead chiefs, and this feeling had much weight in the tribes in maintaining loyalty to the chief. There was no priesthood among the Kafirs, but there were wizards who were second only to the chiefs in power and were accountable for the wholesale murdering which went on under the guise of witchcraft. In his sketch of South African history Mr. Bryce says:

"The Constitutional and Parliamentary history of the two British colonies and the two Boer republics has been short and not specially interesting. The military history has been on a small scale. The economic and industrial history has been simple and in no way remarkable. But the history of the dealings of the white races with one another and with the blacks is both peculiar and instructive."

Of the four races who have occupied the country there are only two noticed at length by him—the Dutch and the English. The Portuguese, as we have seen, exerted very little permanent influence on the country for two reasons; because they settled in a most unhealthful region and because they mingled their blood with that of the natives. The Dutch, from the beginning of the seventeenth century, had been accustomed to put in at Table Bay on their way to India, in order to refit and get fresh water, and in 1652 a colony was sent out by the Dutch East India Company to settle at Cape Town, to build a fort and hospital, to raise vegetables, and to obtain fresh meat for passing ships. It was not until a quarter of a century or more had passed that these Dutch settlers began to spread out into the region behind Cape Town and to develop what was to be the distinctive South African type of character and habits. For various reasons, among which Mr. Bryce gives the great distance from Holland to Cape Town and the fact that the Dutch settlers were of the humbler classes and had few home ties, he says: "It happened that the South African whites were, of all the colonists that Europe had sent out since the voyage of Columbus, those who soonest lost their bond with Europe and were the first set of colonists to feel themselves a new people, whose true home lay in the new land they had adopted. Thus early in South African annals were the foundations laid for what we now call the Africander sentiment—a sentiment which has become one of the main factors in the recent history of the country."

The lonely nomadic lives led by those who ventured in gradually increasing numbers into the interior and grazed their herds of cattle over wide stretches of the scanty pastures, developed in them courage, self-reliance, and love of independence, together with a passion for solitude and isolation. Discontent with the Government furnished by the East India Company increased the dispersion of the Cape settlers into the wilderness, and this discontent was turned into a stronger feeling when that company deliberately handed them over to the English in 1814. It seemed reasonable to suppose that the Dutch and English settlers in South Africa would amalgamate in time and form one people; but instead a constantly widening breach was formed and ended in the Great Trek or secession of 1836. Within two years from 6,000 to 10,000 persons set forth into the wilderness, and after many vicissitudes of fortune, in which wars with the native tribes, deadly fevers, and pests of insects played a prominent part, one detachment laid the foundations of the two Dutch republics, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State; another settled in what is now Natal.

England had to watch the departure of all these subjects without the power to raise a finger to stop them, but she never renounced her right to consider them as subjects, and when they developed a little too much independence in Natal she promptly took possession of the territory and thus stopped the Boers' first attempt to gain access to the sea. Mr. Bryce cannot suppress his admiration of this adroit move on the part of the British, who thus secured their vitally important command of the coast, but he does admit that it was rather hard on the brave Boers who unaided had broken the power of the savage Zulu King.

In the region west of the Quathlamba Range things were a longer time in becoming settled. The British still claimed their sovereignty over the emigrant Boers, and recognized none of their attempts at self-government. The Boers could not govern themselves, and as England left them pretty much to themselves there followed an endless succession of bickerings between the Boers and of wars between Boers and Kafirs. Finally Great Britain decided that the game was not worth the candle, and in 1852 and 1854 conventions were concluded by which the Dutch in Transvaal and the Orange Free State were declared a free and independent people. "These two conventions are," says the author, "epochs of supreme importance in South African history, for they mark the first establishment of non-British independent States, whose relations with the British Colonies were thereafter to constitute the central thread in the annals of the country."

In 1872 Cape Colony petitioned for and obtained the "Cabinet system" of self-government, which it still enjoys—that is, there is a Ministry responsible to the Legislature, and the Governor is a local constitutional sovereign who reigns but does not govern. It will be remembered that by the conventions of 1852 and 1854 England gave up all purpose of extending her dominion into the interior by recognizing the independence of the two Dutch republics, and giving them carte blanche to work out their own salvation. But in 1868 the Dutch settlers in the Free State made another at-

*IMPRESSIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA. By James Bryce. New York: The Century Company.

tempt to extend their power to the sea by annexing Basutoland, and the High Commissioner of Cape Colony promptly declared the Basutos to be British subjects. Strange to say, this sudden change of the British mind in regard to the value of that region which they had so easily resigned in 1854, occurred just previous to the discovery of the Kimberley diamond mines on the Western border of the Free State. The method by which the English Government obtained the control of Kimberley and the stategically important territory of Basutoland and the land east of it is worth quoting from Mr. Bryce:

"A question at once arose as to its (Kimberley) ownership. The Orange Free State claimed it, but it was also claimed by a Griqua Captain named Nicholas Waterboer, son of old Andries Waterboer, and by a native Batlapin chief, as well as by the Transvaal Republic. The claims of the last-named State were disposed of by the decision of the Governor of Natal, who had been recognized as arbitrator by the Griquas, the Batlapin, and the President of the republic. He awarded the tract in dispute to Waterboer, thereby cutting out the Free State, which had not been a party to the arbitration; and Waterboer placed himself under the British Government, which presently erected the country into a Crown colony under the name of Griqualand West.

"This was in 1871. The Free State protested, and was after a time able to appeal to a judgment delivered by a British court, which found that Waterboer had never enjoyed any right to the territory. However, the colony had by this time been set up and the British flag displayed. The British Government, without either admitting or denying the Free State title, declared that a district in which it was difficult to keep order amid a turbulent and shifting population ought to be under the control of a strong power, and offered the Free State a sum of ninety thousand pounds in settlement of whatever claim it might possess. The acceptance by the Free State in 1876 of this sum closed the controversy, though a sense of injustice continued to rankle in the breasts of some of the citizens of the republic. Amicable relations have subsisted ever since between it and Cape Colony, and the control of the British Government over the Basutos has secured for it peace in the quarter which was formerly most disturbed.

"These two cases show how various are the causes and how mixed the motives which press a great power forward, even against the wishes of its statesmen. The Basutos were declared British subjects partly out of a sympathetic wish to rescue and protect them, partly because policy required the acquisition of a country naturally strong and holding an important strategical position. Griqualand West, taken in the belief that Waterboer had a good title to it, was retained, partly, perhaps, because a population had crowded into it, which consisted mainly of British subjects, and was not easily controllable by a small State, but mainly because colonial feeling refused to part with a region of such exceptional mineral wealth. And the retention of Griqualand West led before long, to the acquisition of Bechuanaland, which, in its turn, passed naturally into that northward extension of British influence, which has carried the union jack to the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

"The wish to restrict responsibility which had been so strong twenty years before had now died out of the British public at home, and had grown feebler even in the minds of the statesmen whose business it was to find the money needed for these increasing charges on the Imperial Treasury; while the philanthropic interest in the native races, stimulated by the discoveries of Livingstone, now took the form not of proposing to leave them to themselves, but of desiring to protect them against the adventurers, whether of Boer or of English blood, whom it was found impossible to prevent from pressing forward into the wilderness."

Mr. Bryce dismisses the Zulu war in a single paragraph and without giving any opinion as to its necessity, although he remarks that the Zulus have ever since remained peaceful, prosperous, and to all appearances contented.

In 1877 the British Government continued its philanthropic work in South Africa by annexing the Transvaal once more to the British Crown. To be sure the Transvaal Boers had never particularly enjoyed their independence, owing to internal dissension with each other and with the Kafirs, who still remained within their borders, and the British Commissioner who was sent to examine into the condition of the country secretly sounded the temper of its population before he proclaimed annexation; but it was certainly a high-handed proceeding, however good the results, for even Great Britain to take possession of a twenty-five-year-old republic without saying by your leave to a person in it. However, the hand of Providence was in it, for unwittingly she had taken upon herself the burden of the Witwatersrand gold reefs.

The Boers, glad to be relieved of defending themselves against the Kafirs, seemed to acquiesce, and all would have gone well had not Great Britain committed three great blunders. She delayed to grant the local autonomy with which she had sugared the pill of annexation; she sent a person to administer the country who made himself exceedingly unpopular; but worse than all, she conquered two of the Transvaal's worst native enemies, and thus removed her main need of British protection. There followed in consequence the uprising of the Boers in 1880, the defeat of the British at Majuba Hill, and the second grant of freedom to the Transvaal in 1881. The Boers have always thought that they beat the British forces and gained their independence; the British Government has always said that it did not know until the uprising how much the Boers loved their freedom, but granted it just as soon as it found it out at Majuba Hill.

Since 1881 the Boers, under Mr. John Paul Krueger, have planned various treks, north, south, and east, but the Colonial Government has always laid a gently detaining hand upon them, and they have desisted. Since 1890 the bold and forceful spirit of Mr. Cecil Rhodes has removed all danger of the Boers treking into Matabeleland or Mashonaland by the establishment of the British South African Company to the north of the Transvaal. Dr. Jameson's famous raid in aid of the Johannesburg uprising against Boer tyranny is too recent history to need discussion, and Mr. Bryce does not venture to express an opinion on the matter.

Space does not allow any notice here of the eight chapters in which Mr. Bryce describes his experiences gained on the long journey from Cape Town all through the South African territory, but they furnish invaluable information to all interested in learning of this new and remarkable region.

As regards the question of the social relations of blacks and whites in South Africa, Mr. Bryce says there is at present no friction, for the white men are contemptuous, unfriendly, and suspicious of the black men, the latter accept the superiority of the white, and each race goes its own way and lives its own life. When the Kafir shall have developed a higher intelligence, as the author thinks he undoubtedly will, though not for several hundred years, then the same perilous questions will arise in Africa that already need settlement in our own Southern States. All through his book Mr. Bryce dwells on the good work which the Christian missionaries have done in Africa, even going to the length of saying that "The Gospel and the mission schools are at present the most truly civilizing influences which work upon the natives, and that upon these influences, more than on any other agency, does the progress of the colored race depend."

Almost every possible phase of South African life is discussed in the last chapters of Mr. Bryce's volume, and an entire chapter is devoted to a review of the situation in the Transvaal before the rising of 1895. This must be accepted as authoritative information, since the author spent some time in Johannesburg and Pretoria in the preceding month, and had a good opportunity to observe the state of things which led to the outbreak. Though he does not express any opinion upon the part taken by the English in the affair, one gathers from his statements that the revolt was hardly worth while, since in a few more years at best the Uitlanders would have far outnumbered the Boers and so obtained their desired political rights, while President Krueger is already an old man, and there was every reason to know that his successor would not oppose reforms. He adds finally that the situation in the Witwatersrand remains the same substantially as in 1895.

From a lengthened forecast of South Africa's future we gather that Mr. Bryce considers that the mineral wealth which has called the world's attention to the country and drawn hundreds of thousands of men to search for wealth in the barren wilderness will soon be exhausted and need hardly be taken into account except as a powerful means of populating an unattractive continent. South Africa, he says, will be a pastoral and agricultural country, and none the less happy because the gold is gone. The gravest question, though not the nearest, which confronts South Africa is, he says, the relations of the white race to the black; but more urgent, if less serious, is the other race problem—that of adjusting the rights and claims of the Dutch and English.

In Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State things seem to have settled down in harmony and concord, but the Transvaal is a great centre of disturbance from the hostile feelings for each other of its various inhabitants, and it will require much tact, coolness, and patience to bring about a reconcilement of the two predominant races. Mr. Bryce predicts an ultimate confederation of the South African States with the British monarchy as the protecting suzerain, a state of things to which he sees no obstacle that could not be overcome by patience and prudence on the part of the home Government.

Portraits of Rousseau.

In our issue of Jan. 8 an article on Voltaire and Rousseau appeared, and a description was given of the opening of their respective tombs. Now comes the question, not relating to the portraits of Voltaire, but to those of Rousseau. As far as we can learn, there are 153 portraits extant of Jean-Jacques, but the majority of them M. Hippolite Buffenoir says, according to The Illustration, are not authentic. In fact he scales down the entire authentic lot to four. These are the two pastels by La Tour, (one of these in the St. Quentin Museum, the other in the Ruth Museum at Geneva;) one painted by Gerard, which, it is believed, is the property of the Marquis Stanislas de Girardin, and last that famous one, the best known to us, which Ramsay painted.

The La Tour pastel was first shown in 1753. Then Jean-Jacques was forty-one years old. It does not seem as if Rousseau was entirely satisfied with it, for he intimates as much as that in his Confessions. He says that he would hardly have accepted the likeness if Mme. d'Epinay had not wanted it. She had given him her portrait, and rather insisted on an interchange. The La Tour pastel being ready just at that time, Mme. d'Epinay received it.

After Rousseau's quarrel with Mme. d'Epinay, his portrait was returned to him, and Rousseau presented it to the Marechale of Luxembourg. Rousseau's idea as to this portrait underwent a change some thirteen years afterward, for in 1765 he wrote to Lalliaud: "There is a good likeness of me in the apartment of Mme. la Marechale de Luxembourg." As far as copies and photogravures of this la Tour pastel can convey the idea of how Rousseau looked, the picture appears to be a quiet one as to effects. There is a finely made head, with regular features. It strikes you as showing the lineaments of a well-to-do, thoughtful man, who is perfectly at his ease. But the picture does not impress you as the least indicative of great talent.

When Rousseau, accompanying David Hume, went to England in 1766, Allan Ramsay made his portrait—and the picture is now, we believe, in the National Gallery at Edinburgh. Ramsay as an artist has been rather ill considered of late, because Sir Joshua Reynolds so entirely eclipsed him—and yet as we look at the reproduction of this picture, after the Marten copy, it is a remarkable work. Rousseau has his face turned toward you, and on his head is the Armenian cap. His robe is trimmed with furs. The eyes are wonderfully lustrous, and there is little if any resemblance in the portrait to the one made by la Tour. The philosopher, who seemed hard to please, entertained a great dislike for this Ramsay portrait. He really seemed to have been all his life opposed to having his likeness taken. In 1764 he wrote to Lallaud: "I take no interest in my person, and not much as far as relates to my books." Perhaps at times Rousseau had a surfeit of fame.

There are portraits extant of Mme. de Warens, Mme. d'Epinay, and of Mme. d'Houdetot. That of Mme. d'Epinay, a pastel of Liotard's, represents a lady of say forty, with cap, chiffon, and an elaborate dress with voluminous lace sleeves. The chin on the lady has a finger of the right hand raised to it, and Madame is smiling all she can. The nose is fairly long, and Rousseau's friend has a decided spirituelle look.

De la Tour's portrait of Mme. de Warens (but we are not quite certain that la Tour painted it) shows the face of a blonde, and in appearance and dress resembles the beauties of the time of Charles II. That poor lady of Les Charmettes!—considerable obloquy has been heaped on her pretty head. This picture if authentic must have been painted when Mme. de Warens was very much younger than when Rousseau called his "chere Mama." There is in Boston the head of a lady in the costume of the middle of the last century said to be a portrait of Mme. de Warens, and painted by Largilliere. But its authenticity has been questioned.

Bacchylides and His Importance.

The discovery of certain poems of Bacchylides, to which we have already referred, is of great importance. What we knew before of this rival of Pindar was limited. There were until the recent discovery in Egypt only two songs or parts of songs attributed to Bacchylides. Now there are twenty poems, not all perfect, but sufficient to allow us to taste their quality. As to the poet himself, we know he was born at Cos, but for some reason not ascertained was banished from the island, and found a refuge on the mainland in the Peloponnesus. Mr. Kenyon tells us that, like Pindar, he wrote odes "to celebrate victories in the games, which included horse races," but the recent find seems to show that his subjects were more general.

The old Greeks compared Bacchylides to Pindar, and that, indeed, was praise. Alexandrian grammarians include him among the nine lyric poets of Greece. In the recent publication made by Mr. Kenyon and published by the Trustees of the British Museum there are twenty detached pieces, and fourteen of these are epinikan, or poems dealing with athletic victories at the games. The main interest centres in the remaining six, which are paeans, dithyrambes, or rather hymns, principally addressed to Apollo and Bacchus. One poem modern translators will be certain to try their hands at. It is the beautiful legend of the captive youths and maidens brought by Minos from Athens to Crete to become the victims of the dreaded Minotaur. Then Theseus plays the part of the liberator. He is the modern St. George. Ancient art repeated this story, and it is found illustrated on many old vases.

The Greek vocabulary will be extended by the study of Bacchylides, for words appear in the text which have not been seen before, but their meanings are readily understood. That excellent authority Mr. Kenyon writes that Bacchylides is "a true poet and artist, characteristically Greek in his qualities, the recovery of whose works is a real addition to the world's literature." It is good to learn that Prof. Jebb is now preparing an elaborate edition of this Greek poet, with appropriate notes. The time when Bacchylides wrote was in the fifth century before Christ. He was a nephew of Simonides.

William Black's State of Mind.

Mr. Balfour's recent Edinburgh address, printed in last week's number of this paper, in which he spoke in doubt as to the future of the novel, has aroused the feelings of William Black—a novelist of whom we hear much less now than formerly. Mr. Black writes to a London paper:

At this pacific season of the year would you allow a perfectly obscure person to endeavor to calm the perturbed spirit of Mr. A. J. Balfour? He appears to be agitated about the probable future of the novel. At Edinburgh the other day he spoke of "the obvious difficulty which novelists now find in getting hold of appropriate subjects for their art to deal with," and again he said with doubtful grammar, "Where, gentlemen, is the novelist to find a new vein? Every country has been ransacked to obtain theatres on which their imaginary characters are to show themselves off," and so forth. Mr. Balfour may reassure himself. So long as the world holds two men and a maid, or two maids and a man, the novelist has abundance of material, and there is no need to search for a "theatre" while we have around us the imperishable theatre of the sea and the sky and the hills. If Mr. Balfour cannot master these simple and elementary propositions, then it would be well for him to remain altogether outside the domain of literature, and to busy himself (when not engaged in party politics) with some more recondite subject—say, bimetallism.

William Makepeace Thackeray made his peace with his Maker on a Christmas morning of 1863. It is pleasing to learn that he was not forgotten, for on Christmas Day of 1897 Thackeray's bust in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey was well adorned with garlands.

PARE, THE PIONEER SURGEON.+

How He Learned and Practiced His Art Three and a Half Centuries Ago.

Taking the caeteris paribus argument and remembering that in the Middle Ages all arts and sciences were in a measure forgotten, there is reason to suppose that up to the fourteenth century surgery had fallen far below the standard of the two-hundredth year after Christ. We only know by hearsay of surgery as practiced by Aetius in the fifth century, and we may be skeptical as far as relates to the ability of another surgeon, Aegineta. Christianity put a ban on the dissection of the cadaver, and so knowledge of anatomy became guesswork. Exercising their holy calling, priests were surgeons; something as in the case of Sydney Smith, when he baptized and administered medicine to a baby—the patient of the good father was made ready for either world.

If tools indicate skill in practice, it might be affirmed that such few surgical instruments as the Romans left after them, are, if anything, superior to those which figure in the illustrations of the volume under notice, which were in use by this early French surgeon.

There is no field more interesting to the archaeologist, and yet unexplored, than the earliest history of surgery. Every day we get glimpses of a knowledge had of the people of the long past in the surgical art, and it seems as if one of the most delicate of plastic operations had been performed centuries ago in India, and transplanted from the remote East to Europe in the sixteenth century.

The life of Pare has been much written about. In 1873 an excellent sketch of his life and his ability was presented by Dr. S. D. Grass of Philadelphia. As early as 1665 "The Workes of that famous Chirugien, A. Parey, translated out of Latin, &c.," appears, and Malgaigrie's "Oeuvres Completes d'Ambroise Pare," is an authority.

Mr. Paget quotes Malgaigrie: "A man like Pare is welcome whenever he comes, and all Europe seems waiting and watching for him. Nor are we concerned with the history of surgery before he put his hand to it. From the time of Celsus, it was for the most part a history of decline and fall." The best thing that Pare did, and he had an abundance of good hard sense with but little education, was to cut adrift from former schools, who "set tradition and authority above observation and experiment." Paracelsus, charlatan though he was, had at least the merit of having struck a heavy blow at "the solemn rubbish taught in the universities of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries," and perhaps it was Pare who cleared the way for him. Think of the courage of a man who burned publicly the books of Galen, Averroes, and Avicenna, with a "sic vos ardebitis in Gehenna."

When Paracelsus was raising such a hubub Pare was sixteen years old, having been born in 1510. Pare's contemporaries were Luther, Erasmus, Calvin, Knox, Shakespeare, Rabelais, Raphael, Titian, Paracelsus, and another great surgeon, Vesalius. Pare's father was a box or chest maker, a "coffretier," of Laval, in Maine, France. Some authorities declare the father was a valet de chambre and barber, and that the Pare family had certain affiliations with barber surgeons. Ambroise's education did not amount to much. He said himself that he never learned Latin or Greek. When he was twenty he supposably went to Paris, because he had a brother or relative there who was a barber-surgeon. He attended lectures in Paris. Malgaigrie explains the character of the lectures and the ways of the professors of that period. The power of the University forbade the "professor to speak French, and the apprentices did not understand Latin." When Ambroise was twenty-three years old the plague raged in Paris, which was then a walled city of 150,000 inhabitants, (1533.)

What Pare wanted in Paris was "board and lodging, a plenty of practical work, and the diploma of the barber-surgeon." Whether competent or not, he was made a "compagnon chirugien at the Hotel Dieu," and here during a residence of three or four years he found full employment. He made dissections and post-mortem examinations. The man loved his work. His term of service having expired, Pare opened his barber-surgeon shop, and sought practice, and certainly in his life he had a plenty of it. He divided up his existence in following the wars and acting as a soldier surgeon, and when there were intervals of peace he came back to Paris. The author explains that in Pare's time there was no organized medical service. The King's physicians were priests:

"The seigneurs had their own physicians, priests, or clerks of holy orders, who also served as chaplains to the army. A host of barber-surgeons, irregular practitioners, and quacks followed the troops with drugs and ointments; women skilled to suck and dress wounds went in and out of camp; the soldiers had their own rough and ready remedies for gunshot wounds. Pare notes one recipe, which was a drink of gunpowder stirred in water. Toward the end of the thirteenth century came the invention of gunpowder; with the use of powder and shot came the belief that gunshot wounds had a special virulence, and the treatment with boiling oil was practiced by general consent long after Pare, within forty-eight hours of his first sight of fighting, had discovered the folly of it."

Pare when going first to the war had no recognized position or rank. He was "paid by the job." In 1552, however, he became one of the King's surgeons in ordinary. As a follower of Col. Montejan Pare first saw service, but without pay. His fees were whatever he could get—"a cask of wine, fifty double ducats, a horse, a collection of crowns and half crowns from the ranks." From the King he once received 300 crowns, and a "promise that he would never let him want." Then on another occasion he received a diamond from the finger of a Duchess. When Pare was thirty-one he qualified as a master barber-surgeon, and here ends the first chapter of his life.

It was in 1585 that Pare published his remarkable work, "Journeys in Diverse Places," written long after the events he describes. An attack had been made on him by Etienne Gourmelen, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. Gourmelen asserted "that Pare's use of the ligature after an amputation was vastly inferior to the old established use of the cautery. Then came out Pare's "Voyages faicts en Divers Lieulx." Pare says, (1) "It is nothing new to stop a vessel bleeding in a wound with the ligature. (2) I am the first surgeon who has ever used the ligature to stop the bleeding of wounds made by amputation. (3) I have had good results by this method. (4) My discovery was made, not by sitting in a chair and thinking, but by years of hard practical work in Paris and with the army."

This "Voyages faicts en Divers Lieulx" tells nothing of his practice in Paris, but relates to his field service. He certainly demolishes Gourmelen. Pare writes: "You say you will teach me my lesson in the operations of surgery, which I think you cannot do; for I did not learn them in my study or by hearing for many years the lectures of physicians." Then he tells all he has seen and done; how he has been shut up in besieged towns and fortresses, having charge of the wounded, and of battles, skirmishes, assaults, and he concludes: "Now will you dare to say you will teach me to perform the work of surgery—you who have never yet come out of your study? I believe you have never come out of your study save to teach theories, (if you have been able to do even that.) But the operations of surgery are learned by the eye and by the hand." Pare's arguments are as forcible to-day as they were 300 years ago.

It was, of course, exceedingly improper, according to professional ethics, to call Gourmelen an ass; but the doyen of the Faculty deserved that name. In this surgeon's diary may be found the materials of a romance, and perhaps some of our makers of fiction might consult with advantage Pare's "Journeys in Diverse Places," for all the local color is there. It was when following the soldiers that Pare learned his business.

Were men more callous in those days? Pare describes his entering some city in Italy and seeing a "pitiful spectacle." In a stable there were four dead soldiers, "and three were propped against the wall. They showed no sign of life." Their clothes "were still smoldering where the gunpowder had burned them." An old soldier, a comrade of the dead, came in and asked Pare if there was any way to cure them. Pare said no, and then the soldier went up to them and cut their throats gently and without ill toward them. Seeing this great cruelty, Pare told him he was a villain. He answered, "he prayed God when he would be in such a plight he might find some one to do the same for him, that he should not linger in misery."

It is a most fortunate note that Pare makes in regard to his discarding the old method of cautery. He calls himself at that time "a fresh-water soldier," and says that then he had not seen "wounds made by gunshot at the first dressing." He recalls an old authority, which distinctly stated that "as wounds made by firearms partake of venenosity, by reason of the powder, and for their cure you should cauterize them with oil of elders scalding hot, mixed with a little treacle." Pare had many wounded, more than he could care for, and there were numerous amputations. He began with the boiling oil, but then the oil gave out. "I was forced instead thereof to apply a digestive made of yolks of eggs, oil of roses, and turpentine." During the night Pare says he did not sleep, so anxious was he, because he "had not used the said oil." For he expected to see his patients "dead from the poison of their wounds." To his delight next day he found those to whom he had applied his "digestive medicament had felt little pain and their wounds without inflammation or swelling, having rested well all night; the others, to whom the boiling oil was used, I found feverish, with great pain and swelling about the edges of the wound. Then I resolved never more to burn thus cruelly poor men for gunshot wounds."

Here, indeed, was a great advance, due to Pare, but the empiricism of the day is still noticeable, just as it is in 1898, for the barber-surgeon believed that there was a doctor of Turin who had some very superior dressing—a balm, in fact, for gunshot wounds. To learn its composition Pare says he paid that surgeon court for two years, and then learned his secret. "In the end, thanks to my gifts and presents, he gave it (the recipe) to me, which was to boil oil of lilies, young whelps just born, and earthworms prepared with Venetian turpentine." We may add that the earthworm for the cure of many diseases is still held in great favor in the United States.

Ambroise Pare tells of the effects produced by the windage of a ball. The man had on a corselet. The wind of the ball had such force that "his thigh became livid and black, and he could scarcely stand." We do not think that we are much out of the way when we state that this fact of the windage of a ball inflicting serious injuries is still under discussion. Writing of the fighting around Metz, where the Spaniards figured, Pare is not complimentary to the enemy. M. De Guise was kind to the ill and wounded who had been left behind:

"M. de Guise sent them all victuals enough and ordered me and other surgeons to go dress and physic them, which we did with a good will, and I think they would not have done the like for our men. For the Spaniard is very cruel, treacherous in humor, and so far an enemy to all nations, which is proved by Lopes, the Spaniard, and Benzo of Milan, and others who have written the history of America and the West Indies, who have had to confess that the cruelty, avarice, blasphemies, and wickedness of the Spaniards have utterly estranged the poor Indians from the religion that these Spaniards professed, and all write that they are less worthy than the idolatrous Indians, for their cruel treatment of these Indians."

At Hesdin, in 1533, Pare was captured. Fearing a high ransom he disguised himself.

"Having heard that we were to surrender the place, I knew our business was not prospering, and for fear of being known I gave a velvet coat, a satin doublet, and a cloak of fine cloth trimmed with velvet, to a soldier, who gave me a bad doublet, all torn and ragged with wear, and a frayed leather collar, and a bad hat, and a short cloak. I dirtied the neck of my shirt with water mixed with a little soot; I rubbed my hose with a stone at the knees and over the heels, as though they had long been worn; I did the same with my shoes, till one would have taken me for a chimney sweep rather than a King's surgeon."

The end of this adventure of Pare's has the true romantic coloring. A M. de Martigues, who had been on the staff of the Duke of Savoie, and to whom Pare was a prisoner, had been dangerously wounded. The surgeons of the Duke had declared that M. de Martigues's case was hopeless. Pare thought the same, but declared that the patient might have been saved had more skill been shown. Then the Emperor's own surgeon found out Pare's merits. The French surgeon was called on to show his skill in treating other gentlemen of high rank who had been sorely wounded, and so Pare came out of it all with honor.

We find in the "Journey" the old idea of spontaneous generation, which was never killed out until Pasteur and Tyndall stamped on it once and forever. Pare was once on a battlefield where there were many dead. He writes:

"We saw more than half a league around us the earth all covered with dead, and hardly stopped there because of the stench of the dead men and their horses, and so many blue and green flies rose from them, bred of the moisture of the bodies and the heat of the sun, that when they were up in the air they hid the sun. * * * Mon petit maistre, [it was Gourmelen he addressed,] I wish you had been there with me to experience the smells and make report thereof to them that were not there."

Pare was a man of quick wit and of common sense. So he tells how, handling a viper at Montpellier, the snake bit him. He thus records what he did: "I tied the finger around very tight above the wound, to make the blood flow and to let out the poison and prevent it from advancing up the arm." Dr. S. Weir Mitchell could not have presented this method of preventing the absorption of the venom of a snake more tersely, nor given better reasons for the procedure.

Pare's account of the plague, which was first published in 1568, has been much read of late, and some of the advice given is as sound to-day as when it was written. The advantages to be derived from sanitation are well put. "Carry all dead animals and other rubbish far out of the town and bury them deep." The magistrates "must keep all rivers, wells, and cisterns free from impurities." Listen to this: "They must catch and kill the dogs and cats, lest they carry the plague from one house to another." To-day we turn the filth of a city into a river, and so poison our neighbors living down stream. Are we in all respects wiser than was Ambroise Pare, who passed out of this world in December, 1590?

Stephen Paget has compiled a most serviceable memoir of Pare and the volume is of both scientific and historic interest.

+AMBROISE PARE, AND HIS TIMES. 1510-1590. By Stephen Paget. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Hint to Moses Coit Tyler.

Our ancient, candid friend The London Saturday Review is pleased with Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's "Literary History of the American Revolution." In a two-column-long notice it says:

"Eighteen years have passed since Prof. Tyler began the publication of his elaborate history of the origins of American literature, and he now presents us with a fourth volume which brings us down only to 1783. The spirit in which Prof. Tyler has worked is one which calls for recognition from a serious English reader. He observes the evolution of his nation in a disinterested and in a judicial spirit, and he plans to let both parties to the controversy—the Whigs and Tories, the Revolutionists and the Loyalists, (as he has said in an earlier work)—'tell their own story freely in their own way, and without either of them being liable to posthumous outrage in the shape of partisan imputations on their sincerity, their magnanimity, their patriotism, or their courage.'

"This is, indeed, the only proper historical spirit in which to work, and we may add it is the only attitude possible to a perfectly honest man. The consequence is that in Prof. Tyler's pages we read the satires, the squibs, the controversial discourses of a conflict which ended in the defeat of our own country without the slightest sense of irritation or consciousness of ill feeling on the part of the narrator. On both sides of the Atlantic the sanity and loyalty of Prof. Tyler can but command respect. He is excellently fitted for his task, and we can only wish that he may, one of these days, turn from his microscope and give us a general survey of the intellectual life of his country. There is no man living, probably, so well fitted as he to write, without prejudice and without reserve, a historic sketch of the course of American literature from 1607 to the present day."

Of all English magazines read in this country the most attractive in point of illustrations, paper, and typography has been The Pall Mall Magazine. It must have made considerable headway among American readers, but there has long seemed to be a place for it here which had not been wholly filled. There has been obvious need of special American management in order to realize the full possibilities of the market, and this has now been arranged for. It is announced that Mr. A. E. Keet, who was editor of The Forum for some years, has become manager of the magazine in the United States, with offices in the Astor Court Building.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The editor invites the readers of THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART to contribute to this department of the paper. He would prefer to have contributions signed with the full name of writers, but he will print letters with other signatures if requested so to do. Although the editor cannot undertake to be responsible for the opinions expressed, a wide latitude will be permitted in discussion.

"Collectors Who Are Vandals."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The serious attempts of at least two of your correspondents to excuse the book-plate collecting habit prove that the crusade against the same is well justified. On the one hand you are met by the gentleman with the "wet blotting paper or flannel," while on the other, another collector, in the "upper reaches," seeks specimens from the hand of Dürer, Holbein, and other masters. It is difficult to ascertain exactly how limited is this latter field, but certainly the few who could possibly collect on these lines might be excused to a certain extent on account of their rarity. They might properly be invited to seek examples of their favorite engravers in other channels, and take their armorial pleasures in Guillim and books of that nature, but the delight felt in buying a book in Paris, removing the book plate, and selling the divorced book for its original cost must of a necessity be stimulating to collectors of "frugal mind," specially when they can claim to dictate to the world just what books are "unworthy of preservation." It would certainly be poor business to destroy anything that can be sold.

The fact is that quite a number of so-called collectors are known to be dealers. One of the earliest of this fraternity to gather any considerable group of book plates promptly sold the same, and has since been actively gathering additions for his customer.

There is a rather humorous suggestion in your issue of the 8th, where the ground is taken that "a book plate collector is generally a book lover." It is just as true that the average burglar is a lover of silver. If the statement can be turned round, and the book lover proved to be a collector of book plates, there might be some encouragement, but as a matter of fact, the book lover, as a class, despises the book plate collector.

Such booksellers as lend themselves to the looting of books do not cut any serious figure in this controversy, but it should be the aim of every reputable man or woman to assist in preventing the books in our public collections from the incursion of the book plate collector. Bribes are offered daily to assistant librarians and custodians of small village libraries. It does not look like any very serious crime to the uninstructed, this removal of identity by blotting paper and flannel, but if the spirit of some former owner should meet the despoiler, in one of the "upper reaches," there may yet be trouble. "SAXON."

New York, Jan. 11, 1898.

"Books That Separate Parents from Their Children."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As one who has striven through some discouragement to inculcate an appreciation of real literature in the children of our public schools, I thank "Esteemed Contributor" for his wise words of warning directed to parents in last Saturday's REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I decidedly agree with him that the effect of reading books "written down" to the supposed capacity of the child is to unfit the mind for any prolonged mental effort. Spoiled by the never-ending volumes of various "Twaddle Series," my pupils complain that books like "Our Mutual Friend," "The Newcomes," or "Silas Marner" are too long, have too many characters in them, and contain many unfamiliar words and expressions. They are not only incapable of delving for the gold, but are unwilling to make the effort, being accustomed to and satisfied with the baser metals that lie on the surface.

Most parents thoughtlessly feed their children on the latest and most ephemeral of writings, neglecting the great works that have stood the test of time, and are common heritage of all cultured people. We cannot expect that the child who is reading a masterpiece will have the adult's full appreciation of it, but is it not far better for the young mind to gain a partial insight into a great book than to stupefy itself over a work that presents no difficulties and adds nothing of permanent value to life? That an enduring love for what is noble in literature grows out of even a slight acquaintance with good books in early days we can all attest. Who has not gone back in mature age to Henry Esmond, Amos Barton, Jeannie Deans, Mrs. Poyser, even to Tiny Tim and Little Dorrit, and found in them increased delight and renewed strength for life's battles? It is a safe rule to follow in children's reading that no book is worth their perusal at any time that will not always hold some inspiration for them. As "Esteemed Contributor" points out, there is no time to waste on the trivial and evanescent. How many of us would have had time to become familiar with what is classic in fiction if we had not done so as children?

That the young of to-day, with all their reading, are not laying the foundations for that blessing and solace—a love of good books—I have daily evidence. In a public school class of thirty girls of an average age of fourteen years, in answer to the question, "Who wrote 'The Christmas Carol'?" I was told, unanimously, "Kate Douglas Wiggin." They knew the "Birds' Christmas Carol," a work of sickly sentimentality, but were unfamiliar with Dickens's inimitable personification of the Christmas spirit—the only Christmas Carol.

In all classroom work with poetry and the great prose writings that do not come under the head of fiction, the teacher is not so greatly hampered, as parents commonly do nothing at all on these lines, and there is a clear field to work in. If either parents or teachers care to know how much can be done with the youngest children in the direction of good reading, I advise them to examine Mary E. Burt's "Landmarks of Literature," which must bring a realization of what a sinful waste of time is an unlimited indulgence in juvenile literature. From Homer to Browning, from Plutarch to Holmes, all great authors have written much that will, if properly presented, interest children and add greatly to their mental and moral growth.

And now just a few words in conclusion, and that a plea that all our culture be shared with our children, though they may be so young as to be entirely unconscious of what they are imbibing.

A mother of my acquaintance who has an excellent library in open shelves reaching the floor, found that her son from his earliest baby days loved to turn the pages of books and was remarkably careful with them. Without any theories on the subject, she allowed him to look over whatever he could reach. His favorites were, of course, all illustrated volumes, and these he brought to her with innumerable questions. Now, at four years of age, he is familiar with every picture in the books he has been playing with, and as they are all classics I feel that he is in some measure an educated little fellow, though he has never been formally taught anything. I do not claim that this will do more than give him the desire to read these books when he is older, but is not this much? His impressions have undoubtedly become a part of himself, for the other day when a white veil was tied over his hat, he surveyed himself and said, "Now I look like Sweet Peggy." Asked to explain his remark, he selected "The Low Back'd Car" from the shelves and showed a picture of its heroine as a bride, at the same time asking me whether I'd like to see the angel in "King Robert of Sicily."

Hoping I have not trespassed too largely on your valuable space and assuring you that "Esteemed Contributor's" complaint finds an echo in many a teacher's heart I am A PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER.

New York, Jan. 9, 1898.

"John Leighton, Jr."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"John Leighton, Jr.," by Katrina Trask, (Harper's,) is a good deal more than a clever book. Mrs. Trask has touched in it two most difficult and delicate questions in theology and ethics, and touched them with a fine, strong hand. The conversation in Mrs. Gray's drawing room, in which the hero and the heroine take striking parts, is, in a way, the disclosure of the motive of the book, which comes under the head of what Col. Lee-Jones there calls the "problem novels." "If literature is one of the elements of ethical life," as Paul Bourget says, "let it wrestle with the vital problem of marriage until it reaches some solution.

"'Good heavens!' interrupted some one; 'More erotic books?' and Madelaine replies: 'I wish we had more books on these subjects written in a right spirit, with the same dignity and reverence with which other problems are treated.'"

And this book is written in the right spirit and with dignity and reverence.

The "Jr." is an essential element in the story. It paints ingeniously the contrast between the father and the son. The father, one of those inconceivably unhuman human beings who really believe in the inconceivably undivine God of the Westminster Catechism. The boy, inheriting his mother's nature, affectionate, intelligent, honest, waking up through the influence of the child Madelaine to a true conception of God, and then forced by his reading in a German university to think himself an agnostic because he cannot accept the God caricatured by the narrow cruelty of his father's nature and of John Calvin's logic, is deprived of his faith, driven from his home, and stripped of his fortune.

By degrees he makes his way to a position and a profession, and makes his entry into society. His battle with the demon of sensuality in the person of the artful society woman, who tries to lure him by physical beauty and sensual music into sin, shows what is in the man, who fell afterward into the snare of an unlawful love for the wife of Howland Gray. This becomes the fierce fight of two lives. It is the old story. She is the Madelaine of his boyish admiration and affection. The husband is a drunkard and a brute. And up to the point of playing with principle and surrendering in purpose, they both fall. The woman, with her finer and quicker perceptions and her stronger bond of duty to her husband, is the first to see the wrong and break the force of his special pleadings with himself.

And in the end the victory is won, the victory of pure love, of personal honor, of duty. The outcome here is liable, in certain minds, to be grossly misunderstood. Recognizing the existence of what we know does exist, the story really is a strong protest against the theory that temptation is an excuse, and unhappiness a reason, for sin. It is the stimulus and encouragement to the doing of duty and the bearing of sorrow as against the wretched sentimentalism which dissolves, in its thin emotions, the bonds of Almighty God, because of uncongeniality. It suggests the true antidote to the facility of divorce. It paints the triumph of principle and patience and purity and the courage of pain over mere animal passion.

The pathos of the book reaches its height in the new light coming into John Leighton, Jr.'s, heart and mind through the reading of his mother's journal, which he finds among the papers left him by his father, who dies, having forgiven him and restored him to his inheritance. And the fine discrimination of character is brought out when the man discovers, as he reads the story of his mother's faith and sees God revealed in Christ in the Gospel of St. John, that his unbelief was not really a rejection of God, but only the refusal to believe what other people made God to be.

Naturally and necessarily in the rebound from the cruelty of Calvinism the writer swings in some expressions to an opposite extreme. Rejecting the misinterpretations of the figure in which our Lord clothes the fact, she intimates that because there can be no endless material flame in a spiritual world, therefore there is no revelation of everlasting separation from God. And in her desire to insist upon the divine eagerness to pardon, she makes the mistake of implying the existence in our Lord of the injustice of forgiveness to an impenitent soul. But the portraiture of God as love and not as hatred, as forgiving and not vindictive, is beautifully and helpfully drawn. There are exquisite touches of poetry and most picturesque situations scattered through the whole story, which is strong, clear, wholesome, with a pure morality and a devout religiousness of purpose throughout. W. C. D.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1898.

"The Story of an African Farm."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly tell a constant reader of your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, through that paper, what are the special merits of "The Story of an African Farm" and why it had such great popularity? I have just read it for the first time, and am much disappointed. I am far from even pretending to be a literary critic, but have opinions, and would like to know if I am capable of comprehending this story. It seems to me senseless drivel, leaving, so to speak, a most unpleasant taste in the mouth.

JULIA G. FISHER.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1898.

[Olive Schreiner's "The Story of an African Farm" possesses novel features and has the merit of originality. The scenes in which the characters figured were, at the time, in surroundings almost unknown, and this fact excited curiosity. There always are mystics among writers, and Olive Schreiner's inclination is to be mystical. Sometimes a novel is opportune, and so was "The Story of an African Farm." It appeared just when lust for gold and conquest had burst forth in South Africa, and thus the story was fitted to the times. The general consensus of opinions of reviewers, when the story appeared, was laudatory. It may be said that the mystic, with the exception of Swedenborg, is not usually an optimist. Olive Schreiner is never joyful. Her tone is invariably sad. Nevertheless, what she has written inclines a reader to reflect seriously upon human conditions. The lady's last volume, "Peter Halkert, Trooper," is an allegory. It shows us Christ on earth, and is a most depressing story. The Saviour's only convert meets with an ignominious death.—Ed.]

A Suggestion Adopted Last Week.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted to make just one suggestion in regard to THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART for the new year? As a lover of books the paper is invaluable to me, with its excellent reviews of books giving glimpses of unattainable ones not otherwise to be had, adding to the enjoyment of those which are read, as well as its kindred topics treated.

I find it good to file the numbers, and make additions in their respective places of such clippings as I find in the body of the paper or elsewhere pertaining to various topics. This makes them valuable for reference on many subjects, but also necessitates an index, which I make, but in its turn requires that I should page the leaves continuously for the entire year. Others probably do this same thing; and it occurs to me to ask you if it would not be practicable for the convenience of such readers for you to page THE REVIEW continuously—like Harper's Weekly—leaving the date on each page as now (an important feature) from Jan. 1, 1898, to the end of the year. C. E.

Scranton, Penn., Jan. 2, 1898.

Books That Can Be Read Aloud.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the issue of your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of Jan. 8 you name "twenty better novels," heading the list with "The Choir Invisible." This is indeed a fascinating story, charmingly told. The author is skilled in delicate word painting. All critics unite in this view, but not one of them, as far as I have seen, submits any comment on the courage of the author (which in a lesser light would be deemed audacity) in putting the book forward as a new book.

To be sure the author's note says that "some of the material" of the story entitled "John Gray" has been used in "The Choir Invisible." "Some" of the material, indeed! The new book is, in fact, hardly more than a reprint of "John Gray," with slight changes and additions, but surely no changes that warrant calling "The Choir Invisible" a new book, and misleading so many into purchasing it, only to find they already possess it under another name.

One can feel reconciled, however, to having two copies of such wonderfully worded books. Indeed, no writer excels the author of "John Gray" in this respect, and this is what makes his gift a power for either good or evil. This power is specially noticeable in "Butterflies"—now sold as "Summer in Arcady"—in which much that would be immodest or even indecent under vulgar treatment is so delicately painted that one forgets the subject in his pleasure over the writer's skill.

This cannot hide the fact, however, that many such books, though of marvelous beauty as literary work, must be read to one's self. One would hardly care to read them aloud among young men and women, because authors are apt to feel that they can write and print for general use that which would be deemed unfit for general conversation.

Perhaps the best test of any interesting novel, or any work not technical or educational, would be the one question, Can it be read aloud? W. A. F.

Framingham, Mass., Jan. 12, 1898.

Marie Corelli and Some Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am surprised that you don't understand that Marie Corelli's popularity is due to her books on the supernatural, such as "A Romance of Two Worlds," "Ardath," &c. People are hungry for such works after the silly society novels of the day. Most of the books you mention are very good, but I don't understand the popularity of "The Great Stone of Sardis," which is a poor attempt to copy Jules Verne in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Harry C. should read "A Gentleman of France," "Under the Red Robe," "The Refugees," "The White Company," "Chevalier d'Auriac," "The Gladiators," and such works.

ADMIRER OF YOUR PAPER.

New York, Jan. 10, 1898.

Buchanan Read's Portrait of Mrs. Browning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was recently published in your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART the following inquiry:

"Some time about 1848 or 1850, in Philadelphia, I saw an artist, name forgotten, who was painting a portrait of Mrs. Browning. The artist had known Mrs. Browning in Italy, and had, I think, made some sketches of her. Can any one give me the name of the artist or tell what became of the picture? Was the artist Buchanan?"

In answer to the above I would say that Thomas Buchanan Read, an American artist, lived generally either in Rome or Philadelphia from about 1845 till the time of his death. He was an acquaintance, and perhaps a friend, of Mr. Browning's, and if I am not mistaken painted her portrait.

MARY N. MOSES.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your writer's inquiry as to the portrait of Mrs. Browning painted, as she supposed, in Philadelphia about 1849, I would say that the picture was painted in Italy by T. Buchanan Read for Ferdinand Y. Dreer, and it is now in his possession at 1520 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. It was engraved twice, once by Sartain. The above information was written at the request of Mr. Dreer. WILLIAM LORE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1898.

Recent Books on the Old Testament.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last week's SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART your correspondent, F. J. Root, asks: "Now will Mr. Fiske tell us what books we ought to begin to read in order that we may have a truer insight as to the Old Testament?" May I be permitted to use a vulgar but expressive locution and inquire, "What is the matter with Mr. Fiske's own books, the titles of which appear at the head of the article which your correspondent says he had read twice?"

I really know of no others in the English language which attempt to present the results of modern study in a popular way.

A. K. FISKE.

New York, Jan. 9, 1898.

Appreciation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the recreations that Saturday brings after a hard week's work there is none that I enjoy more than your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

A. A. T.

New York, Jan. 10, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I consider the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART quite equal, if not superior, to any literary review published. M. A. K.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1897.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a fine article that was in last Saturday's issue of your REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART upon the "Books that Separate Parents and Children." DORA MANN.

Jamaica, L. I., Jan. 10, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am pleased to tell you that I am a regular subscriber for THE NEW YORK TIMES'S REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. I take it through our bookstore. I am much pleased with the paper, and will do all I can to induce my friends to subscribe for it.

S. J. C.

Malone, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1898.

The edition of "Quo Vadis," published in one volume by Henry Altemus of Philadelphia, while not the authorized edition, has not been abridged, as might be inferred from our recent article on "Books Most Popular this Season." The translation, made by Dr. S. A. Binion, is full and complete.

IN THE ART WORLD.

The Resignations from the Society of American Artists—Exhibitions and Portraits.

The art season continues dull, and the week brought little new to the attention of the public. There is as yet no indication of any notable picture sales, with the single exception of that of the Stewart paintings, which is to take place early next month.

The dearth of art events and consequently of art news has given undue prominence to the little "tempest in a teapot" caused by the resignation of ten painters from the Society of American Artists, namely, Edward Simmons, Robert Reid, J. Alden Weir, Willard Metcalf, Frank Benson, Childe Hassan, E. C. Tarbell, Thomas W. Dewing, J. H. Twachtman, and Joseph Decamp. These artists, several of whom were on the Jury and Hanging Committee of the society for the present year, which made it necessary for their places to be filled, base their withdrawal on the argument that a number of men now in the society have found their way to membership in it through favor, with the inference that the art standard of the society, and particularly the tone of its annual shows, have deteriorated. It is understood that they propose to form a new organization, to be composed of artists holding their views, and whom they may consider of sufficient ability to be numbered with them, and which is to hold annual exhibitions.

Much has been written and more said that might well have been left unwritten and unsaid regarding this matter. It has been absurdly claimed that the secession of these artists from the society has deep significance, and means a new and important movement in the American art world, and the incident has thus more absurdly been magnified into proportions that it does not deserve. It has even been asserted that this secession of a few men is similiar to the movement of 1877, when the so-called Munich artists, headed by William M. Chase, left the old Academy and started the Society of American Artists. Those artists and writers who have made this comparison must either be very new to New York or seemingly have very poor memories. The formation of the Society of American Artists was not only a protest against the antiquated methods and poor art standard of the old Academy, but was the birth of a new school as well as movement in American art life. It was the most important and significant event that has occurred in the history of American art, and its effects were far reaching. Who can say that the change in the Academy's methods, the gradual improvement in its exhibitions, and the retirement of many of its fossil officers has not been chiefly due to the founding of the Society of American Artists?

The present secession is simply an incident and not an event. The men who have left the society, while for the most part of impressionistic tendencies, have always had their works considered seriously by the society juries, are in personal sympathy with most of its officers and members, have taken prizes, and have had their works accepted and well hung at most of the society exhibitions. This was not the case with the founders of the society in their relations to the old Academy. The conditions surrounding the two secessions are entirely different, and, while the artists who have now left what has been their art home for many years had a perfect right to do so, it cannot but seem that their action just at present is injudicious. Were the society a weak or decadent organization, the matter might be different, but its exhibitions, whatever their faults may be, are certainly the most artistic of the larger exhibitions of the year in New York, and the public has come to look upon the society as the most progressive and on the whole the strongest art organization of the country. The seceders, to use a perhaps vulgar simile, are not setting up another circus, but simply a side show. If their announced plans are carried out, we shall have within a few years another secession from their own body, and so on ad infinitum.

An exhibition of a heterogeneous collection of some 165 oils and water colors, engravings, and etchings is now open at the Fifth Avenue Art Gallery, where they will be sold at auction on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. The pictures shown are for the most part old-fashioned and are not of a high order of merit. There are fairly good examples, however, of Mauve, de Thoren, Wyant, McEntee, Edward Moran, W. Whitridge, Warren Sheppard, S. R. Gifford, and H. P. Smith. K. E. Felix is represented by two Venetian scenes, and there is a fairly good English landscape by W. V. Bromley, an early Bierstadt, a suspicious Michel, a charming little figure piece by O. Brandt, and a landscape by A. B. Durand. A little sketch from S. A. Cole, Jr., and a collection by D. G. Rossetti are also worthy of attention.

At the time of the selection last Autumn of the Swiss artist A. Benziger to paint the portraits of President McKinley and Vice President Hobart there was much adverse comment made on the fact that Mr. Benziger's work was comparatively unknown and that the commission might better have been given to some American portrait painter of reputation. The artist now shows the two portraits, together with some seven or eight others, at the Fishel, Adler & Schwartz galleries on Fifth Avenue, and a study of them is not likely to make the original comment on his selection for the task seem unjust. The portraits are three-quarter length and full face. That of President McKinley depicts him standing, attired in a black frock coat and black trousers, and is hopelessly conventional, uninteresting, and woodeny. There is a little more life to the companion portrait of the Vice President, who is costumed in a long black frock coat and gray trousers. It is also a better likeness. The brush work in both portraits is fairly vigorous, but there is an utter absence of life. Of the other portraits shown, a small one of an old lady in the corner of the gallery is by far the best, juicy in color, and excellent in expression. The hands are particularly well done. A companion small portrait of a young woman in white has also good qualities, and there are good movement and drawing in the portrait of a lady in a street dress. The remaining portraits do not call for extended notice.

Some years ago Mrs. Anna Lea Merritt gained some reputation at a Society of American Artists' exhibition through her portrait of Mrs. Harold Godwin, then Miss Bessie Marquand. Mrs. Merritt showed at that time not only present fulfillment, but much promise. Since then she has resided in London, where she has been a regular contributor to the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. She now shows at the Avery Gallery, after omitting any exhibition of her works here for some years, three recent canvases painted in this country. The first, that of an older woman, a half length, is the best, and there is good painting in the details and texture of the dress, and a natural expression. The second and most important canvas, that of a family group, Mrs. Harry G. Trevor and her two children, is distinctly disappointing. Mrs. Trevor, in a Summer gown, is seated on a terrace of a country house, with a rather poorly painted landscape background, and looks out of the picture with a staring, distrait expression, a half-open book in her left hand. Her little daughters are leaning on her knee, while to her left stands her little boy holding a Japanese spaniel in a leash. The dog is as wooden and stiff as are the figures, and, while the work shows a certain facility and much study, it is not pleasing either in composition, expression, or execution. The third canvas, a full-length standing portrait of a maiden daughter of the Rev. Roderick Terry, has rather a sweet expression, while the grays of the cloth dress and boa and the black picture hat are harmonious color. The three portraits lack that certain indefinable quality of life and verisimilitude which such a portrait painter as Boldini, for example, carries a little too much to the extreme. Mrs. Merritt may be recommended to a course of study now procurable in New York of Boldini, de la Gandara, and particularly of her sister artist, Cecilia Beaux.

A waggish friend of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith, who has just opened his annual exhibition of water colors of Venice, Constantinople, and Holland at the Avery Galleries, told an inquirer as to what Mr. Smith had to show this year that the only change from the display of last year observable was that the artist had transferred his signature from the left to the right hand corner of the same pictures. While there is undoubted sameness in the products of Mr. Smith's always clever transcriptions of the Venetian, Turkish, and Dutch scenes, he has painted so long and so well one cannot deny him possession of a keen artistic eye and remarkable facility of execution, and an hour spent in a study of his present display will be found both pleasant and profitable. Among the nineteen pictures shown the most interesting and noteworthy are: No. 2, "Along the Nieu Haven," with its soft lights and delicious atmosphere; No. 4, "By the Blue Bosphorus," filled with the Orient; No. 12, "On the Lagoons," a tone study in pearly grays; No. 23, "A Turkish Highway"; No. 33, "A Windy Morning," and No. 21, the old familiar "Piazza of San Marco." As was said last Winter, the contrast between our bleak winds and cold and the sunlit skies and warm airs which Mr. Smith presents to us makes it a pleasant experience to step from the street into the gallery where his works are shown, as one would from Winter to Summer.

Eminent Artists and Engravers of Book Plates.*

Mr. Fincham, the author of this book, has long been interested in ex-libris matters, and was one of a few ardent collectors of book plates who, calling a meeting in London, in February, 1891, were instrumental in bringing about the present flourishing Ex-Libris Society, of which he is a Vice President. In connection with Mr. James Roberts Brown, Mr. Fincham has written for the society's journal (Vol. I., Parts 6, 7, and 8) a complete book-plate bibliography. This useful work has been reprinted, but only for private circulation.

In the preface to the present book, Mr. Fincham states that it is not his intention to go over ground thoroughly covered by other writers upon book plates, and that he has no intention of saying anything upon the history, style, or collection of ex libris, but that his book is essentially only of reference.

About twelve years ago Mr. Fincham began preparing lists of artists and engravers for his own use and with no idea of future publication, but in manuscript form, these lists were so often consulted by other collectors and the requests for their publication so frequently made, that he finally decided to publish these lists, hoping they might be found useful to print collectors as well.

In the year 1890, the late Sir Wollaston Franks, (to whom the book is dedicated, and whose fine collection of 150,000 book plates now belongs to the British Museum,) who had long been keeping similar lists, copied out and gave to Mr. Fincham a list of the artists and engravers of plates in his own collection, the result being that the present book contains the names of more than fifteen hundred artists and engravers, and a record of about five thousand plates which they have signed. Lord De Tabley's list gives only two hundred, and the lists of Mr. Lichtenstein and Mr. Charles Dexter Allen only one hundred names of designers and makers of book plates.

Until recently ex-libris collectors have placed the highest value upon those specimens bearing dates rather than upon those showing the personal mark or signature of the artist or engraver who executed them. But of late years more attention has been given to this side of the subject, and there are several well-known collections arranged entirely under the names of the artists, in the same manner as prints are classified by the authorities of the British Museum.

The earliest signatures so far known upon an English book plate is that upon the fine nameless plate of Sir Edward Lyttleton, by William Marshall, well known as an engraver of portraits and title pages in the middle of the seventeenth century. Next comes the portrait plate of Bishop Hacket, dated 1670, bearing the signature of W. Faithorne, whose "Faithorne fecit" is so familiar to us on the portraits and title pages of that period. Faithorne is generally credited with three other nameless plates, reproduced in the first series of "Grigg's Armorial Book Plates," made for members of the Gore, Hungerford, and Mariot families.

Perhaps the most important of the portrait engravers of the last century was George Vertue, who is known to have engraved several book plates, besides the five which bear his signature. Among them are "Francis Bruce of Lincoln's Inn, 1717," and the much-sought-for plate of the Countess of Oxford and Mortimer. In his "Catalogue of Engravers" Horace Walpole speaks of Vertue engraving "a plate to put in Lady Oxford's books."

Simon Gribelin, a Frenchman who settled in London as a young man, did a number of interesting plates—two of them being for the parochial libraries founded by Dr. Thomas Bray, both in England and America, about 1720. They are both pictorial and bear the initials of the engraver, "S. G." Gribelin also executed three plates for Sir Philip Sydenham, a baronet who possessed fifteen or sixteen different book plates, all of which are prizes to collectors, because the majority of his books are to be found in the library of Sion College.

Another of the better-known engravers is John Pine, who executed the gift plates of George I. to Cambridge University. Pine also engraved, although he did not sign, the plate for Gray's Inn Library, as shown by existing records.

J. Mynde, who was chiefly employed by the London booksellers, signed five good plates, the most important of which is that for the Record office, which plate was engraved about 1770, while Sir Thomas Sewell was Master of the Rolls. This plate, which was in two states, is now very scarce, but few collectors owning it, and only two or three copies still to be found in the books of the Record office.

Several plates signed "W. H.," which have been wrongfully attributed to Hogarth—none of them earlier than 1745—were stated by Lord De Tabley to be the work of William Hibbart, who in 1750 resided at Bath. One book plate, however, that of Deburgh, Earl of Clanricarde, dated 1750, is signed in full, "W. Hibbart." Mr. Fincham, however, has become convinced, after careful study, that the "W. H." plates, some forty in number, are the work of William Henshaw. There are four variations in signature, the fourth form being "W.," or in some cases "Wm.," Henshaw. All attempts to settle Henshaw's identity have been futile, but from the fact that many of his plates were engraved for members of Cambridge University, it is thought that he may have lived in that city.

The two important portrait plates of Mr. Secretary Pepys bear the names of Sir Godfrey Kneller, the painter, and R. White, the engraver, but the names of the artists who executed his charming little plate with the monogram and the two anchors, and also his armorial plate, with its long inscription, are lost to us. One of the most famous of the last century artists is Bartolozzi, his best-known plate being that of Sir Foster Cunliffe. Another foreign engraver of British book plates is Piranesi, who signed the plate of "Mr. Menzies."

To the famous Newcastle engravers, Thomas and John Bewick, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, in his catalogue of their works, attributes about ninety book plates. Considerable doubt has been expressed about the authenticity of many of these plates, and others have been proved to be the work of imitators; therefore, Mr. Fincham has included in his lists only those plates bearing actual signature, sixteen signed "Thomas Bewick" and one "John Bewick," about the origin of which there is certainly no doubt.

Two pupils of the Brothers Bewick, Richard Austin and Luke Clennell, have also engraved book plates, the latter, by far the best-known artist, having only signed one plate, while the former is known to have made five.

Mr. Fincham states that he has not ventured to write of the American artists and engravers, these having been ably described by Mr. Charles Dexter Allen, in his "Early American Book Plates," a book issued by the Grolier Club in 1894, and more fully described in Mr. Allen's "American Book Plates."

Such names as Sherborne, Eve, Monk, French, Hopson, Spenceley, and others show that the best modern engravers do not scorn the book plate. While for designs reproduced by the various photographic processes, we find such artists as H. Stacey Marks, E. A. Abbey, R. Anning Bell, Walter Crane, and many others.

The book itself is uniform in size with the bound volumes of the Ex-Libris Journal and with Mr. Walter Hamilton's "Dated Book Plates." It is well printed throughout upon good paper and finely illustrated. Among the full-page plates are some printed direct from the copper, representing the best work of Sherborne, French, Hopson, and others. The book is very attractively bound, the cover design being by Mr. J. Forbes Nixon.

*ARTISTS AND ENGRAVERS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOOK PLATES. A Book of Reference for Book Plate and Print Collectors. By Henry W. Fincham. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. 1897. £1 1s. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5 net.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Prince Henry of Orléans, who is bent on wasting French lives and money in schemes of colonization, is however an explorer of merit. His book descriptive of his travels, "From Tonkin to India," has been translated, and is to be published shortly by the Messrs. Methuen.

The Bibliotheca Sacra, published at Oberlin, Ohio, is "a religious and sociological quarterly" conducted by G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin and Z. Swift Holbrook of Chicago. Among the leading articles of the present number are "The Archaeology of Baptism," "Gilead and Bashan," "Does a Literal Interpretation of the Song of Songs Remove Its Character as Scripture?" "Early Religion of the Hindus," and "Jonathan Edwards and the Great Awakening."

In the year when that shot was fired the echoes of which resounded around the world New York City was defenseless. Men were called for, and the first regiment of infantry, known as Col. David Waterbury, Jr.'s, Connecticut Volunteers, hastened to New York. Mr. A. H. Clark, from authentic documents, presents a complete roster of the regiment. David Waterbury, Jr., was the Colonel, Philip B. Bradley was Lieutenant Colonel, David Dimond Major, and Samuel Squire Commissary. To every company is given its Sergeants, Corporals, and drummers, and fifers are not overlooked; also the exact day of the enlistments. This historic pamphlet is to be had of A. S. Clark at 174 Fulton Street.

The following are the announcements of D. Appleton & Co. for this month: A new volume by Herbert Spencer, entitled "Various Fragments"; "H. R. H. the Prince of Wales," an account of his life, illustrated; "Bimetallism," by Major Leonard Darwin; "Modern English Literature," by Edmund Gosse; "Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology," by E. P. Evans; "The Psychology of Suggestion," by Boris Sidis, with an introduction by Prof. William James; "The Story of Animal Life in the Sea," illustrated by L. J. Hickson; "Astronomy," illustrated, a new volume in the Concise Knowledge Library; "Crusoe's Island," a bird hunter's story, by Frederick A. Ober; "Sunset," a novel by Beatrice Whitby, and "A Fiery Ordeal," a novel by Tasma.

R. F. Fenno & Co. have ready Mr. W. T. Stead's "Satan's Invisible World Displayed; or, Despairing Democracy." Curiosity exists as to the "Despairing Democracy," which the editor of The Review of Reviews describes.

The interest taken in Mr. E. Hough's "Story of the Cowboy" is shown by a second edition announced by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Henry Johnson's "Exploits of Myles Standish," published by the Appletons, has found numerous readers.

Here is one of those incidents of a book sale which is curious: The Messrs. Sotheby sold recently a copy of a book belonging to the collection of the late Mr. B. T. L. Frere, and, starting the work at £5, it was finally knocked down for £64. The book was Richard Braithwait's "The Good Wife; or, a Rare One Among Women. 1618." On the title page was found the original price, which was fourpence.

Little, Brown & Co. will publish the entire series of Dumas's romances. They have now ready "The Horoscope," "Monsieur de Chauvelin's Will," and "The Woman with the Velvet Necklace," and there will appear very shortly "Agenor de Mauleon," "The Brigand," and "Sylvandire."

Canon MacColl's "Life of Sir Andrew Clark" is to be published shortly. Sir Andrew Clark's services to science are well known.

What would the world do without its Almanach de Gotha? In this small squat volume for 136 years there has been printed all the matter genealogical having to do with the great ones of this earth, but then you may find also diplomatic and statistical data. The newest material in the Almanach is an article devoted to Abyssinia and Menelik II.

Henry S. Pancoast's "An Introduction to American Literature" will be published very shortly by Henry Holt & Co. Mr. Pancoast's volume "Introduction to English Literature," has met with success. The same excellent characteristics will be found in the new work. One feature will be carefully chosen lists of works to be read in connection with "An Introduction to American Literature."

A new edition of "The Bab Ballads" has been long wanted, and George Routledge & Sons have just published it, with the title, "The Bab Ballads, with Which Are Included Songs of a Savoyard." By W. S. Gilbert. Although everybody knows "H. M. S. Pinafore," the "Pirates of Penzance," and "Patience," not so many are aware that "The Bab Ballads" first made Gilbert's fame

Four O'Clock, the five-cent monthly, peculiar because it prints its main illustrations separately, and then pastes them in their proper places in its pages, has two very pretty pictures. The outside cover, Pierette, or Columbine, putting garlands on the old clock, is a clever piece of work. It is dainty, spirited, and well colored, and the artist's name is Rube Merrifield. "Brown Haired, Solemn Eyed," is a most sympathetic drawing.

The Educational Review opens its fiftieth volume with the following papers: "Some Socialist and Anarchist Views of Education," by Messrs. C. H. Matchett, Benjamin R. Tucker, Lucien Saniel, and Miss G. B. Kelly There is an article on "School Building in New York," by C. B. J. Snyder; one on "Education in Hawaii," by F. B. Dressler, and numerous other contributions, written by leading educational experts.

A volume of verse, in the form of madrigals, in honor of the Queen, after the Elizabethan mode, is being made up by Austin Dobson, A. C. Benson, Robert Bridges, Mr. Gosse, and the Poet Laureate. The music to the verses will be composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Walter Parratt, Prof. Villiers Stanford, Mr. Hubert Parry, and others.

The Ladies' Home Journal, during this year, will present a number of sketches of prominent Americans, and among the personages will be Mrs. President McKinley, Mrs. Cleveland, Mark Twain, Joseph Jefferson, and Thomas A. Edison.

For this year, Bret Harte will contribute a number of stories and poems to the Century.

Mr. Franklin Smith's "The Despotism of Democracy" has been reprinted from Appleton's Popular Science for August, 1897. "Whatever crushes individuality," says John Stuart Mill, describing the essential feature of all political governments, "is despotism, by whatever name it is called, and whether it professes to enforce the will of God or the injunctions of men." Is democracy the protector of freedom? That is the question Mr. Smith asks. Yet democracy must go forward. Is "the voice of the people the voice of God?"

The G. W. Dillingham Company will publish this month "Cleo the Magnificent; or, The Muse of the Real," by Louis Zangwill; "Mayton," a novel, by Francis Raymond; "Moultrie De Kalb," by Thomas J. Spencer, and a new edition of "Horace Everett" by the Marquise Clara Lanza.

What George Du Maurier had to say about John Leech and Charles Keene, with his own experiences as an illustrator, will be published in the coming February Harper's Monthly. One interesting topic will be "Musical Development in Chicago," by George H. Upton. In The Bazar, Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster will print a series of papers helpful to mothers, and there will be Mrs. Sherwood's "The Reduced Lady." In the forthcoming Harper's Round Table, there will be two serials: H. B. Marriott Watson's "The Adventurers" and Albert Lee's "Four for a Fortune," and short stories by Lamar Beaumont, Thomas W. Lamont, Harold Martin, and Owen Hall.

The series of papers presented during the semi-centennial celebration last year of Plymouth Church, (Henry Ward Beecher's church,) Brooklyn, will appear early in the month in book form from the publishing house of Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York. The volume will have an introduction by Rossiter W. Raymond, and contains the following addresses: "The New Puritanism," Lyman Abbott; "Puritan Principles in Modern Life," A. H. Bradford; "Beecher's Influence on Religious Thought in England," Charles A. Berry; "The Theological Problem for To-day," George A. Gordon; "Social Problems of the Future," Washington Gladden; "The Church of the Future," William J. Tucker; "Review and Outlook," Charles H. Berry, and "The Descent from the Mount," Lyman Abbott.

Miss Jane Barlow's "Irish Idylls" are being translated into German by Frau von Helferich, widow of Prof. Helferich of Dresden University and niece of Leopold von Ranke. Admirers of Miss Barlow's work may also be interested to learn that "Irish Idylls" has just been submitted to a process of illustration by the photographer. This mode of decoration has been fiercely criticised as "inartistic." Mr. Clifton Johnson, who made photographs for certain works by Mr. Barrie and "Ian Maclaren," visited Connemara last year and took pictures of scenes identified with "Irish Idylls." It is said that Miss Barlow is much pleased with the work of his camera, as were Mr. Barrie and the Rev. John Watson, when it concerned them. These books, with the photographic pictures, are published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. of New York.

Napoleon's First Court Described by Stendhal

More than half a century after his death the unpublished works of Stendhal are to see lights in Paris in a volume entitled "Souvenirs de Stendhal." That man, whose real name was Marie Henri Beyle, was born in Grenoble in 1783. In early youth he traveled much in Italy, and was a witness to Napoleon's campaign there and later to the working of Napoleon's Roman policy; in Paris he saw the beginnings of the First Consul's Court at the Tuileries. From 1817 almost until the day of his death Stendhal wrote much—the lives of Haydn, Mozart, Metastasio, and Rossini, a history of painting in Italy, besides volumes on Rome, Naples, and Florence. His two romances, "Le Rouge et le Noir" and "The Carthusian Nun of Parma," have been widely read.

Living as he did in that great period of French history, Napoleon was to him simply a man and not a demi-god. And it is interesting to learn that the posthumous volume is made up largely from his "Mémoires sur Napoléon," which Merimée who prepared Beyle's manuscript for the press in 1845 did not dare to publish. The unused portions of the manuscript were bequeathed to the Grenoble library where they were unearthed by Jean de Mitty, editor of the "Souvenirs." In the posthumous fragments of the "Mémoires," for the first time, the First Consul of France stands out in a series of striking portraits. The man evidently wrote of what he knew and saw. Napoleana has nothing more striking, not even in the memoirs of Marbot. Stendhal wrote:

"Like unto that slave who presented himself at the Athenian mart, loaded with gold pieces but without change in copper coin, the mind of Napoleon was of too elevated a nature, his imagination too transcendent and quick for him ever to gain success in a salon. Moreover, since his twenty-sixth year his character had been formed and unalterable.

"During the first few months after his return from Egypt the Court of the Tuileries was little else than a military camp. There was freedom, naturalness, but lack of tone. Mme. Bonaparte alone was responsible for the graces of etiquette even in private. The society of her daughter Hortense and her own influence softened little by little the iron character of the First Consul. He admired the politeness and the style of M. de Talleyrand. The latter owed to his manners an astonishing freedom.

"Bonaparte understood well enough that if he wished to be King he must have a Court with which to seduce the simple French people with whom this word is all powerful. He beheld within his hand nothing but soldiers. A conspiracy of the pretorian guard could throw him from the throne to his death. An entourage of magistrates, ladies in waiting, of chamberlains, equerries, Ministers were imposed upon the Generals of the Guard, who, also being French, had an innate respect for the Court.

"But the despot was suspicious. His Minister Fouché had spies even among the Marshals. The Emperor had five police departments which controlled each other, that of the Minister, of the First Inspector of the Military Police, of the Préfect of Police, of the Postmaster General, and finally the police directly under the command of the Emperor.

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"Napoleon had excited to the highest degree every one's ambition. Under a King who had been a Lieutenant of artillery, and with Marshals who had begun by being wandering musicians or fencing masters, there was not a clerk who did not hope to be a Minister, not a subaltern who did not aspire to the sword of the high constable.

"Finally, the Emperor wished to marry off his Court within two years; nothing tends more to enslave. That being done, he would have etiquette.

"In 1808 he sent word to a wealthy jeweler of Paris who had three daughters, 'Gen. N—— marries the eldest of your daughters, to whom you will give 50,000 crowns!'

"The dismayed father, who had a certain standing at the Tuileries, came to ask mercy of him. Napoleon repeated the same words and added: 'Gen. N—— will go to pay her court to-morrow, and will marry her the day after!'

"This mode of marriage turned out fortunately. * * *

"In short, this Court was composed of Generals or of young persons who had never seen Court etiquette, whose reign fell in 1789, when the Minister Roland rushed in upon the King without his shoe buckles. It did not take a great deal to prevent the renaissance of the social life just passed. It was an epoch of conjugal virtue."

One day a General wished to give a dinner to twenty guests. He went to Véry's place in the Palais Royal. His orders having been listened to, Véry said to him: "You know, General, that I am obliged to inform the police about your dinner in order that they may send some one there?"

The General was much astonished and still more angry. That evening, on meeting the Duc d'Otrante at the Emperor's council, he said: "Parbleu! It is very strange that I can't give a dinner to twenty friends without admitting one of your men!" The Minister excused himself, but did not yield the necessary condition. The General became very indignant. At length Fouché said to him, as though by inspiration, "Let us look over your list." The General handed it to him. Scarcely had the Minister noticed that his own name was third than he smiled and returned the list: "It isn't necessary that you invite an unknown." And the twenty guests were all great personages.

Next to the public wit, the monarch abhorred that of society. He furiously proscribed "L'Intrigante," a comedy by Etienne. In it fun was made of his Chamberlains, and his ladies-in-waiting were derided. From this sort of thing he was far removed, and it offended him deeply.

Among a keen-witted people where fortune is gayly sacrificed for the pleasure of saying something bright, each month saw hatched out some new trait of raillery. The Emperor became disconsolate. Sometimes the obnoxious spirit was introduced into songs; then he was lowering for a week and abused his Chiefs of Police.

What irritated this chagrin was that he had set his heart upon the pleasure of having a Court. It is not astonishing that he was timid in the presence of women. He feared their pleasantry. This spirit, impregnable to fear, revenged itself upon them in a ceaseless and cruel expression of scorn in which he would not have indulged if it had been the truth.

Before the days of his greatness he wrote to his friend Gov. Rey, apropos of a love affair which was captivating Lucien: "Women are muddy sticks; one cannot touch them without becoming smeared." By this inelegant metaphor he wished to suggest the faults of conduct by which they attracted. It was a predilection.

If he hated women it was only because he had an overpowering fear of the ridicule they were capable of.

Once, while dining with Mme. de Staël, he cried out roughly that he liked only those women who occupied their time with their children. Nothing was more insipid and one may say more manner-less than his questions to women at the municipal balls. This charming man had then a sombre and bored tone: "What is your name?" "What does your husband do?" "How many children have you?" When he wished to heap up the measure of distinction he passed to the fourth question: "How many daughters have you?" For the ladies of the Court the acme of favor was to be invited to one of the Empress's "cercles." At the time of the fire at Prince Schwartzemberg's, he wished to show his gratitude to some of the women who had manifested great courage in this fearful danger that had suddenly burst upon them in the midst of the festivities of the ball.

The "cercle" began at 8 o'clock at Saint Cloud. Besides the Emperor and Empress it was composed of seven ladies and MM. de Ségur, de Montesquiou, and de Beauharnais. The seven ladies in very elaborate Court costumes, were ranged along the side of a small salon. The Emperor, seated in front of a little table, was looking over some papers. At the end of fifteen minutes of the most profound silence, he lifted his head and said: "I am weary of work. Have Costaz come in; I wish to look over the palace plans."

Baron Costaz, the most bombastic of men, entered with the plans under his arm. The Emperor had the expenses set forth for the following year at Fontainebleau, which he wished to finish in five years. At first he read over the entire project, interrupting himself to make observations to Costaz. He did not find that the latter had made correct calculations for the expense of constructing a pond that he wished built. He immediately began to make calculations himself on the margin of the document; he forgot to sprinkle sand over his figures and blotted them badly with his fingers. He made mistakes. Costaz recalled the correct sums to his memory. In all this time, in two or three instances, he turned toward the Empress: "Eh bien, why don't those women say something?"

Then some one whimpered in a very low voice a few words on the universal talents of his Majesty, and then silence more profound than ever asserted itself. At the end of three-quarters of an hour the Emperor turned again: "But these women say nothing, my dear. Have a loto set brought in."

A bell was rung, the loto set was brought in, and the Emperor continued his figuring. He had a sheet of white paper given him, and began his calculations all over again; from time to time his rapidity outdid itself; he made mistakes and got angry. In these hazardous moments one of the men who drew the numbers from the bag lowered his voice still more until it was merely a movement of the lips. The ladies could with difficulty guess the numbers that he called. At length, when 10 o'clock struck, the sorry loto game was interrupted, and the party was at an end.

The Times included "The Gadfly" in its list of twenty selected books Jan. 8th. The Tribune says: "If it [the author's forthcoming novel] is half as good as 'The Gadfly,' it will be three times as good as most novels of the day." The fifth edition of "The Gadfly" is in press. 12mo, $1.25. Henry Holt & Co., Publishers, New York.

TOPICS OUT OF BOOKS.

Sound Sense About Private Libraries.*

Mr. Humphreys here once more writes a book about books. In a handsome volume he tells much which is entertaining relating to what we may know, but also "what we don't know and that we ought to know about our books." In his preface he says: "With all the literature published on behalf of free libraries, no one so far has written a book to assist in making the private library combine useful qualities with decorative effects." Mr. Humphreys informs his readers that he has had many opportunities of inspecting and reporting upon collections of books in numerous English country houses, and that conditions there, for the greater part, were "chaotic." Owners of fine houses will talk of pictures, objects of art, of horses, guns, wheels, but rarely say a word about books, and if they broach books they as often as not go wild, for they think "all their geese are swans," or as often it turns out that their "swans are geese." The servants in a well-organized house know nothing about the books, never are taught how to handle or respect them. Ought not a room with books in it to be just as much a source of amusement as a billiard room?

Mr. Humphreys defines what is a good edition. It must be "a complete edition, ungarbled and unabridged." It is not necessary that a good edition should be an expensive edition. Nevertheless, the purchaser ought to look for these points in the edition he may want to buy: "(1) The print, paper, spacing, and simplicity of binding suited to the dignity of the edition; (2) the edition has brought to it fullness of knowledge and rightness of judgment; (3) each volume is light to handle and easy to hold and flexible in the opening."

Looking at the book, then, we must needs note how many are the factors. There are the author, publisher, printer, reader, compositor, pressman, papermaker, inkmaker, bookbinder, and, last, the consumer. When these ten people are not working in harmony, the book is spoiled. May you, O reader! produce a classic, but never presume to have it printed according to your own whims and fancies, for if you dare too much, while your career to the temple of fame may not be exactly blocked, you may never reach the goal until you have long been dead, which, though a Hibernicism, some may understand. You have no technical knowledge. Of course, publishers have to make cheap bargain-counter books, but they find it well to keep some good models for your especial benefit. The best thought should be produced in the best form. Do not, says Mr. Humphreys, take as a model book the school prize book. This is generally a gaudy, meaningless thing. Books require "to be clothed, not upholstered." How pleasant it is to handle a Scott in its original boards, with no humbug about it! How nice it is to see a King Arthur bound in the old solid gray board! They fitted the topic so thoroughly, for they were simple, grave, impressive.

A fine copy should be a clean copy, free from spots. When a book is spotted it is called "foxy." The fox marks arise from poor attempts to bleach the rags. Stains are not uncommon in books of the past quarter of this century. A foxed book can never be cured. Do not be afraid of ink spots. Such blots can be removed.

Mr. Humphreys begs people who give books as presents never to express their well wishes on the title page, but to write on the fly leaf. The exception to this, we think, would be a presentation volume by its author. A fine copy may be a bound copy, but the edges must not have been cut. "Large paper copies are not necessarily fine copies. When a cheap trumpery piece of bookmaking is printed on hand-made paper or Japanese vellum paper, the result is vulgarity, just as when a common person attempts to swagger in fine clothes." Mr. Humphreys's disdain is superb, for he adds: "One thing is certain, that the man who collects large paper books as large paper books is a vulgarian and a fool."

As to values of books, what he says is well put. You never can tell from an auction sale what is the precise value of a book. "Experience" must be bought, of course, but the would-be collector must remember that knowledge how to get hold of a good book only comes after years of practice. Even if you see books in a catalogue, don't attempt to bid yourself, but have somebody to do it for you and fix a limit.

What is "a rarity"? According to M. D. Clément, who wrote that clever book, "Bibliothèque Curieuse," there are "absolute rarities" and "conditional or contingent rarities." There may be a book of which but very few copies ever were printed. Necessarily, that is a rare book. In this category, all the books which have been suppressed, books which have almost disappeared by a fire or an accident, and books which have been lost because they were poor and attracted no attention at the time of publication. Works are also rar because they never were completed and, lastly, there are rare copies, tall ones on large paper or vellum.

The conditional and contingent rare books are many. There are books which only interest one particular class of students, and then there are not enough of these volumes to go round. Then there are books in languages which are but little known. After these come heretical, licentious, and libelous books. The first productions of the printing press of some particular town are rare books, and books of merit privately printed are rare. M. Clément calls books from an edition of only fifty or sixty copies "extremely rare," and, finally, every work of which there are not ten copies in the world are "excessively rare."

"Fashion determines prices." As soon as it becomes a fad to collect books relating to some particular subject, "competition instantly steps in and prices go up." The uninitiated public never can learn too quickly that "because a book is old it is not necessarily good." "There are many thousands of people," says the author, "who have most imperfect and valueless books, mostly on theology or some controversial abominations, and these people spend days wasting their own and booksellers' time in seeking to sell at prices which their own imagination alone has determined as right."

The author takes no stock in the first edition craze of to-day. Remember, however, that he writes to those who want to make a good working library in their own houses. So he says: "Fight against the first-edition craze, which is the maddest craze that ever affected book collecting. Again and again it must be repeated, and cannot be gainsaid, that a first edition may be the best, but in most cases it is the worst."

The way, then, to do is to ask questions of those who do know about books, and so you will find out what is the best edition. The text and the kind of paper and the printing and binding all being understood, then buy, and remember that "the prices of all good books are going up, and any one who lays out money with care within the next ten years will have the enjoyment of his library and a good investment as well."

Poor mute things, wedged and cramped on their shelves, how much they do suffer, these unfortunate books! Andrew Lang tells us that those who made great books were often the foes of books. Johnson and Wordsworth treated their books worse than they did their boots. Scott was a careful man, and used wooden dummies, and when a book was borrowed, the wooden one would fill up the gap, and on the dummy would be written the name of the borrower. "Borrowers of books are nearly always the worst enemies of books." As for housemaids, they "are seldom bibliophiles."

Dust and damp are the constant enemies, the deadly foes, of books, and with them there is another, and it is the furnace. Mr. Poole has told how artificial heat has killed books. He found out that in a library the floor temperature was 65 degrees and on the upper gallery, with a furnace, the thermometer rose to 142 degrees. In such a sirocco neither man nor book can live.

One should watch out for dust and remove it. An electric fan and an open window do the work. The top edge of the leaf when gilded keeps out the dust. But leather bindings will naturally perish. Nothing is, after all, as lasting as books made out of tiles, as was the method of manufacture in Assyria several thousands of years ago.

Mr. Humphreys recommends as a fountain of youth for bindings a mixture which is made up with "half an ounce of the best horn glue, dissolved in a pint of warm water, to which you add a spoonful of glycerine, stirring it all well." First one must dust his books; then, dipping a soft sponge into the solution, should wash over the backs. When doctoring very tender old leather bindings one may have to do the mopping twice over. One should never be rough with his books; it is a cruelty; and should never jam books, nor lift a book by the cover or ear. Boring insects are found in the South. They behave as do shipworms, but they are rare. A perfect fiend, as far as a cloth binding is concerned, is the nauseous blatta, for the cockroach will devour a cloth cover in order to feast on the paste.

Here are common-sense rules. Don't cut leaves with a saw or a hairpin. When you cut a leaf, be sure to cut it thoroughly. Books are neither crumb baskets nor receptacles for dead leaves, darning cotton, or embroidery silk. "Books are not meant for cushions nor are they meant to be toasted before a fire."

Mr. Humphreys has much to tell about book binding, the catalogue classification of books and bookcases. His volume, never lacking proper enthusiasm, is of great practical usefulness, and at the same time it is written in a most pleasant style.

*THE PRIVATE LIBRARY. What We Know; What We Don't Know; What We Ought to Know About Our Books. By Arthur L. Humphreys. New York: J. W. Baulon.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Life and Letters of Thomas Kilby Smith. By his son, Walter George Smith. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

American Literature. By Katharine Lee Bates. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A Student's History of the United States. By Edward Channing. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.40.

B. L. Barnato. By Harry Raymond. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A Short History of Modern English Literature. By Edmund Gosse. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Arithmetic of the Steam Engine. By E. Sherman Gould. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $1.

The Theological Educator. Edited by the Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

The International Annual of Anthony's Photographic Bulletin. Volume X. 1898. New York: E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.

Text Book of Physical Chemistry. By Clarence L. Speyers. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.25.

Lessons with Plants. By L. H. Bailey. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10.

The Book of the Prophet Isaiah. By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

The Book of Psalms. By J. Wellhausen. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

Suggestive Illustrations on the Gospel According to Matthew. By the Rev. F. N. Peloubet. 12mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

POETRY.

The Poetical Works of Robert Burns. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.75.

The Poetical Works of John Milton. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.75.

The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth. 12mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.75.

The Carnival of Venice and Other Poems. By Florence Danforth Newcomb. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

FICTION.

Sunset. By Beatrice Whitby. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

The Blue Ridge Mystery. By Caroline Martin. 12mo. New York: Robert Lewis Weed Company. $1.25.

A Man and a Woman. By Stanley Waterloo. 12mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

The Embassy Ball. By Virginia Rosalie Cox. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Tinted Venus. By F. Anstey. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Quo Vadis. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by Dr. S. A. Binion and S. Malevsky. 12mo. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus.

"Nil." By Frederick A. Randle. 12mo. F. Tennyson Neely. Paper, 50c.

The Palmetto. By F. S. Hefferman. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Street Cleaning. By George E. Waring, Jr. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

What a Young Man Ought to Know. By Sylvanus Stall. 16mo. Philadelphia: The Vir Publishing Company. $1.

Shakespeare's Men and Women. Chosen and arranged by Rose Porter. 12mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

Beautiful Women of the Poets. Selected and arranged by Beatrice Sturges. 12mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co., $1.25.

Progress and Poverty. By Henry George. 12mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.

A World Pilgrimage. By John Henry Barrows. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClure & Co. $2.

The Squirrel Hunters of Ohio. By N. E. Jones. 12mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.50.

The Study of Children and Their School Training. By Francis Warner, M. D. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Dictionary of Quotations. By Thomas Benfield Harbottle. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

A Legend of Camelot, Pictures, and Poems, &c. By George du Maurier. Oblong. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Artists and Engravers of British and American Book Plates. By Henry W. Finchman. Quarto. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $5.

A Genealogy of Morals. By Friederick Nietzsche. Edited by Alexander Tille. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Social Mind and Education. By George Edgar Vincent. 12mo. The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Sunny Life of an Invalid. By C. Howard Young, F. F. S. H. 12mo. Hartford: Case, Lockwood & Brainard Company.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1896-7. In Five Parts. Part V. Mineral Resources of the United States, 1896, Metallic Products and Coal. Washington: Government Printing Office.

High Masonry Dams. By E. Sherman Gould. 18mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. 50c.

Manners for Women. By Mrs. Humphry. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

Lazy Lessons and Essays on Conduct. By W. B. Rands. 16mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

"And Shall Trelawney Die?" By Joseph Hocking. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield. $1.25.

Petronilla, The Sister. By Emma Homan. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Literary Pamphlets. Chiefly Relating to Poetry from Sidney to Byron. Selected and arranged by Ernest Rhys. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 2 vols.

Political Pamphlets. Selected and arranged by A. F. Pollard. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Manslaughter of Delishya. By Merrick O'Reill. 12mo. Westminster: The Roxburghe Press.

Following the Equator. By Mark Twain. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

The New York Times Illustrated Weekly Magazine

Sunday, Jan. 16, 1898.

FEATURES:

Dr. John Hall
Full-page portrait of the clergyman who has just retired from the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, after thirty years' service.

Pasteur Institute
A description, with illustrations of the Little Menagerie on the top floor of this institution.

"A Pair of Sinners"
A charming story, with illustrations, by A. St. John Adcock.

New Electric Locomotive
A description, with liberal illustrations, of the new locomotive placed in use at Hoboken last week.

New Soldiers and Sailors' Monument
Picture and brief description of the monument erected in Jersey City in memory of the soldiers and sailors.

Ballooning in the Army
Entertaining description, with illustrations, of the United States Signal Corps at Fort Logan, Col., with photographs taken exclusively for The New York Times.

The Drama
Portraits of Julia Marlowe, Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, James A. Herne, Robert Hilliard, Judith Berolde, Alfred Kendrick, Adeline Mann; and scene of the last act of "Shore Acres."

Grand Opera
Portraits of many members of the Damrosch-Ellis Opera Company, including pictures of Mme. Nordica, Mme. Melba, Mme. Staudigl, Marie Barna, Camille Seygard; and Messrs. Van Hoose, Breuer, Staudigl; Boudouresque, Campanari, Rains, and Walter Damrosch.

Notable Men and Women
Portrait of Sergt. George W. Rogers, the oldest policeman in New York; of Elihu Root, new President of the Union League Club; John B. Sexton, one of the new Police Commissioners; Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction; John C. Hertle, Commissioner of Accounts; Thomas L. Feitner, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments; Miss Annie Peck, the mountain climber.

William C. Whitney's Southern Mansion
Pictures and description of Mr. Whitney's palatial residence in Aiken, N. C.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Chicago Daily News Almanac and Political Register for 1898. The Chicago Daily News. Paper, 25 cents.

Compendium of Italian Pronunciation. By T. E. Comba. 18mo. New York: Truslove & Comba.

The Truth About Agricultural Depression. By Francis Alston Channing, M. P. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

The Angel of the Tenement. By George Medden Martin. 12mo. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. 75 cents.

The World and Its People. Book VIII. Australia and the Islands of the Sea. By Eva M. C. Kellogg. Edited by Larkin Dunton, LL. D. 12mo.